"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.

FRU-2

REEL NO. 7

D - 2879

D - 2880

D - 2881

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 4. 11. 193 1.

To D.S.I. Bonnell.

Tel: entry
1.30 p.m. 4.11.31
(½ day for S'hai races).
Why was time taken
off in the morning?

PA (CB)

Reply Slip
5/11/31

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 4. 11. 193 1.

To D.S.I. Bonnell.

Telephonic entry
1.30 p.m. 4.11.31
(½ day for S'hai races).
Why was time taken
off in the morning?

PA(CB)

Reply Line
to 4/11/31

Arms Identification Section.

Date 9th October 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
C. S. B. D. 2879
3-11-31

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Sir,

With reference to the attached, at 3 p.m. on the 3-11-31 I was instructed that the staff of this Section could take one half day each on either Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, providing that someone remained in the office.

afternoon only. 9/11/31

On the 3-11-31 there was too much work in hand for anyone to leave the office, therefore I informed D.P.S. Ewins that he could take the next afternoon, Wednesday, and if all the urgent work was finished I would stay in quarters during the morning where I would be if wanted.

The above arrangements were made to suit the Section and its work and were accordingly carried out on the belief that they were in compliance with instructions.

P.A. (Crime).

H. E. Barnes
D.S.I.

S.B.-D.2880

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2880.
1931

December 19, 31

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement* of Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富), who was arrested at 6.45 p.m. on November 7, 1931, on Foochow Road near Hupeh Road, on charges of assault on police and propagating Communism.

On December 16, 1931 he was sentenced to five months imprisonment by the Shanghai Special District Court.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur

des Services de Police,

French Concession.

&

Chief of the Public Safety

Bureau, Municipality of

Greater Shanghai.

* Encl. 1.
19/11-21. N.P.

21/12.

逕啓者敝處接案等十月七號（下午六點三刻鐘）在福州路抓獲
附逆犯[illegible]一名經以破壞抗日捕及宣傳共產
等罪嗣由上海特區法院於十月十六號判
處徒刑五月茲以事關共產黨犯應抄錄該犯
供詞以憑核辦相應函達
上海市公安局查照

特務處處長
代理警務部長 郭文司 十六、十九

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. D.2880.
Section 2, Station,
20.12.31.
Date December 19, 1931

Subject (in full) Case against Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富) charged with Assault on Police and Propagating Communism.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.B.Kuh D.I.

Regarding the case against Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富)

who was arrested at 6.45 p.m. on November 7, 1931 on Foochow Road near Hupeh Road, on charges of Assault on Police and Propagating communism, which was concluded on December 16, when he was sentenced to five months imprisonment by the Shanghai Special District Court, I forward herewith a tabulated statement referring to this individual together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police and the Chinese Authorities relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

19:12:31

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information a tabulated statement of Lee Kwei Fu (李貴富) who was arrested at 6.45 p.m. on November 7, 1931 on Foochow Road near Hupeh Road, on charges of Assault on Police and Propagating Communism.

On November 16, 1931 he was sentenced to five months imprisonment by the Shanghai Special District Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch

for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety,
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your informati
a tabulated statement of Lee Kwei Fu (李貴富) who was arrested at 6.45 p.m. on November 7, 1931 on Foochow Road near Hupeh Road, on charges of Assault on Police and Propagating Communism.

On November 16, 1931 he was sentenced to five months imprisonment by the Shanghai Special District Court.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch

for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety,
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Louza.

Lee Kwei Fu (李貴富)

Wenchow : 24. : Male.

Three years.

From 1928 to date of arrest (7/11/31), with an elapse of 6 months in 1931 when he proceeded to Wenchow

Carpenter.

150 Rue de Saigon, French Concession.

150 Rue de Saigon, French Concession.

No.11 Wang Ka (橫街), Wenchow.

: 6.45 p.m. November 7, 1931.

Foochow Road near Hupeh Road.

Assault on Police and
Offence against Internal Security of the State.

To 5 months Imprisonment on 16.12.31.

At 6.40 p.m. November 7, 1931 about 40 Chinese youths carrying a red cloth banner inscribed with the usual communistic slogans entered the International Settlement from the French Concession where they had attacked several tramcars and proceeded along Chekiang Road to Hupeh Road where they stoned tramcars and two trailers breaking 14 panes of glass. During the disturbance, the mob shouted "Down with Chiang Kai Shek". Two Chinese policemen were assaulted and injured by the mob, accused being one of the number.

D.I.R. - 7-2-3.

Lee Kwei Fu (李貴富) who was arrested by the Municipal Police on November 7 for having partimipated in a communist demonstration held on Foochow Road near Hupeh Road (Vide I.R. 9/11/31) appeared on remand before Court on December 16 when he was sentended to five months imprisonment.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. D. 2880 19 12 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE & S. B. REGISTRY

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2749. 18th Dec. 1931.

Diary Number:-- 6. Nature of Offence:— 37.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9-0. to 11-0.a.m. 16-12-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Higher Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused, Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富) appeared before the Higher Court on 16-12-31. and was sentenced to five months imprisonment. Red flag to be confiscated.

T. Boyne.

D.S. 83.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE & S. REGISTRY S. B. D. 2880. 16.12.31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2749. Louza Police Station.

13th Dec 19 31.

Diary Number:-- 5. Nature of Offence:— 37.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9-0. to 11-0.a.m. 11-12-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	S.S.D.Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Between the times state the accused, Lee Kwei Fu (李貴富) appeared before the Higher Court, and on the pleadings being closed was remanded in custody, to appear for judgment on 13-12-31.

J. Coyne.
D.S. 83.

Reg. Please attach file.
JHL
16:12:31.

Reg. / File herewith.
DBR 16/12

S2. Further report in due course please.
JHL
16:12:31.

D.I. Kuh. DBR. 16/12

Noted Kuh 16/12.

Spec. Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for Dec. 1 th. 19 3. F. I. R. No. 2746 Stn. MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY

Reg. No. 4722 Stn. Louza Procurator [illegible] Judge 2880

Fm L. D. I Revised 5-31 G 100 m-5-31.

High Court [illegible] Sheet No. 1.

Proceedings

Mr. Lea appeared for the police.
Mr. Feu Ish h appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Lea:-Recutlines the charge and added on the 7-11-21 which is the anniversary of the Soviet Republic, the accused with over 100 others came into the Settlement from French Town. When near Po Shon Rd; C.P.C. 118 saw the crowd who were shouting slogans and carrying a red flag. They also broke the windows of a tramcar. The C.I.C. attempted to stop them but he was assaulted and knocked down and some one hit him with an iron bar.

When C.P.C. 2882 went to his assistance the accused was standing near him. The C.I.C. attempted to arrest him but he was also [illegible] assaulted. C.P.C. 1606 then came to the scence and with his assistance the accused was taken to the Station. Both the C.P.C.s were injured, one on the head and the other on the head and testicles.

C.P.C. 2882:-Repeats his evidence of the last hearing.

C.P.C. 1606:-Corroborated C.I.C. 2[illegible].

C.P.C. 118 :-Corroborated and added that at the time in question I saw the crowd coming from French Town and I went to telephone the Station when the crowd assaulted me, when I was on the ground someone also kicked me. I could not tell who it was that assaulted me or gave me the kick when I was on the ground.

I heard the crowd shouting "down with the Imperialists and the Kuomintang and protect the Soviet Russia.

Mr. Lea, in answer to the Judge:-The foreign detective is not in Court.

C.D.C. 216:-Repeats the evidence of the C.I.C.s and added that accused stated that he took supper at 16.[illegible] d. I found blood on the [illegible] clothing on the accused and also on his shoes.

Judge to Mr. Lea:-Have you got the doctors certificate of the injuries of the C.P.C.s.

Mr. Lea:-Accused was charged with anti-Revolution so the doctors certificate was not brought to Court, if the Court requires them I will them for the next hearing.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for.....19.....F. I. R. No.....Stn. No.....

Reg. No.....Stn.....Procurator.....Judge.....

Fm. I. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Chest No.4.

Accused:-I am employed at a carpenters shop at 7 Lai Hoo Ka,French Town. I took supper with my friend Ng Tsin-Ming at Ching Ai. after I left his house I went home but when I got to Huron Rd.I was arrested. I know nothing about the assault on police or the throwing of stones at the tramcar. Three others were arrested at the same time as I was but they were released. I did not shout any slogan and I am not a communist. The blood on my clothing and shoes was caused when the C.P.C.struck me on the buttock with his baton.

I never got hold of anyones testicles.

C.D.C.216,recalled:-The red flag and the baton of the C.P.C.were found on the scene after he was taken to hospital.

Sung Yi Ding:-The accused was employed by me as a carpenter about three months ago but was dismissed because business was slack.

On the date in question he came to my shop and stated that he wanted to see a friend and he left about 2 p.m. . He is now casually employed. I do not know of any society that he belongs to.

Decision | Remand for judgment till 16-12-.1 1 P.M.

NH.

Form.40
G. 178-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2880
Date 29: 11: 31.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Lee Kwei Foo. (呂貴富)
native of Wenchow taken by me D.S. Coyne
at 9-0.a.m. on the 10th Nov. 1931 and interpreted by

My name is Lee Kwei Foo (呂貴富) and was born at Wenchow (温州) in 1907. Prior to 1928. I lived at 11 Wang Kai(横街) of West Gate, Wenchow. When I was nine years old I attended school, and in my tenth year started work as a carpenter. In 1928. I came to Shanghai where I met a fellow countryman named Woo Mai Zoo(吴梅祖) This man introduced me to another fellow countryman named Ziang at 150. Rue de Saigon. This man gave me employment at that address as a carpenter and I remained there till the New Year 1931. when I returned to Wenchow. I returned to Shanghai in June 1931. and again worked at the same shop. On 7-11-31. I went to the shop of a fellow countryman in search of a friend named Yih Ching Ming, but could not find him. I remained at the shop and had dinner, returning at about 6-0.p.m. by tramcar from Sinza Rd to Nanking Rd. I left the car at the Wing On Co and walked down Hupeh Rd where I saw a crowd of demonstrators. Whilst watching them I was arrested, although I know nothing about why they were there. I have never belonged to any political party nor do I know anything about politics.

Signed.(Lee Kwei Foo.

D.2580

F. 22F
G. 90m-I-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. B. D.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
24th. Nov. 19 31.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2749.

Diary Number:— 4. Nature of Offence:— 37.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	9-11.a.m. 10-11-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	150. Rue de Saigon.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 11-0.a.m. C.P.S.I. Tsai reported to the undersigned that he had again visited 150. Rue de Saigon and made further enquiries regarding the accused. He was informed by the owner of the shop at that address that the accused had been employed there since 1928. except for the first six months of this year, when he was at Wenchow. The owner of the shop and his employees are natives of Wenchow and have known the accused since childhood. They stated that he has no education and knows nothing about politics, nor had he, to their knowledge, ever belonged to any political party. They denied knowing the accused when he was taken there by the police, not knowing why he was in custody. From the circumstances of the case it would appear that the accused was watching the demonstrators when the police appeared and was attempting to escape when arrested. Being a country man and not realizing what was taking place, he fought with the police, with the result that other C.P.C,s coming on the scene took him to be one of the demonstrators and arrested him. The accused will appear again before the Court on 11-12-31.

T. Boyne.

D.S. 83.

26/11

S/2, Further report please in due course.

25.11.31

5 copies

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14th Nov. 19 31 **F. I. R. No.** 2749 **Stn. No.** 56436

Reg. No. 5/43732 **Stn.** Louza **Procurator** ..... **Judge** Lao.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet 2.

Accused Lee Kwei Fu ( ) Age 34. Carpenter.

Charge Rebellious Propaganda, Cont. to Art. 2 Sec. 2 of the Law Governing the punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

For that he at about 7 p.m. 7.11.31 on Hopeh Road did by means of writing spread rebellious propaganda.

And further, Cont. to Art. 1 Sec 1 at the same time and place did disturb the public peace.

Mr. Kum appeared for the police.

Mr. Kum:- Accused is charged under Art. 6 of Offences against against the State and also art. 143 & 157. On the 7.11.31 which is the Anniversary of the Soviet Republic, at about 6.50 p.m. the accused with over 100 persons came into the Settlement from French Town along Hopeh Road, and when nearing Foochow Road, C.P.C. 1185 saw the crowd who was shouting slogans and carrying a red flag, & they broke the windows of tram car No. 118. C.P.C. 1185 went up to stop them but was assaulted by the crowd & knocked down on to ground. Some one had hit him with an iron bar, when C.P.C. 2882 went up to assist, he was already on the ground with the accused near him. C.P.C. 2882 then arrested the accused, but in turn the x accused assaulted him and another C.P.C. 1808 then came up and assi assisted in bringing accused to the Station. Both of the police are injured, one on the head and the other on the private parts.

C.P.C. 2882:- On the 7th inst, at 6.50 p.m. I saw a crowd coming North C.I.C. 1185 who was on the corner of Foochow & Hoopeh Road was surrounded by the crowd, and got badly assaulted by some one with an iron bar. When I arrived C.P.C. 1185 was on the ground with his head badly bleeding and the accused had his foot on his head. I therefore arrested accused and then he held me by my privates. When C.I.C. 1808 arrived & had accused arrested, & then we brought him to the Station. There were over 100 persons at the place and there was only one flag. I could not say who was in possession of the flag. The men in the crowd also assaulted me, but they ran away. The assault on C.P.C. 1185 was with an iron bar, but the bar was taken away by some one in the crowd, and cannot be found.

7

copies

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 10th Nov. 1931 F. I. R. No. 2749 Stn. No. 56426

Reg. No. 5/43732 Stn. Louza Procurator Judge

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31 G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 3

C.P.C. 1808:- In answer to whistle, I ran up, and saw accused had caught hold of C.P.C. 2882's privates. When I struck hi him on the hand then he let go, and I arrested accused. C.P.C. 1185 was lying on the footpath with blood on his head. The crowd was calling "Fang fung". The accused had no instrument in his hand.

Accused:- I don't know where I was arrested. I started from Sinza Road and travelled by No. 1 Route tram as far as Sinoore where I got down, and was proceeding to go home at 2 Lai Ho Kar, French Town. There was a crowd on the road, and they would not allow me to pass, and was hit on the head. I don't know anything about the red flag, and I did not assault the police. The crowd pushed me into an alleyway and I was not allowed to pass.

C.P.C. 1808:- I did not see any of the crowd assault accused. I arrested him on the road, not in the alleyway.

Accused:- It was in the alleyway where I was arrested. I never assaulted the police. I know nothing about communists.

Mr. Kum:- The police have made enquiries, and cannot find out where he works or where he lives. He used to work as a carpenter in French Town about 2 months ago.

C.D.C. 216:- I made enquiries about accused's home and works, and find out he used to work at 150 2 Lai Ho Kar about two months ago. He said he had a friend named Yang in Sinza Road near Hart Road, but when I went to the addresse given, this yang was not there.

Accused:- I live with my wife in this carpenter's shop in French Town on the 3rd floor. I did not kick this police man's head when he was on the ground.

Decision:- Remand for trial (no fixed date)

Accused to be detained.

6th J. Robertson Spec. Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9th Nov. **19** 31 **F. I. R. No.** 8749 **Stn. No.** 5642c

Reg. No. 8/43732 **Stn.** Louza **Procurator** **Judge**

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2880
Date 11. 11. 31.

Accused Lee Kwei Fu ( ) Age 24. Carpenter.

Charge Assault on police, Cont. to Art. 142 sec 1 of the C.C.N.C.
For that he concerned together with others not in custody at about 7 p.m. 7.11.31 on Kuoh Road did commit violence against C.P.Cs 2882 & 1156 whilst in the execution of their duty.

Further Charge. Breach of Peace, Cont. to Art. 157 of the C.C. .c.
For that he being a ringleader of an unlawful assembly did by violence obstruct police officers in the execution of their duty at 7 p.m. 7.11.31 on Hopeh Road.

Proceedings No proceedings.

Decision Case sent to High Court for trial.

See Sheet 2 for evidence

High Court. Judge Kao.

Mr. Kum appeared for the police.

Mr. Kum:- Accused is charged under Art. 6 of Offences agai against the State and also art. 142 & 157. On the 7.11.31 which is the Anniversary of the Soviet Republic, at about 6.30 p.m. the accused with over 100 persons came into the Settlement from French own along Hoopeh Road, & when nearing Foochow Road, C.P.C. 1185 saw the crowd who was shouting slogans and carrying a red flag, & they broke the windows of tram car No. 118. C.P.C. 1185 went up to stop them but was assaulted by the crowd and knocked down on to the ground. Some one had hit him with an iron bar, When C.P.C. 2882 went up to assist, he was already on the ground with the accused near him. C.P.C. 2882 then arrested the accused, but in turn the accused assaulted him and another C.P.C. 1808 then came up and assisted in bringing accused to the Station. Both of the police are injured, one on the head and the other on the private part.

C.P.C. 2882:- On the 7th at 6.30 p.m. I saw a crowd coming North and C.P.C. 1185 who was on the corner of Foochow Road & Hopeh Road was surrounded by the crowd, & got badly assaulted by some one with an iron bar. When I arrived C.P.C. 1185 was on the ground with his head bleeding and the accused had his foot on his head. I therefore arrested the accused and he then held me by my privates. When C.P.C. 1808 arrived and had accused arrested, and then we brought him to the Station. There were over 100 persons

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. L. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2880.
11. 11. 31.

Extract from Intelligence Report

9.11.31.

At 6.55 p.m. about 40 Chinese youths carrying a red cloth banner inscribed with the usual communistic slogans entered the International Settlement from the French Concession where they had attacked several tramcars and proceeded along Chekiang Road to Hupeh Road where they stoned tramcars and two trailers, breaking 14 panes of glass. During the disturbance, the mob shouted "Down with Chiang Kai-shek". Two Chinese policemen were assaulted and injured by the mob, and a Chinese carpenter named Lee Kwei-fu (李貴富), aged 24, was arrested for this offence. He will appear before the Shanghai Special District Court on November 9.

9. to 11.a.m. 9-11-31. S.S.D.Court.
5. to 6 p.m. 9-11-31. Office.

The accused Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富) appeared before the S.S.D.Court on 9-11-31, and after evidence of arrest had been given was remanded in custody to appear before the Higher Court on 10-11-31.

Further charges under Art.1 Sect. 1 and Art.2 Sect. 2 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, have been preferred.

At 5.p.m. the accused was removed from the station cells and further questioned. A full statement will be taken on 10-11-31.

T Boyce.

S.S.83.

F. 22F
G. 30m-I-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2880
Date 28.11.31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
November 8th 1931.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2749/31.

Diary Number:-- 2 Nature of Offence:— 37

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 9 p.m. 7-11-31, the accused was taken to the police Hospital. C.P.C. 1185 stated that he was on duty at the corner of Foochow and Hupeh Roads at about 6:55 p.m. when he saw a crowd walking north along Hupeh Rd. shouting slogans. As he approached them with a view to arresting one carrying a red flag, they attacked tram car and broke several windows. He succeeded in seizing the flag when he was attacked by the mob. He was then struck on the head with an iron bar and knocked to the ground. C.P.C. 2882 also detained in Hospital, stated that he was on duty at Hupeh Hankow Roads corner when he heard a police whistle and ran to Foochow Road where he saw C.P.C. 1185 on the ground, and a mob milling round. He seized the accused who w s near the C.P.C. whereupon he was set about by the mob. C.P.C. 1808 then arrived and took over the accused. The accused denied having taken part in the demonstration although his shoes bore blood stains. He will appear before the S.S.D.Court on the 9-11-31. Charged under Art. 143 and 157 of the C.C.R.C. when a remand will be asked pending the recovery of the police witnesses now in Hospital.

At 9 a.m. 8-11-31 the accused was removed from the station cells and taken to 150 Rue Saigon where he stated he lived and was employed as a carpenter.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:--		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On making enquiries the occupants of the shop stated that they did not know an person named Lee Kwei Fu (李貴福). On seeing the accused they stated th t he was employed there about two months ago and during his short stay was known as Lee Yuen Kwei (李元貴). The accused was then taken to 1642 Sinza Road, a tailors shop, where he stated he had dinner at 6 p,m. with a friend named Yang. 楊

Zau Ching Zung (趙慶頌) owner of the shop stated th t the accused went to his shop looking for a casual employee of his. As this man as out the accused waited about an hour and was given dinner, after which he left. The casual employee, name unknown will not return as he was engaged for two days only.

The office of the Shanghai Electric Construction Co., was visted and the following ascertained.

At 7:40 p.m. 7-11-31. Regulator No. 208 reported that at about 6:55 p.m. Tram car No. 49 and Trailer No. 118 were attacked whilst proceeding North on Hupeh Road near Foochow Road and 7 windows broken. Motor man No. 96 Conductor 897 and 56. car No. 46, 6 route, was attacked at the same place and time, and 7 windows broken. Motor man No. 244, conductor No 242 and 247 Gate boy No 94 saw the mob attack two C.P.Cs.

C.D.S.I. Chu Shou Lin attached to Central states that at about 6:55 p.m. 7-11-31 he was near Av. Ed. VII near

F. 22F
G. 50m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:-- Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Chekiang Road when he saw about 50 male Chinese of the coolie class cross Avenue Edward VII from Frenchtown and proceed North along Chekiang Road. One was carrying a red flag and shouting "Down with Chiang Kai Sheck" After they had passed he called C.P.C. 2516 and asked where he could find a telephone. They went together to a shop and telephoned to the Station. He then went to the Tram terminus and saw that the windows of tram car B49 had been broken. On reaching Foochow and Hupeh Roads corner he saw more glass on the ground. D.P.S. Scott then arrived and he reported to him. In the door way of 322 Hupeh Road they found a red flag, a policeman's baton, hat, and white traffic sleeves.

The undersigned ascertained from the French Police that the demonstration had passed through Frenchtown from the Chinese City and had broken the windows of tram cars on Rue de Consulate.

D.S. 83.

Translation.

French Police Daily Intelligence.
Report dated November 9,1931.

Para. 2 H.Ditz - alleged agent-provocateur.

We are advised that one named H.Dietz,German, apparently acting on istructions of P.Libanoff (Soyouzneft),is working as an agent-provocateur in connection with the boycott of Japanese goods in Shanghai. He visits local Chinese firms and asks for Japanese goods on the pretext of re-selling them to Germans, and then communicates the addresses to the Anti-Japanese Associations.

Para.14. Activities of the Chinese Communist Party.

At about 6.50 p.m. on the 7th inst., about 30 communists assembled together at Rue Palicao and Rue de Ningpoo,French Concession ,and shouted" Long leave the Chinese Communist Party". The demonstrants then proceeded in eastern direction and, at the corner of the Rue de Consulat and Rue they smashed four windows in tramcars No 12 and 23 (Route No 5) of the French Tramway Co. Proceeding then towards the North the communists attacked tramcar No 3(Route No 5) of the same company smashing two windows,in the vicinity of Avenue Ed.VII and Rue Hue. Continuing their march they attacked again tramcar No 11 of the French Tramway Co and tramcar No 49 of the International Co,at the corner of the Hupeh and Pakhoi Roads.

The International police arrested one of the demonstrants named LU-KWEI-FU ( ),aged 21 years, native of Wechow,an ex-employee of a furniture shop at No 150 Rue des Peres. In the course of the demonstration,Chinese policeman No 1185 of the Settlement Police, was grevously wounded by the crowd. He was immediately sent to Hospital.

The following communist tracts were distributed in the course of the demonstration: -

1.Commemorate the October Revolution !

2. Support the Soviet Government and Red Armies!

3. Down with the Japanese and all other Imperialists!

4. Down with the Kuomintang and the Reformists!

5. Join the Chinese Communist Party!

Para. 17. Communistic Demonstrations in Chapei.

At 5.30 p.m. on the 8th inst., about 40 communists assembled at the corner of the Hwang-Pan-Lou and Paoshan Road,Chapei. The slogans:" Down with the Kuomintang" and " Down with Chiang Kai-shek" were shouted and communistic tracts distributed.

The demonstrants dispersed before the arrival of members of the Bureau of Public Safety (Central station of the 5th district)

No arrests were made.

Note

Files on Communist demonstrations on Nov. 7, 1931 (14th Anniversary of Soviet Rule) see S.D. 2559.

Report sent with Communistic Banner ~~pamphlets, handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.					
Where found	Foochow Road	Time found	7.20p.m	Date	7-11-31
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Foochow Road				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Business Section				
How distributed? (If known).	Communistic Demonstrations.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communistic. Anti Japanese				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	1. See F.I.R. 2749/31				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Carpenter.				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	157.				

Signed T Coyne

Date 7-11-31.

for C. I. etc. i/c. ..... *Station.*

Down with the Kuomintang! 打倒国民黨,改組派,国家主義派

Support the Communistic Party and Red Army 擁護苏維埃政府和紅軍

Oppose the Japanese Imperialists! 打倒日本帝国主義

Down with all the Imperialists! 打倒一切帝国主義

To join the Communistic Party! 加入共產青年團

Commemorate the month of 'October! 紀念十月革命節

Fm.22 G.No.1
G. 50M-3-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CID. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2880
Date 9.11.31
Division.

Louza Police Station.

Crime Register No. 2749/31.

November 7th 19 31.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— 37.

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day	7.00p.m.-9.00p.m. 7-11-31.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	Crime Branch Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Foochow and Hupeh Roads
Time and date of offence.	6.45.p.m. 7-11-31.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M.P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One arrest and charged. Lee Kwei Fu (呂貴富),24, Wenchow, C/Carpenter, Frenchtown.
Weapons used and shots fired if any, persons injured etc.	
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
50M-3-31.

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
Arrests.	One arrest and charged.

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 6.55.p.m. a telephone message was received from Central to the effect that a communistic demonstration was taking place on Foochow Road. On the arrival of a party of Police from this Station the demonstrators had dispersed. A red banner bearing a Hammer and sickle and the following slogans was found on Foochow Road.

At 7.00.p.m. C.P.C. 1808 brought to the station C.P.C.s 2882,1185 and the accused whom he arrested in the act of assaulting C.P.C.2882. Both C.P.C.s are now detained in the Police Hospital pending medical examination. As far as can be ascertained the rabble had come from Frenchtown and were going to Foochow Road. A further report will be forwarded when more particulars have been obtained.

I Boyne.

D.S.83.
C.I.C.216.

Omit paragraphs not required. Continuation on ordinary diary.

C5209

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEAD QUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 5209/....
Date 12/11/31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S.'B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2881.
Date 16. 11. 31.

November 12, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 11 forwarding copy of a telegram received from H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

I have also received a telegram direct from the Canton Kung An Chu (公安局) requesting assistance in connection with the same case. As, however, the address given is situated outside the Settlement the telegram has been handed to the Public Safety Bureau for disposal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

J. F. Brenan, Esq., C.M.G.,

H. B. M. Consul-General,

Shanghai.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O.BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

11th November, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received the following telegram from His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton:

> "The Canton Government requests that the Shanghai Commissioner of Police be asked to arrest Yu Hsi-chiu (余 錫 九) whose family resides at No.21 Tienshou li on Ko ming lu, Shanghai, on a charge of absconding with public funds. I have pointed out that the request should be addressed to the Senior Consul, but in order to save time, I was pressed to send you this telegram."

If I receive any further information from Canton on this subject, I will communicate it to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Consul-General.

Captain R.M.J.Martin,

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
C. & S. B. REG.STN.
No. S. B. D. 2881.
Date 11.11.31

November 11, 1.

URGENT

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated November 9 which reached us yesterday afternoon requesting the arrest of one Yu Shih Kiu (俞錫九) and to inform you that the telegram was immediately passed to the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai as the address mentioned is not within the jurisdiction of this department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd:- (R. C. AIERS.)

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Canton.

Sent out.
11/11 N.O.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2881
Date 11. 11. 31.

Translation: of Telegram Recd. 10/11/31.

Captain Martin,

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Police.

I have to inform you that one Yu Sih Kiu (俞錫九) absconded with a sum of money and is now hiding at No.21 Ti Shou Li (天壽里), Cumming O.O.L. 11. Road (克明路), Shanghai, and shall be glad if Chapei dist.
you will promptly detail officers to investigate and effect arrest after which to await extradition by this department.

Kindly send me a reply by cable.

(Chopped) Shiang Han Bing (香翰屏)
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Canton.
The 9th inst.

C.P.
Cable received 5.25 pm 10th
Passed to Public Safety Bureau as it is O.O.L. Letter will be drafted Explaining

Rec'd 11/11 10/11

S.C.Laws
D. C. (CRIME)

D-2882

F. 201
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Dec. →

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

FILE No. 22882

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SUBJECT:

Russian Community and the election of members of the S.S. Municipal Council for 1912

NAME	SENT TO	DATE
~~Offered~~		22 3 12
CONFIDENTIAL		
DRAWER		

C.K.Y. (c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2882

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 29, 1935.

Subject Comment on article entitled "9 Members of Russian Club do League Act" published in the "China Press" of August 13, 1935.

Made by D.S. Makaroff. Forwarded by D S I Coyne

With reference to the attached cutting from the "China Press" of August 13, 1935, containing a report regarding nine members of "Soro" walking out on the annual general meeting of the above organization, I have to comment as follows:-

The Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai which is commonly known as "Soro," was established on January 17, 1932, by a number of "White" Russian organizations. At that time representatives of more than 40 Russian public organizations attended the general meeting which was held on the premises of the old French College on Route Vallon, the result of which was the election of Mr. A.M. Koteneff as president of the new body.

It should be noted that Mr. Koteneff played the major part and gave the maximum of his energy and toil in the founding of "Soro." He has since been greatly interested and has zealously watched every stage in the development of this organization.

However, on March 19, 1935, Mr. Koteneff was obliged to tender his resignation as president on account of his duties in the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff, vice-chairman, has been authorised to act in Mr. Koteneff's place, pending the forthcoming elections of a new council.

In July, 1933, Dr. Shendrikoff was elected president of "Soro," which position he held until January, 1934, when he was succeeded by Gen. T.L. Gleboff.

On the appointment of Gen. Gleboff, disensions arose in the organization due to this individual's dictatorial attitude, and members of the council divided into two groups,

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE 30 AUG. 1935 SHANGHAI

-X- Also see file D. 5002

FM 2
G. 40.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

becoming either pro-Gleboff or pro-Koteneff.

This state of affairs continued until the elections on August 11, 1935, when Gen. Gleboff was re-elected as president for the ensuing year.

At this particular meeting a question regarding the representation and admittance of the Jewish Communal Society as a member of "Soro" was brought up.

According to a preliminary speech of Gen. Gleboff it appeared that on July 29, a notification to attend the annual meeting of "Soro" was sent to S.S. Berkman and Aron Fein, who formerly represented the Jewish organization. However, on August 2, a reply from the Jewish Communal Society was received to the effect that Mr. Hessin and Mr. Zimmerman were authorised to represent the above mentioned society instead of Berkman and Fein. The latter was recognized as a substitute for one of the chosen representatives in case he would fail to attend the meeting. Further, Gen. Gleboff stated that in view of the fact that the Jewish community could not arrive at an agreement between themselves as to who should represent them at "Soro," he found it necessary to postpone the Jewish question until the next meeting of the newly elected council, when he expects an explanation from the Jewish Communal Society.

This proposal of Gen. Gleboff was strongly opposed by Aron Fein who in his speech stated that there was no misunderstanding between the Jewish community and that Messrs. Hessin and Zimmerman were unanimously elected as legal representatives to the "Soro," and made an appeal to accept them as such.

To this, however, Gen. Gleboff replied that he cannot

FM 2
G. 40.000-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 3 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

allow the new Jewish representatives to take part in the elections of "Soro" and again suggested to defer the Jewish question until the next meeting.

After numerous speeches delivered by various representatives of the Russian organizers for and against the recognition of the new Jewish representatives, the meeting reached its climax and consequently Gen. Gleboff was accused by several organizations' representatives of accepting as members different organizations who were without the appropriate number of members, which practice was against the rules of "Soro."

All the objections and accusations were over-ruled by Gen. Gleboff, who at that time would listen to no reason, and thus made the situation more tense. As a result of heated arguments between Gen. Gleboff and a group supporting Mr. Koteneff, nine members of various Russian organizations as well as representatives of the Jewish Communal Society voiced their disapproval of "Soro," severed their relations and left the meeting.

The following is a list of former members of "Soro" and representatives of organizations who have dissociated themselves with the movement because of the above mentioned reasons:-

Mr. M. Koteneff, one of the chief organizers of "Soro" and former Chairman of same.

Mr. E.M. Shendrikoff, representative of the Union of Semirechensk Cossacks.

Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff, Vice-Chairman of "Soro."

Mr. N. Makrensky, representative of the Russian Youth

FM 2
G. 40,000-1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT

Date.....*19*

- 4 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

League.

Mr. G. Tumentseff, ditto.

Mr. Vataieff, representative of the Union of Osetins.

Mr. Dzeboieff, ditto.

Mr. V.A. Pukhoff, representative of the French Municipal College Students Relief Society.

Mrs. Bogoliuboff, ditto.

Mr. A. Fein, representative of the Jewish Communal Society.

Mr. Zimmerman, ditto.

N. MacLaren

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.

J. H. Gwéns

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

30 AUG. 1935

File
JHG

31 AUG. 1935

C.K.Y. (c)

S. 2, Special Branch, xxxxx

August 29, 35.

Comment on article entitled "9 Members of Russian Club do League Act" published in the "China Press" of August 13, 1935.

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To this, however, Gen. Gleboff replied that he cannot

allow the new Jewish representatives to take part in the elections of "Soro" and again suggested to defer the Jewish question until the next meeting.

After numerous speeches delivered by various representatives of the Russian organizers for and against the recognition of the new Jewish representatives, the meeting reached its climax and consequently Gen. Gleboff was accused by several organizations' representatives of accepting as members different organizations who were without the appropriate number of members, which practice was against the rules of "Soro."

All the objections and accusations were over-ruled by Gen. Gleboff, who at that time would listen to no reason, and thus made the situation more tense. As a result of heated arguments between Gen. Gleboff and a group supporting Mr. Kotenoff, nine members of various Russian organizations as well as representatives of the Jewish Communal Society voiced their disapproval of "Soro," severed their relations and left the meeting.

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Mr. E.M. Shandrikoff, representative of the Union of Semirechensk Cossacks.

Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff, Vice-Chairman of "Soro."

Mr. N. Makrensky, representative of the Russian Youth

League.

Mr. G. Tumentseff, ditto.

Mr. Vataieff, representative of the Union of Osetins.

Mr. Dzeboieff, ditto.

Mr. V.A. Pukhoff, representative of the French Municipal College Students Relief Society.

Mrs. Bogoliuboff, ditto.

Mr. A. Fein, representative of the Jewish Communal Society.

Mr. Zimmerman, ditto.

11430

9 Members Of Russian Club Do League Act

Dissension Breaks Out At Meeting Of Soro, Nine Leave Conference

Nine members, including some of the prominent Russians in the local community, walked out on the annual general meeting of Soro, a society in which are represented all Russian relief groups in this city.

The meeting, called to decide upon a president, resulted in the re-election of Mr. F. L. Glebov to the position of chairman, but two other major issues remained undecided.

The first dissension resulted from an argument as to who should represent the Jewish Communal Society. Messrs. Aron Fein and Berkman, the old representatives, claimed that they, being sent by the Jewish Communal Society, were the real representatives, while the Society of Ashkinaze Jews in Shanghai sent a letter to Mr. Glebov prior to the meeting requesting that Messrs. Hessin and Zimmerman be the representatives. Mr. Glebov said that if the Jewish Society could not decide upon the matter among themselves, he could not help them, and that the matter would have to rest until the next meeting. At this Mr. Fein protested, saying that in such a case major questions of the Soro would be decided without Jewish representatives. Mr. Glebov waved this protest aside, whereupon Mr. Fein and Mr. Berkman left the meeting.

Following this, Mr. E. N. Shendrikoff, local attorney, protested that the representation of the different association was not appropriate, stating as an example the Fortune Benevolent Society, which, by giving the number of its members as 300, thereby got 3 members on the executive committee, whereas their membership totaled only 25. This protest was also denied by Mr. Glebov, and on this Mr. E. N. Shendrikoff, representing the Union of Semerechensk Cossacks, left the meeting. He was followed by Mr. M. Katinoff, member of the executive committee, Messrs. N. Makrensky and G. Tumentseff of the Russian Youth League, Messrs. Vataieff and Dzeboyeff of the Russian Osetins, Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff, vice-president, and Messrs. Bogolubоff and Pukoff of the French Municipal College Students Relief Society.

$2, Please comment.

D S

D. S Makaroff.

J.L.

Ref. No. 976.

Acknowledged, form D
Central Reg. 20 / 8 / 1935

СОВѢТЪ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦІИ ГОРОДА ШАНХАЯ

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION OF SHANGHAI,

OFFICE: [redacted] 8, AVE. DUBAIL

[redacted]

TELEPHONE: 82678

REGISTERED AT THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI, JANUARY 10. 1933 (C..ER NO. 7528).

2812

Shanghai, August 17-th 1935

上海市社會局備案

上海俄僑公共聯合會
環龍路一百三十號
電話七五〇七三號

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

PRESENT.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation (S.O.R.O.) of Shanghai to inform you that the annual meeting of this Council was held on August II, at the Council's Office, 8, Avenue Dubail.

This annual meeting, called under the pertinent sections of the Council's regulations registered by the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, on January IO, I933, by order No7258, was attended by 33 authorised representatives of Russian organisations of Shanghai.

The following members were elected to serve on the Presidium for the term of ONE year,:

Mr. Th. L. Gleboff	Chairman,
Mr. N. M. Yakovleff	Vice-Chairman,
Mr. V. M. Sanin	Vice-Chairman,
Mr. S. S. Berkman	Honorary Treasurer,
Dr. C. V. Hohlachkin	Honorary Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Dr C Hohlachkin

(Dr.C.Hohlachkin)

Hon.Secretary.

Sp. Br. Reg.
Please file.
JHG

21 AUG. 1935

M 9/2

P.

Police Force

August 20, 1935.

Dr. C. V. Mohlachkin,
Hon. Secretary,
The Council of the United Russian Public
Organisation of Shanghai,
8 Avenue Dubail,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 17, and to state that due note has been taken of the constitution of the Presidium of your Organisation for the current year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Acting Secretary.

H/PL

M. 9/2.

Copy for Police
20/8/35

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION OF SHANGHAI.

Office: 8 Avenue Dubail,
August 17, 1935.

Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
PRESENT.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation (S.O.R.O.) of Shanghai to inform you that the annual meeting of this Council was held on August 11, at the Council's Office, 8, Avenue Dubail.

This annual meeting, called under the pertinent sections of the Council's regulations registered by the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, on January 10, 1933, by order No.7258, was attended by 33 authorised representatives of Russian organisations of Shanghai.

As the moment of election, on account of late time, there were left 23 delegates, who have elected the following members to serve on the Presidium for the term of ONE year:

Mr. Th. L. Gleboff	Chairman,
" N. M. Yakovleff	Vice-Chairman,
" V. M. Sanin	" "
" S.S. Berkman	Honorary Treasurer,
Dr. C.V. Hohlachkin	Honorary Secretary.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. C. Hohlachkin

Hon. Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2882
Date 14 [illegible] 35

NEW "SORO" OFFICE DECLARED OPEN

Protection Of Women, Children Is Aim Of Society

The new premises of "Soro," United Russian Organizations who have joined hands with the International Committee for the Protection of Women and Children, were opened yesterday in Avenue Dubail and Avenue Joffre. A church service was held at 3 p.m. Among those present were men and women prominent in the Russian community and a number of others, including Major Darby and M. Ch. Grosbois.

The two groups, both headed by General Gleboff, are prominently concerned with the campaign to end white slavery in Shanghai and to aid and protect destitute Russian women and children. Much publicity has been given the subject lately due principally to the reports of proceedings of the League of Nations committee, which stated that out of the 20,000 Russian women in China, 3,000 to 6,000 had been forced into prostitution.

File
D.M.C.
13 MAY 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1935
D. STRY.
POLICE FORCE D 2882
9 4 35

M 9/2

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION
OF SHANGHAI.

8, Avenue Dubail.

April 5, 1935.

J.R. Jones, Esq.,
Secretary,
S.M.C.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that from April 1st the offices of this Council are situated at 8, Avenue Dubail.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. Batoueff,

Secretary.

Ref. No. 338

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
2882

СОВѢТЪ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦІИ ГОРОДА ШАНХАЯ

The Council of the United Russian Public Organisation of Shanghai

8 130 ROUTE VALLON Avenue Dubail
TEL. 75073 82678

REGISTERED AT THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI JANUARY 10, 1933 (ORDER No. 7528).

上海市市黨部社會局備案

上海俄僑公共聯合會

環龍路一百三十號
電話七五〇七三號

All further communications on the subject should be addressed to the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation of Shanghai, 130 Route Vallon, and the above ref. No. quoted.

Shanghai, April 5th, 1935.

Major L.Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner S.M.Police,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that from April Ist the offices of this Council are situated at 8,Avenue Dubail.-

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

N.Batoueff,
Secretary.

B/4

Officer i/c. S.B.
6/4/35

$2, Please note.
File

D.S.P. Prokofiev
D.S. Tchelnokoundy
To note

Noted 8-4-35 D.S. Fitch.

7 APR. 1935

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
2882

April 3 3.

General Th. Gleboff,
Chairman,
The Council of the United Russian
Public Organization of Shanghai,
130 Route Vallon.

Removed to Apt No. 8, Beaux Apts 4 Cr Ave Joffre/Ave Dubail

Sir,

I have to refer to your letter of March 11 and my interview with you on April 2 and to express appreciation of the assistance given from time to time by the Russian organization called SORO of which you are Chairman, to members of the Special Branch in connection with inquiries about Russian emigres. This assistance has proved very helpful to the Police and I trust it will be continued. As I explained at our interview each detective of the Municipal Police is provided with a warrant card, signed by a Deputy Commissioner, to prove his identity in case he has occasion to seek information about official matters from a member of the public with whom he is not acquainted. I have instructed the members of the Special Branch to produce these warrant cards whenever they make applications for information at your office.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T.A.G.

Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Special Branch)

Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 3rd 1935.

To Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Subject to your approval, I shall send a letter in accordance with the draft attached to General Gleboff. My efforts to put him off with a verbal reply failed because he claimed to have received letters from the French Police and Chinese Police.

F. W. Gwiens
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

No. 1/4

Draft of Reply to General Gleboff.

I have to refer to your letter of March 11 and my interview with you on April 2 and to express appreciation of the assistance given from time to time by the Russian organization called SORO of which you are Chairman, to members of the Special Branch in connection with inquiries about Russian emigrees. This assistance has proved very helpful to the Police and I trust it will be continued.

As I explained at our interview each detective of the Municipal Police is provided with a warrant card, signed by a Deputy Commissioner, to prove his identity in case he has occasion to seek information about official matters from a member of the public with whom he is not acquainted. I have instructed the members of the Special Branch to produce these warrant cards whenever they make applications for information at your office.

FM. 2
G. 40,000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 5712

SECTION 2a, 2 Station

REPORT

Date April 3, 1935

Subject Communication dated 11-3-35 from SORO re: authority of S.M.P. detectives to request information.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by A.C.B. General D.C.

Enquiries show that Mr.Jobez,Deputy Commissioner i/c Criminal Investigation and Political Departments of the French Police,recently received a letter from General Gleboff similar to the attached letter dated March 11,1935, and that in reply he wrote to General Gleboff informing him that the possession of a warrant card is sufficient authority for any detective of the French Police to request information from the Council of United Russian Public Organization (SORO).

Mr. Hung Chi,Chief of the 2-nd Division of the Public Safety Bureau,during the course of an interview with the undersigned mentioned that he deals with all matters relating to SORO and that,as far as he knows, there has been no correspondence between the Public Safety Bureau and SORO on the subject in question.

Information in hand indicates that the question regarding the authority of detectives attached to various police forces in Shanghai to request information from SORO arose in connection with a visit paid to the offices of that institution recently by Russian Detective Lihareff attached to the French Police.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 40,000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 2882
Date 21/4/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D 2882

CONFIDENTIAL

Section 2, Special Branch, Station, 1.

REPORT

Date March 20, 1935.

Subject Confidential communication dated 11.3.35 from the Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai (SORO) re: authority of S.M.P.detectives to request information.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

In connection with enquiries relating to various Russian matters, Russian members of Section 2 of the Special Branch, frequently have occasion to request information from the Passport Office of the Public Safety Bureau, the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai (SORO). In the majority of cases the information desired is limited to particulars of registration, passports, addresses and movements of persons regarding whom enquiries are being made.

Enquiries among Russian detectives attached to various stations show that they very rarely approach SORO for information

It is hardly necessary to say that members of the Special Branch seeking information approach the above mentioned institutions quite openly and are always prepared to produce their warrant cards, if called upon to do so. For obvious reasons, however, it is not always politic for the detectives concerned to explain to the Secretary of SORO why the desired information is required.

Early in 1933 Mr. A.M.Kotenev, who was then President of SORO verbally instructed Mr.Afanassieff the then Secretary of that organization not to give any information to detectives of the Municipal Police unless they could produce on each occasion a letter signed either by the Commissioner of Police or the Head of the Department concerned.

Interviewed by a Russian member of the Special Branch on this subject at that time, Mr.Kotenev seemed to have realised the impractibility of such a procedure and therefore cancelled his instructions. There has since been no difficulty in obtaining information at that organization should it be

FM 2
G. 40,000-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

available.

The names and identities of the Russian members of Section 2 of the Special Branch, are well known to the executive staff of SORO and possession of a warrant card together with the statement of the detective concerned that the information desired is required in connection with his duty, should in ordinary cases be sufficient authority for any detective of the Municipal Police to request information from SORO, which after all is a public organization.

It is believed that Mr.A.M. Kotenev is responsible for the suggestion contained in the attached communication since Mr.Batueff, the present Secretary, has always evinced a desire to assist detectives of the Shanghai Municipal Police and not hinder them.

It should also be mentioned that enquiries from SORO on various matters are always treated with the utmost despatch.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. I intend to call on General Gleboff and endeavour to convince him of the unreasonableness of his attitude by pointing out that the Chinese Authorities and various Consulates assist members of the Special Branch without having their identity and authority established in the manner suggested in his letter.

J.B. Lewis D.C.

21 MAR 1935

21/3

Ref. No. 236

СОВѢТЪ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦІИ ГОРОДА ШАНХАЯ

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION OF SHANGHAI,

130, Route Vallon

TEL. 75073

REGISTERED AT THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI, JANUARY 10. 1933 (ORDER NO. 7528).

СОВЪТ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦІИ - ШАНХАЙ - COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION - СОРО

上海市市社黨會部局備案

上海俄僑公共聯合會 環龍路一百三十號 電話七五〇七三號

Shanghai March IIth, 1935

Confidential.

T.P.Givens,Esq.,

Deputy Commissioner.

Police Force,S.M.C.

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that a number of detective agents of your Police Force are frequently approaching this Council with the request to supply them with information of a discreet and strictly private nature in regard to the Russian emigrants,I should be much obliged to you if you would kindly inform me as to whether these agents are authorized to collect such informations and,if so,would it not be possible to provide them with a special authority in writing to that effect,or to communicate to this Council names of agents who are authorized to obtain information from the Council.-

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Th. Gleboff.

Th.Gleboff,
Chairman.

S/2
For comment please.
D.A.G.

D&R 14/3.

Form 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Section 2, Special Branch. No. D.2882

REPORT

Date June 5 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY. D.2882

Subject (in full) Status of the Council of United Russian Public Organizations ("SORO")

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky *Forwarded by* D B Kn S.I.

The Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai ("SORO"), an organization established by certain members of the local "White" Russian community early in 1932 to serve as an administrative body representing the Russian community as a whole, encountered, for various reasons, serious opposition on the part of another group headed by the Russian Emigrants' Committee right from the beginning (Vide File D.2282). Consequently, the movement towards the unification of local Russians, of which the formation of the "SORO" was an outcome, proved a failure. For this reason, the very name of this organization is somewhat misleading.

Nevertheless, it was hoped by those who, irrespective of their attitude towards the newly formed body, had sincerely wished to bring about the unification of the local Russian community, that in course of time the differences between the leaders of the two opposing factions might be gradually smoothed out and a compromise reached in the matter of establishing a public body to represent the Russian community in Shanghai. Had the "SORO", during the first few months of its existence, proved its usefulness to the community, there would have been nothing to prevent a mutual understanding and a settlement of differences in a manner satisfactory to all parties being reached.

The reports on the activities of the "SORO" submitted to the council of this organization in the course of the annual meeting of January 28, 1934, show that the "SORO" has failed to increase its influence among the Russian community; on the contrary, during the past year, about 80% of the members left the "SORO". A list of the organizations which had severed their connection with the "SORO" is attached herewith under

Form 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Appendix "A".

On March 30, 1934, the 30 founders of the "SORO" who in 1932 had signed the petition to the Nanking Government asking for the registration of the institution, informed the Chinese Authorities by letter that they were no longer connected with the "SORO". A copy of this letter is attached under Appendix "B".

According to information, the falling off in the membership of the "SORO" can largely be explained by the tendency of the present leaders of that body to seek the intervention of the Chinese Authorities in order to secure control over the whole of the local Russian community. This tendency, in view of the very poor support accorded to the "SORO" by the community, aroused bitter criticism and opposition from the members of the Russian community interested in public affairs, who maintained that the group of irresponsible and unscrupulous individuals now forming the "SORO" - a quasi-public organization - were utilizing the registration of that body with the local Bureau of Social Affairs as a "licence" according them the exclusive right to administer and represent the Russian community as a whole.

Another reason why certain Russian organizations severed their connection with the "SORO" was the opposition against General M. I. Afanasieff, the former paid Secretary of the "SORO", who, in August 1933, was openly accused by a prominent member of that body with being a secret Soviet agent. Although this allegation has not been proved, the suspicion directed against General Afanasieff has never been entirely dispersed. Certain facts such as irregularities in connection with handling

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G. 35000-1-34

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.....Station,

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

of public funds and issuing registration certificates etc. to various criminal and political suspects were brought to light in the course of an investigation into this matter conducted by a commission specially appointed for the purpose, and led to the expulsion of General Afanasieff from the Shanghai Branch of the Russian General Military Union and the Russian National Community. Notwithstanding all this, he was still allowed to participate in the activities of the "SORO" in the capacity of advisor.

The attitude of the local Chinese Authorities towards the "SORO" has never been clearly defined. At present, Russian citizens wishing to apply for passports etc. have to call personally at the office of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, Nantao, while until recently this was done through the medium of either the Russian Emigrants Committee, 6A Hongkong Road, or the "SORO". As far as the local Russian community are concerned, this new departure is the only practical result of the "SOROSS" struggle for power. The possibility exists, however, that certain privileges might have been granted to the "SORO" by the Chinese Authorities by reason of the fact that the "SORO" is registered with the local Bureau of Social Affairs.

Attached herewith (with translation) is a copy of an anonymous handbill (Appendix "C") of a very vulgar type which was recently circulated by post among local Russian residents. It is the latest specimen of a series of documents of this nature directed against the "SORO".

G Tcherenshawsky.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

APPEND: A

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE SEVERED CONNECTIONS WITH "SORO".

Name of Organization	Address	Remarks
The Russian General Military Union (Shanghai Branch)	395 Rue Cardinal Mercier.	Military and political organization (Includes 14 military organizations).
Union of Russian Army and Navy Men.	149A Rue Amiral Courbet, House 5.	Ditto.
Russian Merchant and Manufacturers Organization. Chairman: Mr. Chibunovsky.	779 Avenue Joffre.	Chamber of Commerce.
Russian National Community. Chairman: A. J. Yaron.	1270/A-5, Avenue Joffre.	Public organization.
Union of National Youth. (Far Eastern Branch). Chairman: H. V. Popoff.	111 Seymour Road.	National patriotic organization.
Society of the White Flower. Chairman: Mrs. O.Fumagali.	1288 Avenue Joffre.	Charity organization.
Russian Medical Association. Chairman: Dr. Shishlo.	9-A Hankow Road, Flat 15.	Professional and scientific organization.
Russian Ex-Officers' Club.	30 Rue Corneille.	Club.
Russian Red Cross Sisters Society. Chairman: Mrs. M. Fireckel.	38 Joffre Terrace.	Professional. (It is reported that this society will sever connections with "Soro" in the near future).

APPENDIX 'B'

Copy.

Shanghai, 20th.March 1934.

General Wu Ten-chen,
Mayor of City Government
of Greater Shanghai.

General Wen Feng Hgin,
Commissioner of Bureau
of Public Safety City Government
of Greater Shanghai.

To the Commissioner
of Bureau of Social Affairs
City Government of Greater
Shanghai.

To the Chairman
of Executive Committee
Shanghai District Kuomintang.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, Founders and Guarantors of the United Russian Public Organization, have the honour to inform you herewith that we have retired from the abovementioned United Russian Public Organization as from the end of January 1934 and declare that we did not take any part whatsoever in the election, which took place on 28th.January 1934, and have no connections with the activities of the said organization.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(N.G.Fomin) former Chairman of the Russian National Community.

(Colonel A.J.Yaron) Chairman of the Russian National Community.

(Lieut.General C.R.F.Walter) Chairman of the Union of Russian Army and Navy Men.

(M.I.Sobludaeff)

(V.I.Korniloff) former Chairman of the Russian Merchants and Manufacturers Association (Chamber of Commerce).

(A.G.Chibunovsky) Chairman of the Russian Merchants and Manufacturers Association (Chamber of Commerce).

(Capt.C.L.Egikoff).

(Mme O.A.Fumagalli) Chairman of the Committee of Fund for Russian Tuberculars.

(H.V.Popoff) Chairman of t e Union of National Youth (Far Eastern Branch).

(L.A.Chetverikoff).

(D.I.Goostoff).

(Dr.A.V.Tarle).

(Dr.G.M.Krivorouchko).

(P.I.Kolesnicoff).

APPENDIX "C" 2882

TRANSLATION OF A PAMPHLET IN RUSSIAN RELATING TO THE "SORO", ISSUED BY THE UNION OF STRUGGLE AGAINST PROPAGANDA.

ATTENTION.

Honest Russian people who, through a misunderstanding, had joined the SORO, are realising their mistake. They have ascertained that the SORO is financed with Soviet capital and have now deserted this institution.

The various "dark forces" are happy for they believe that the action taken by honest Russians would create discord among the emigrants. However, a certain group of ambitious people are being made use by secret Soviet agents to save the SORO from dissolution because the existence of the SORO is necessary to their plans for the disruption of emigrant bodies.

"The horse-radish is no sweeter than the radish". Let us see who is at the head of the SORO.

F.L. Gleboff....The man at the head of the institution should be a person with absolutely clean hands. Are you the man? Where is the money earned by the labour of Cossacks and soldiers in Korea? Where is the money you received for the arms and ships sold in Shanghai? If, as you say, this money has been spent in public needs, then from what sources did you obtain a boarding house, a motor-car and race horses? On what funds have you been living for the past 15 years as you have not worked anywhere? Why is it that the notorious "secsot" M.I. Afanasieff is still residing in your house after he had been expelled from the All-Russian Military Union upon being detected undertaking work for the Soviet, issuing emigrant passports

to Soviet agents and misappropriating funds collected in aid of the poor people who had escaped from the U.S.S.R.?

S.N. Shendrikoff....Where is the money you stole from the Semirechensky Cossacks?

Dr. Hochlachkin.....How can you, an old Social Revolutionary with your dirty hands stained with blood from daily abortions, look after community affairs?

N.D. Merkuloff.....You ruined the Maritime Province in Russia. You also ruined Shantung Province? What is your objective?

S.S. Berkman.....You are an agent of the G.P.U. and your son was deported from Tsingtao by the Chinese Authorities for Communism. In what way are you connected with emigration.....

Russian people.....

The twelfth hour is near. Do you not feel the effects of the provocation by known and secret Soviet agents who are trying to impair your strength. You must bear in mind that even such a harmless braggart as Gleboff can be very dangerous if he is skilfully directed by the cunning and unprincipled secsot "general" Afanasieff, who is acting exclusively under orders of the local G.P.U.

The Union of Struggle Against Propaganda.

May 22, 1934.

S. 2,

Please submit report on standing of the United Russian Public Organizations, 442 Avenue Joffre, Honorary Secretary Dr. C. V. Hohlachkin.

(Sgd) T. R.

D.S Tcherenshansky.

DBR 22/V.

M 9/2.

POLICE FORCE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2882
Date 6/4/34

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION
OF SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 6789/
Date 4/4/34

442 Avenue Joffre,

Shanghai, March 1934.

J.R. Jones, Esq.,
The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

You are respectfully informed that the Council is moving from its present quarters at 442 Avenue Joffre and that, beginning from the 1st of April next, its new address will be:

130 Route Vallon, corner of Rue Massenet.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. C.V. Hohlachkin,
Hon. Secretary.

FILE M 9/2

D.S. Makanoff. Comte
D.S.I.
6/4/34

S2
note
JR
Noted and cutted

M 9/2

P.

SECRET MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. R. C.
No. D 2882
Date 24/2/34

February 23, 1934.

Dr. C. V. Mohlachkin,
Hon. Secretary,
The Council of the United Russian Public
Organisation at Shanghai,
442 Avenue Joffre.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 4, and to state that due note has been taken of the constitution of the Presidium of your Organisation for the current year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. JONES
Secretary.

ETM/PC

re "SORO"

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch Section.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D
Date

Date February 13, 1934.

Subject (in full) Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai (SORO) - new Presidium elected.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D. J. Everest.

Between 2.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. on January 28, 1934, annual meeting of the "Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SORO) was held in their offices at No.442 Avenue Joffre. Twenty four members of the Council were present.

In his opening speech Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff,President of the Council,acquainted those present with the general activities of the Council during the past year,after which Dr.C.V.Hohlachkin, Honorary Secretary,reported in detail on the activities of the chancellery of the Council as well as on the changes,which had taken place in the Presidium and general membership of the organization during the period under survey. The accounts of the Presidium for the year 1933 were then submitted to and approved by the Council,following which the elections of the Presidium for the current year took place.

The following persons were elected to serve in the new Presidium:-

General Th.L. Gleboff	President
Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff	Vice-President
Mr.N.D. Merkuloff	Vice-President
Dr.C.V. Hohlachkin	Hon. Secretary
Mr. S.S. Berkman	Hon. Treasurer

In connection with the above it is of interest to note that about a week prior to the meeting in question,an official notice was published by SORO in the local Russian newspapers,in which attention of the Russian community was drawn to the order dated January 19,1934,received by SORO from the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. In this order SORO," an organization duly registered with the Chinese Authorities" was called upon by the latter to take a census of Russian emigrants residing in Shanghai and to

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....*19*

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

advice?

compel those of them who had not yet been registered with the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, to do so without delay.

On January 26, 1934, the "Shanghai Zaria" published an interview with General Gleboff, one of the leaders of SORO, in which he commented on the significance of the order referred to above and stated that from now on SORO was the only Russian organization in Shanghai recognized by the Chinese Authorities, which had the right of registering Russian Emigrants in Shanghai. The same point of view was expressed by Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff in his speech at the annual meeting of SORO.

It will be recalled in this connection that SORO's claim to represent the local Russian community as a whole, has never been recognized by a large part of that community and that all attempts to bring about an understanding between the two opposing factions have so far been unsuccessful (File D. 2282).

According to our information the Chinese Authorities do not consider SORO as the only Russian organization in Shanghai representing the Russian community. From the reports on the activities of SORO submitted to the Council of this organization in the course of the annual meeting of January 28, 1934, it is evident that there has been a considerable falling off in membership of SORO during the past year. From 35 organizations with the total membership of 2,684 no less than 18 organizations have severed their connections with SORO since November 6, 1932, while only three newly formed organizations joined that body during the same period. The decrease in membership can be estimated at no less than 80% if the figures of the respective numerical strength of various organizations, as received from SORO in April 1933, are to be relied upon. It would seem

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full) .....

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Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

(3)

therefore that at present SORO's claim to represent the local Russian community is more questionable than it was at any previous stage of the existence of that body.

The following fact relating to the activities of SORO during 1933 aroused general interest in the Russian community:-

In August 1933 serious allegations were openly made by a certain prominent member of SORO against General M. I. Afanasieff, paid secretary of SORO, to the effect that the latter was a secret Soviet agent. Prolonged investigations into this matter were carried out by a commission specially appointed for this purpose during which period General Afanasieff was suspended from his duties. In January, 1934 it was announced that General Afanasieff had been acquitted of the charge of being a secret Soviet agent. According to our information, however, certain other facts reflecting unfavourably on General Afanasieff came to light in the course of these investigations, with the result that he was excluded from membership of the "Russian National Community" and the Shanghai Branch of the Russian General Military Union.

Attached cartoon is very characteristic of the attitude towards SORO on the part of the opposing faction of the local Russian community.

FILE

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
For Reburtain Lt.
for O. i/c S. B.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

"SLOVO, January 28,1934

" At the insistent request of the population"

(Cartoon ridiculing the lack of support accorded to SORO by the local Russian community.)

POLICE FORCE

M 9/2

The Council of the United Russian Public Organisation
at Shanghai.

442 Avenue Joffre.

February 4, 1934.

J.R. Jones, Esq.,
The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation of Shanghai to inform you that the annual meeting of this Council was held on January 28, 1934 at the Council's Office at 442 Avenue Joffre.

This annual meeting, called under the pertinent sections of the Council's regulations duly registered with the Chinese authorities (Order No.7258 of the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, dated January 10, 1933), was attended by 24 members of the Council.

The following members were elected to serve on the Presidium for the term of this year:

Mr. Th.L. Gleboff, Chairman,
Mr. N.D. Mercooloff and Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff, Vice Chairmen,
Dr. C.V. Hohlachkin, Honorary Secretary,
Mr. S.S. Berkmann, Honorary Treasurer.

Kindly communicate the above to the various Departments of the S.M.C.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dr. C.V. Hohlachkin,

Hon. Secretary.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 801
PRJ:NLH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, June 19, 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2882
Date 19 6 33

Dear Givens:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 16, 1933, forwarding a copy of a report on the Council of United Russian Public Organizations. This report has been read with much interest.

Very sincerely yours,

P. R. Josselyn.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
P. O. Box 158,
Shanghai, China.

File

JUNE 19 1933

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, June 16 1933

To Commissioner of Police

Sir,

Memorandum on "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" prepared by D.S. Prokofiev, is submitted herewith for your information.

F.H. Evans
A/C Sp Br

Ser Int 16/6. File 16. 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
No. 2882
Date 16 6 33

June 16 33.

Dear Barton,

I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report on the Council of United Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai (Soro) and a list of Russian organizations which do not belong to this federation. The report and statistics were prepared by D.S. Prokofiev of the Special Branch.

Yours sincerely,

J. Barton, Esq.,
British Consulate-General.

Captain B.P. Dicker.

June 16 33.

Dear Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report on the Council of United Public Russian Organizations in Shanghai (Soro) and a list of Russian organizations which do not belong to this federation.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur R. Sarly,
Chief of the Political Section,
French Police.

Mr. P.R. Josselyn,
U.S. Consulate-General.

MEMORANDUM ON THE "COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION AT SHANGHAI" ("SORO").

The establishing of the Russian emigrants organization known as the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" ("SORO") was an outcome of the so-called re-unification movement in the local Russian community which was started in October 1931 following the death of Mr. V. F. Grosse, Chairman of the "Russian Emigrants Committee".

It will be recalled that since 1920 when the Imperial Russian Consulate-General in Shanghai was closed by a decree of the Chinese Government, Mr. Grosse, former Russian Consul-General, continued to remain in charge of the interests of the local Russian community on the post of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Russian Affairs which was established by the Chinese Authorities in the premises of the Russian Consulate-General, No. 1 Whangpoo Road. In 1924 following the recognition by China of the Government of Soviet Russia the Bureau for Russian Affairs was closed and the building of the former Russian Consulate-General was handed over by the Chinese Authorities to representatives of the Soviet Government.

Mr. Grosse then established, in co-operation with representatives of local Russian organizations, a public body under the name of the "Committee for Defense of Rights of Russian Emigrants". In 1926, however, the authority of Mr. Grosse to represent the local Russian community was challenged by a group of Russian organizations. As a result of this disagreement Mr. Grosse supported by his followers formed another public body under the name of the "Russian Emigrants Committee" which, under his chairmanship, continued to exercise the functions of the administrative centre of the Russian community in Shanghai. This body has since maintained contact with the Council of Russian Ex-Ambassadors in Paris.

The opposing faction of the Russian community in Shanghai was represented by the "Committee for Defense of Rights of Russian Emigrants" of which Mr. N. I. Ivanoff, former consular judge, was the Chairman. In 1929 this body was dissolved and its functions handed over to an organization entitled the "Russian National Community" of which Captain N. Y. Fomin was elected Chairman. Organizations under this name were established in several towns in the Far East by supporters of General Horvath whom the late Grand Duke Nicolas appointed the Head of Russian Emigrants in the Far East.

Both the "Russian Emigrants Committee" and the "Russian National Community" were instituted with the object of carrying out similar functions. Although the former body undoubtedly predominated, this state of affairs could not be considered either satisfactory or normal.

On October 23, 1931, at a meeting of the Russian Juridical Society the situation in the Russian community in connection with the death of Mr. Grosse was discussed and it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the legal representation of the Russian community should rest with a special neutral body which will take charge of the work of registration of the Russian community, render legal assistance, issue and certify documents, certificates of births, deaths etc. This resolution was communicated to all existing Russian public organizations in Shanghai and published in the local foreign and Russian press.

On October 26, 1931, a meeting of representatives of some 30 Russian organizations, convened at the initiative of the "Russian National Community", was held in the premises of the Russian Ex-Officers Club, 246 Route Vallon, to discuss the question of legal and business representation of the Russian community. The resolution of the Russian Juridical Society was passed and the "Russian National Community" was authorised to

enter into negotiations with the "Russian Emigrants Committee" headed by Mr. Metzler, former Russian Vice-Consul in Shanghai, with a view to establishing a new body on the lines indicated in the above resolution. As a result of these negotiations it was announced at the public meeting of representatives of various Russian organizations held on November 12, 1931, that a preliminary agreement had been reached between the two opposing factions. A committee was then elected to compile the plan of the constitution of the body as well as the order of its elections.

However, after several meetings of the committee it became evident that the representatives of the two rival organizations could not agree on certain points and, consequently, negotiations were broken off, following which the "Russian National Community" decided to carry on the work of unification in co-operation with the so-called "third element" - organizations and individuals who did not belong to either of the two organizations referred to above. On January 17, 1932, representatives of the organizations supporting this scheme held a meeting during the course of which it was decided to call the new organization "The Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai", and a set of regulations was submitted and approved. The following were then elected members of the Presidium of the Council:-

Mr. A. M. Kotenev
Attached to the Secretariat of the S.M.C. - Chairman

Captain N. Y. Fomin
Chairman of the "Russian National Community" - Vice-Chairman

Mr. V. I. Korniloff
Manager of the "Compagnie Francaise de Commerce en Chine", 776 Avenue Joffre. - Vice-Chairman

Dr. A. V. Tarle
Chairman of the Russian Medical Practitioners Society. - Hon.Secretary

Mr. V. A. Ryloff
Proprietor of a Haberdashery Store, No. 413 Avenue Joffre. - Hon.Treasurer

In the beginning of February 1932 the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" established its

offices at No.39 Avenue Edward VII, and thus a new period in the history of public life of the local Russian community was opened.

Paragraph 3 of the "Regulations and Bye-Laws for the Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" reads as follows:-

> "The Council adheres in furtherance of its
> "objects and aims to the laws of the present
> "Republic of China as well as to the
> "administrative and municipal regulations
> "in force in the International Settlement
> "and French Concession of Shanghai".

In accordance with the above, a petition was submitted to the Chinese authorities on June 30, 1932, requesting their permission for the establishment and registration of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai". This petition was signed by 34 members of the council and was forwarded through the medium of Dr. John C.H.Wu (Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council and legal adviser of "SORO") to the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters.

On August 4, 1932, a reply was received from the local Kuomintang Headquarters to the effect that permission for the registration of the new body had been granted.

Taking into consideration that some of the regulations governing the activity of Chinese public organizations are not applicable within the territories of the foreign settlements and may hinder the activity of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization", the legal adviser of the Council applied to the same authorities for a special certificate of registration. In a reply dated October 6, 1932, the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters informed the petitioners that pending the promulgation by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang of regulations governing the establishment of Foreign Residents Associations, no special certificate of registration (diploma) can be issued.

On October 18 and 19 the following official notification which was drawn up by Dr. Wu and approved "by the authorities

concerned", was published in the "Chen Pao", organ of the Kuomintang, the "Min Pao" and the "Shun Pao":-

> "The United Russian Organization in Shanghai hereby notifies the public of the following:- Since some time recently the abovementioned organization has been preparing for its formal inauguration. At present, in compliance with and by virtue of orders of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, dated August 4 and October 8, 1932 respectively, granting permission for the establishment (inauguration), a general meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday November 6 at No.39 Avenue Edward VII for the purpose of the formal inauguration of this organization. The public is hereby specially notified".

Considering that the registration with the Chinese Authorities has introduced the Council into a new phase of its activity, and with a view to facilitating the unification of all Russian organizations in Shanghai into this body, the presidium of the Council decided to resign from office and to invite all organizations, which did not belong to the "SORO" group, to send representatives to the meeting on November 6 for the purpose of election of a new presidium in accordance with the statute of "SORO". A notification to this effect was published in local Russian newspapers on October 20.

On November 6, at a meeting attended by 37 of the total number of 54 members of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization", the formal inauguration of this body took place, whereupon the following persons were elected into the presidium:-

Mr. A. M. Kotenev	Chairman
Captain N. G. Fomin	Vice-Chairman
Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff	Vice-Chairman
Dr. K. V. Hohlachkin	Hon.Secretary
Mr. S. S. Berkman	Hon.Treasurer

It must be mentioned that out of 19 organizations not belonging to "SORO" only one - a group of Russian emigrants of Jewish nationality - sent its representatives to the above meeting, the other organizations having declined the invitation for various reasons.

In compliance with Chinese law the minutes of this meeting together with the statute of the new organization were ~~be~~ submitted to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters and to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to be recorded in the registers of these institutions.

The significance of the registration of "SORO" with the Chinese authorities was explained by Mr. A. M. Kotenev as follows:-

1. The registration of public organizations in China, other than commercial and charitable, is a prerogative of the Supreme Power which at present belongs to the Kuomintang and its organs. Thus, the permission for registration granted to "SORO", as an act of the Supreme Power of the country, is therefore final and conclusive.
2. By the fact of registration with the Chinese authorities "SORO" has acquired the full rights of a public body with officially recognised legal status. The Russian community in Shanghai is now represented not by one or several individuals, but by an institution - to which aim the community's aspirations have been directed at all times.
3. The Russian community has acquired an organ with notary functions. Every document issued by the Council in conformity with the Chinese laws and within the Council's competence, has the force of an official document, of which the validity and lawfulness can be disputed only in courts.
4. The responsibility of the presidium of the Council and of its executive officers for their acts is the same as the responsibility of public officers for acts done in their official capacity.

In connection with the registration of "SORO" with the Chinese authorities the activity of this body generally

and of Mr. A. M. Kotenev in particular aroused much comment and adverse criticism on the part of the opposing group of the local Russian community represented by the "Russian Emigrants Committee", which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

1. The "formally inaugurated" "SORO" is another attempt on the part of one and the same group of unprincipled politicians to mislead the local Russian community by staging an institution of a quasi-public character. Since 1925 when this group challenged the authority of Mr. V. F. Grosse, former Russian Imperial Consul in Shanghai, to represent the Russian community, three similar attempts have proved complete failures:- "The Committee for the Defence of Rights and Interests of Russian Community", "The Russian National Community" and "SORO" - all these ventures were started off with a great display of pomp but all died a natural death owing to their uselessness.
2. After a period of over seven years of activity this group has little, if anything at all, to show as regards thereal work for the benefit of the community. With the exception of the military group which joined "SORO" owing to some misunderstanding, not a single political or public organization conducting real work, supports this group. On the other hand, the negative results of their activity for the past seven years are enormous. First - desintegration of the community carried out to the limits, and then its "unification" into "SORO", not the old "SORO", but another one - with a whip of a foreign political party as the "unifying element".
3. At the present moment of the national crisis in China the Kuomintang engaged in the solving of their own vital problems and subdivided into several factions, has certainly very little interest for our affairs. It is hoped that a small group of unprincipled politicians

posing as the "Council of United Russian Public Organi-zation" will not succeed in misleading the Kuomintang into interfering with our small, but so important for us, domestic affairs. Kotenev's political manipulations will then come to naught.

4. Russian community in Shanghai although divided into various organizations has always been loyal towards the Chinese authorities. Russian organizations here followed the old traditions of Russian public bodies. Above them is the Chinese jurisdiction and municipal regulations and bye-laws. Quite of a sudden Kotenev - a small municipal employee and an insignificant person in the past, started a political game on a "big scale" and endeavours to complicate the situation for the Russian community as well as for the Chinese authorities by his attempt to wield power over the Russian community at the hands of the Kuomintang - a game fraught with very serious and dangerous consequences for those who will allow themselves to be misled by the selfish policy of Mr. Kotenev and Co. What if the left, pro-communist wing of the Kuomintang will come to power?
Following somebody's instructions, a group of irresponsible persons endeavour to lead the Russian community somewhere without first asking their consent".

On April 30, 1933, Mr. A. M. Kotenev tendered his resignation as chairman of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization" because of his duties in the Shanghai Municipal Council. Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff, vice-chairman, was authorised to act in his place pending an election to be held in the near future.

On June 1, 1933, Dr. Shendrikoff forwarded to the Commissioner of Police a copy of the Regulations and Bye-Laws of "SORO" accompanied by a letter in which it was pointed out

that "SORO" is the only one legally instituted Russian public body at Shanghai entitled to perform acts enumerated in Art.13 of these Regulations. In view of this Dr.Shendrikoff requested that instructions be issued by the Commissioner to all subordinate departments and officers that in all cases where Russian emigrants are required to produce formal identification papers etc. they must produce same certified or registered by "SORO".

According to our information similar letters were addressed to various authorities and consulates in Shanghai.

Reference to the Art.13 of the Regulations in question shows that Dr. Shendrikoff's letter raises the same issue which has been the subject of controversies between "SORO" and the "Russian Emigrants Committee", namely - which of the two organizations should be recognised as the only body representing the Russian community in Shanghai.

The expression "legally instituted" evidently implies the fact that "SORO" is registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai as well as that "SORO" is a body properly elected by the Russian community in Shanghai, while the Russian Emigrants Committee is considered by them as a self-appointed body.

In this connection it should be noted that there is, so far, no reason to believe that the Chinese authorities consider "SORO" as the only Russian organization which can exercise the functions enumerated in Art.13 above referred to. As a matter of fact, they almost invariably refer to the "Russian Emigrants Committee" whenever they wish to get in touch with a body more or less representing the interests of the Russian community in Shanghai.

As regards the assertion that "SORO" is a properly elected public body, it may be stated that the system according to which various organizations are represented in "SORO" differs from ordinary elections in so far as one and the same individual is allowed to elect representatives into this body from several

organizations at the same time.

Although statistics are not available regarding respective total membership of the two rival organizations and of the neutral group, it is more than questionable that "SORO" represents the majority of the Russian community in Shanghai.

In the absence of an authoritative organ which could organize proper elections in the Russian community and unless some "force majeure" intervenes, an agreement between the Russian Emigrants Committee and the "Council of United Russian Public Organization" seems to be the only manner in which local Russian organizations can be unified and a body representing the local Russian community, formed and recognised as such by the authorities of the three municipalities.

Dr. Shendrikoff's letter to the Commissioner of Police may be considered as an attempt to bring "force majeure" to bear pressure in favour of "SORO".

On June 11, 1933, during the course of a meeting of the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" the following persons were elected into the Presidium of this body:-

Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff	Chairman
Mr. M. I. Sobludaeff	Vice-Chairman
General L. A. Gaffner	Vice-Chairman
Mr. S. S. Berkman	Hon.Treasurer
Dr. K. V. Hohlachkin	Hon.Secretary

The offices of "SORO" are at present located at No.442 Avenue Joffre.

Attached herewith is a list of Russian organizations which do not belong to the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" ("SORO").

LIST OF RUSSIAN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH DO NOT BELONG TO THE "COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION AT SHANGHAI" ("SORO").

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
National and Religious Organizations			
Russian Orthodox Confraternity.	Dr.D.I.Kasnakoff	469 Avenue Joffre Apt.76. Tel. 80412.	100
Russian National Religious Committee.	V.A.Butzkoy	24 Avenue Dubail Tel. 84964.	?
National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.	I.F.A.Kemleeff	210 Route Vallon Apartment 3. Tel. 73566.	140
National Patriotic Organizations			
National Russian Boy-Scouts Association.	G.V.Radetsky-Mikulitch	27 Tracey Terrace.	50
Union of Musketeers.	V.M.Shihoff	24 Nanking Road c/o H.C.Vessels.	40
Russian National Society (Vera, Tsar and Narod).	General A.I. Iseleff.	129 Avenue Haig.	?
Union of Cross Bearers.	ditto.	36 Victory Terrace. ditto.	?
Charity Organizations			
Russian Relief Association.	Ch.E.Metzler	6-A Hongkong Road Tel. 10106.	90
Central Benevolent Committee of the Bishop's Orthodox Church.	Rev.Bishop Victor	55 Route Paul Henry Tel. 72857.	?
Committee of Assistance to the Home for Aged Ladies.	Mrs S.I.Morkoff	32 Tracey Terrace Tel. 73859.	25
Russian Ladies Relief Association.	Mrs N.I.Adamovitch	1295 Rue Lafayette Apt 20. Tel. 71709.	15
Russian Schools' Friends Society.	Dr. N.F.Bogunsky	756-A Avenue Joffre Tel. 72738.	70
Russian Educational Society.	Mrs O.P.Dronnikoff	Post Office Bldg Tel. 40358.	40
Military and Mutual Aid Organizations			
Trans-Siberian Labour Society.	Colonel V.Y. Romanovsky	260/2 Rue Karesma Tel. 71662.	50
Union of Russian Cossacks.	Colonel G.K. Belegoff.	311 Route Vallon Tel. 71086	600
Russian Military Invalids Union.	General V.V.Zimin	10 Rue Massenet Tel. 74080.	140

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
Union of Former Members of the Far Eastern Volunteers.	General N.P. Baheroff.	36/1 Rue Victor Emmanuel III. Tel. 71757.	400
Association of Former Members of the 1st Fusiliers Brigade.	Colonel N.A. Nadejdin.	1 Chusan Road Tel. 58521.	50 ?
Standard & Banner Keepers of Transbaikalian Cossacks.	Colonel V.G. Kasakoff	505/14 Route Vallon.	154
Union of Former Members of Eger Regiment.	Colonel N.A. Alexandroff	132/2 Quinsan Road.	50 ?
Union of Former Members of Ural Regiment.	Colonel A.G. Domojiroff	549 Chemulpo Road.	50
Union of Former Members of Manchurian Detachment.	Colonel A.A.Grant	915 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3.	50
Union of Former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff.	M.M.Bykoff	32 Lorton Terrace.	50
Union of Former Members of Ijevsk & Votkinsk Brigade.	Colonel V.N. Drobinin	269 Route de Sieyes	100
Union of Former Cadets of the Habarovsk Military College.	A.K.Tolmakoff	34 Tracey Terrace Apt. 8.	80

Professional and Mutual Aid Organizations

Russian Merchant Marine Association.	N.I.Klopfer	12 Rue du Consulat 1st Floor Tel.81725	80
National Union of Stage Workers.	V.F.Klohin	188 Route Vallon Apt. 9.	15
Union of Russian Students.	N.E.Malikoff	461 Avenue Joffre Apt. 55. Tel.81586	40
Union of Cabaret Employees.	A.L.Rubanovitch	706 Avenue Joffre Apt. 5. Tel.75054	520

Miscellaneous

Emigrants' Society of Amur.	N.G.Rachkoff	596 Avenue Joffre	140
Russian Labourers Federation.	S.K.Sokoloff	42 Route Vallon Apt. 22.	?
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force.	I.Y.Filatoff	164 Route Vallon Apt. 7.	22
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.	P.R.Vertoprahoff	816 Rue Bourgeat Apt. 16.	10
Literary Artistic Society.	P.F.Selivanoff	404 Avenue Joffre Apt. 3. Tel.85563.	15

Name of Organization	President	Address	Strength of Membership (Approximate)
	Institutions		
Russian Hospital	Dr. Kasakoff	260/2 Rue Karesme Tel. 71682.	
Russian Commercial School.	General V.D. Norbuth - Director	Avenue Petain - corner of Route Winlin. Tel. 73046.	
First Russian School	A.M.Russanoff Director	27 Yulin Road.	

CONFIDENTIAL
DAIRWICH

[illegible] MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. & REGISTRY
12882
15 6 13

June 14, 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.1691 of June 12 enclosing copy of an anonymous letter on the subject of the "Council of the United Russian Organisations", known as "S.O.R.O.", the contents of which have been noted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 1691.

SHANGHAI. 12 June 1933.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of 6 June 1933, No. 1633 concerning the S.O.R.O. I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of an anonimous letter I received this morning with respect to the above organisation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Reg. Please acknowledge.

JUNE 12 1933

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SO called, "Council of the United Russian Organisations at Shanghai, which is known to everybody as "SORO", continued to bluff the people.

As the Russian residents of Shanghai know well that the "SORO" is a bogue organisation, "SORO" started now a compaign among the foreign officials and prominent members of the foreign community by sending a circular letters in which they are claiming to ~~be~~ a sole, officially recognized institution governing Russians in Shanghai.

We consider it our duty to explain to our foreign friends the actual position of the "SORO" and why the majority of the local Russian organisations and individuals do not recognize the said shadow institution.

The following facts will explain :

1) "SORO" was organized by Mr.A.M.Koteneff on the money supplied by notorious Comrade J.G.Dobrishman, one of the local agents of the Soviet Trade Mission.
The money were readily given by Soviets for the purpose of decomposing local white Russians.
The fact that Koteneff is not white as he claims to be, could be easily proved by the fact that he is a member of the "Shanghai Jewish Club", which on 50 o/o consists of Soviet agents and employees, including such a notorious communists as J.Brick, L.Brailovsky, M.Brunner, V.Landezen, G.B.Ravee, etc.etc.
It is not a crime for anybody to be a member of Jewish Club, but it is a crime for a "white Russian leader" to be a member of a Club, which consists of Soviet agents.
After Koteneff's has been denounced few months ago, he pretended to resign from a chairmanship of the "SORO", but in reality still directing its activities.

2)

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2) Koteneff's successor - Dr.S.SHENDRIKOFF is a notorious local gambler and his committee consists of such members as I.Shendrikoff, a socialist, who during the Great War was expelled to Siberia for anti-militaristic propaganda, both brothers absconded from Russia during Civil War stealing funds belonging to Semirek Cossack Government. S.S.Berkman, another member of "SORO" committee is a Soviet agent and the member of pro-Soviet "Shanghai Jewish Club".

N.B. However, it must be pointed out that among the members of the "SORO" there are a few respected persons, who were misled by the above mentioned provocateurs.

3) During the existance of "SORO" few notarious local Soviet agents received emigrants passports through the medium of these provocateurs.

4) In stead of the claimed unification of the local "white" Russians, Koteneff and Shendrikoff, leaders of "SORO" do everything to bring disorder among the local Russian residents.

EVERYBODY, WHO IS STANDING FOR RELIGY, ORDER and FAMILY and WHO IS AGAINST THE OFFICIAL AND SECRET SOVIET AGENTS AND PROVOCATEURS MUST DENOUNCE "SORO", AS IT WAS DENOUNCED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE LOCAL RUSSIANS.

RUSSIAN RESIDENTS.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL PAPER
REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. & Sp. Br. REGISTRY
No. D2882
SECTION 2 Station:
Date June 12, 19 33

Subject (in full) Letter from the Netherlands Consulate-General re:" Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" ("SORO")

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* DBR, O.I.

With reference to the letter dated June 6,1933 from the "etherlands Consulate-General on the subject of the " Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SORO"), I forward herewith a memorandum containing all information in our possession regarding the origin of this body and its standing in the local Russian community.

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

Five copies of revised memorandum, as requested, attached herewith.

DBR - 15/6.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

JUNE 16 1933

MEMORANDUM ON THE "COUNCIL OF UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AT SHANGHAI" ("SORO").

The establishing of the Russian emigrants organization known as the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" ("SORO") was an outcome of the so-called re-unification movement in the local Russian community which was started in October 1931 following the death of Mr. V. F. Grosse, Chairman of the "Russian Emigrants Committee".

It will be recalled that since 1921 when the Imperial Russian Consulate-General in Shanghai was closed by a decree of the Chinese Government, Mr. Grosse, former Russian Consul-General, continued to remain in charge of the interests of the local Russian community or the post of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Russian Affairs which was established by the Chinese Authorities in the premises of the Russian Consulate-General, No. 1 Whangpoo Road. In 1924 following the recognition by China of the Government of Soviet Russia the Bureau for Russian Affairs was closed and the building of the former Russian Consulate-General was handed over by the Chinese Authorities to representatives of the Soviet Government.

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The opposing faction of the Russian community in Shanghai was represented by the "Committee for Defense of Rights of Russian Emigrants" of which Mr. N. I. Ivanoff, former consular judge, was the Chairman. In 1929 this body was dissolved and its functions handed over to an organization entitled the "Russian National Community" of which Captain N. Y. Fomin was elected Chairman. Organizations under this name were established in several towns in the Far East by supporters of General Horvath whom the late Grand Duke Nicolas appointed the Head of Russian Emigrants in the Far East.

Both the "Russian Emigrants Committee" and the "Russian National Community" were instituted with the object of carrying out similar functions. Although the former body undoubtedly predominated, this state of affairs could not be considered either satisfactory or normal.

On October 23, 1931, at a meeting of the Russian Juridical Society the situation in the Russian community in connection with the death of Mr. Grosse was discussed and it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the legal representation of the Russian Community should rest with a special neutral body which will take charge of the work of registration of the Russian Community, render legal assistance, issue and certify documents, certificates of births, deaths etc. This resolution was communicated to all existing Russian public organizations in Shanghai and published in the local foreign and Russian press.

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headed by Mr. Metzler, former Russian Vice-Consul in Shanghai, with a view to establishing a new body on the lines indicated in the above resolution. As a result of these negotiations it was announced at the public meeting of representatives of various Russian organizations held on November 12, 1931, that a preliminary agreement had been reached between the two opposing factions. A committee was then elected to compile the plan of the constitution of the body as well as the order of its elections.

However, after several meetings of the committee it became evident that the representatives of the two rival organizations could not agree on certain points and, consequently, negotiations were broken off, following which the "Russian National Community" decided to carry on the work of unification in co-operation with the so-called "third element" - organizations and individuals who did not belong to either of the two organizations referred to above. On January 17, 1932, representatives of the organizations supporting this scheme held a meeting during the course of which it was decided to call the new organization "The Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai", and a set of regulations was submitted and approved. The following were then elected members of the Presidium of the Council:-

Mr.A.M.Kotenev
Attached to the Secretariat of the S.M.C. - Chairman

Captain N.Y.Fomin
Chairman of the "Russian National Community" - Vice-Chairman

Mr.V.I.Korniloff
Manager of the "Compagnie Francaise de Commerce en Chine", 776 Avenue Joffre. - Vice-Chairman

Dr.A.V.Tarle
Chairman of the Russian Medical Practitioners Society. - Honorary Secretary

Mr.V.A.Ryloff
Proprietor of a Haberdashery Store, No. 413 Avenue Joffre. - Honorary Treasurer

As the Russian Emigrants Committee continued to function independently of the newly formed body and there were

several other organizations which prefer red to remain "neutral", it was evident that the re-unification movement had proved a failure and that, therefore, the name of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" was rather misleading.

Both sides had much to say in explanation of the failure to come to an agreement and to put an end to the deplorable state of dissension in which Russian public organizations have been for the past several years. To an impartial observer, however, it seems that the element of personal antagonism and distrust among a limited number of persons - result of several years of controversies - has played an unduly prominent part in the negotiations. On the other hand, lack of interest in public affairs on the part of the majority of the local Russian community may account for the fact that sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear pn the rival parties in order to compel them to come to an understanding. It is believed also that there are among the Russian community some Soviet "agents-provocateurs" whose activity is directed towards ~~the~~ disorganizing the ranks of the "Whites".

Both the Russian Emigrants Committee and ~~the~~ "SORO" claim to be supported by a number of Russian public organizations. It must be said, however, that of these numerous organizations comparatively few are engaged in active work among their nationals. The majority of them can be described as groups of persons unified by their connections in the past or common interests, and their activity is mostly limited to mutual aid. There are also some organizations with high sounding titles which exist only on paper and whose membership is barely sufficient to fill vacancies on their "governing boards". A case which recently came to the notice of the Municipal Police tends to indicate that the two rival bodies, being perhaps too eager in their quest of supporters, do not exercise

sufficient control over the activities of some of organizations of the latter type:- Chairman of one of such bogus organization entrusted the task of collecting donations in Shanghai and other cities in China to.....a couple of well known shoplifters, who subsequently were detained by the police of the French Concession in Canton. (File No 4842)

In the beginning of February 1932 the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" established its offices at No.39 Avenue Edward VII, and thus a new period in the history of public life of the local Russian community was opened.

Paragraph 3 of the "Regulations and Bye-Laws for the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" reads as follows:-

> "The Council adheres in furtherance of its
> "objects and aims to the laws of the present
> "Republic of China as well as to the
> "administrative and municipal regulations
> "in force in the International Settlement
> "and French Concession of Shanghai".

In accordance with the above, a petition was submitted to the Chinese authorities on June 30, 1932, requesting their permission for the establishment and registration of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai". This petition was signed by 34 members of the council and was forwarded through the medium of Dr. John C. H. Wu (Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council and legal adviser of "SORO") to the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters.

On August 4, 1932, a reply was received from the local Kuomintang Headquarters to the effect that permission for the registration of the new body had been granted.

Taking into consideration that some of the regulations governing the activity of Chinese public organizations are not applicable within the territories of the foreign settlements and may hinder the activity of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations", the legal adviser of the Council applied to the

same authorities for a special certificate of registration. In a reply dated October 6, 1932, the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters informed the petitioners that pending the promulgation by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang of regulations governing the establishment of Foreign Residents Associations, no special certificate of registration (diploma) can be issued.

On October 18 and 19 the following official notification which was drawn up by Dr. Wu and approved "by the authorities concerned", was published in the "Chen Pao", organ of the Kuomintang, the "Min Pao" and the "Shun Pao":-

> "The United Russian Organization in Shanghai hereby notifies the public of the following:- Since some time recently the abovementioned organization has been preparing for its formal inauguration. At present, in compliance with and by virtue of orders of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, dated August 4 and October 8, 1932 respectively, granting permission for the establishment (inauguration), a general meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday November 6 at No.39 Avenue Edward VII for the purpose of the formal inauguration of this organization. The public is hereby specially notified".

Considering that the registration with the Chinese authorities has introduced the Council into a new phase of its activity, and with a view to facilitating the unification of all Russian organizations in Shanghai into this body, the presidium of the Council decided to resign from office and to invite all organizations, which did not belong to the "SORO" group, to send representatives to the meeting on November 6 for the purpose of election of a new presidium in accordance with the statute of "SORO". A notification to this effect was published in local Russian newspapers on October 20.

On November 6, at a meeting attended by 37 of the total number of 54 members of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations", the formal inauguration of this body took place, whereupon the following persons were elected into the presidium:-

Mr. A. M. Kotenev	Chairman
Captain N. G. Fomin	Vice-Chairman
Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff	Vice-Chairman
Dr. K. V. Hohlachkin	Hon. Secretary
Mr. S. S. Berkman	Hon. Treasurer

It must be mentioned that out of 19 organizations not belonging to "SORO" only one - a group of Russian emigrants of Jewish nationality - sent its representatives to the above meeting, the other organizations having declined the invitation for various reasons.

In compliance with Chinese law the minutes of this meeting together with the statute of the new organization will be submitted to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters and to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to be recorded in the registers of these institutions.

The significance of the registration of "SORO" with the Chinese authorities was explained by Mr.A.M.Kotenev as follows:-

1. The registration of public organizations in China, other than commercial and charitable, is a prerogative of the Supreme Power which at present belongs to the Kuomintang and its organs. Thus, the permission for registration granted to "SORO", as an act of the Supreme Power of the country, is therefore final and conclusive.
2. By the fact of registration with the Chinese authorities "SORO" has acquired the full rights of a public body with officially recognised legal status. The Russian community in Shanghai is now represented not by one or several individuals, but by an institution - to which aim the community's aspirations have been directed at all times.
3. The Russian community has acquired an organ with notary functions. Every document issued by the Council in conformity with the Chinese laws and within the Council's competence, has the force of an official document, of which the validity and lawfulness can be disputed only in courts.

4. The responsibility of the presidium of the Council and of its executive officers for their acts is the same as the responsibility of public officers for acts done in their official capacity.

In connection with the registration of "SORO" with the Chinese authorities the activity of this body generally and of Mr. A.M.Kotenev in particular has aroused much comment and adverse criticism on the part of the opposing group of the local Russian community represented by the "Russian Emigrants Committee", which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

1. The "formally inaugurated" "SORO" is another attempt on the part of one and the same group of unprincipled politicians to mislead the local Russian community by staging an institution of a quasi-public character. Since 1925 when this group challenged the authority of Mr. V. F. Grosse, former Russian Imperial Consul in Shanghai, to represent the Russian community, three similar attempts have proved complete failures:- "The Committee for the Defence of Rights and Interests of Russian Community", "The Russian National Community" and "SORO" - all these ventures were started off with a great display of pomp but all died a natural death owing to their uselessness.
2. After a period of over seven years of activity this group has little, if anything at all, to show as regards the real work for the benefit of the community. With the exception of the military group which joined "SORO" owing to some misunderstanding, not a single political or public organization conducting real work, supports this group. On the other hand, the negative results of their activity for the past seven years are enormous. First - desintegration of the community carried out to the limits, and then its "unification" into "SORO", not the old "SORO", but another - one - with a whip of a foreign political party as the "unifying element".

3. At the present moment of the national crisis in China the Kuomintang engaged in the solving of their own vital problems and subdivided into several factions, has certainly very little interest for our affairs. It is hoped that a small group of unprincipled politicians posing as the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations" will not succeed in misleading the Kuomintang into interfering with our small, but so important for us, domestic affairs. Kotenev's political manipulations will then come to naught.

4. Russian community in Shanghai although divided into various organizations has always been loyal towards the Chinese authorities. Russian organizations here followed the old traditions of Russian public bodies. Above them is the Chinese jurisdiction and municipal regulations and bye-laws. Quite of a sudden Kotenev - a small municipal employee and an insignificant person in the past, started a political game on a "big scale" and endeavours to complicate the situation for the Russian community as well as for the Chinese authorities by his attempt to wield power over the Russian community at the hands of the Kuomintang - a game fraught with very serious and dangerous consequences for those who will allow themselves to be misled by the selfish policy of Mr. Kotenev and Co. What if the left, pro-communist wing of the Kuomintang will come to power?

Following somebody's instructions, a group of irresponsible persons endeavour to lead the Russian community somewhere without first asking their consent."

On April 30, 1932, Mr. A.M.Kotenev tendered his resignation as chairman of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations" because of his duties in the Shanghai Municipal Council. Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff, vice-chairman, was authorised to act in his place pending an election to be held in the near future.

On June 1, 1933, Dr. Shendrikoff forwarded to the Commissioner of Pplice a copy of the Regulations and Bye-Laws of "SORO" accompanied by a letter in which it was pointed out that "SORO" is the only one legally instituted Russian public body at Shanghai entitled to perform acts enumerated in Art.13 of these Regulations. In view of this Dr. Shendrikoff requested that instructions be issued by the Commissioner to all subordinate departments and officers that in all cases where Russian emigrants are required to produce formal identification papers etc. they must produce same certified or registered by "SORO".

According to our information similar letters were addressed to various authorities and consulates in Shanghai.

Reference to the Art. 13 of the Regulations in question shows that ~~xxx~~ Dr. Shendrikoff's letter raises the same issue which has been the subject of controversies between "SORO" and the "Russian Emigrants Committee", namely - which of the two organizations should be recognised as the only body representing the Russian community in Shanghai.

The expression "legally instituted" evidently implies the fact that "SORO" is registered with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai as well as that "SORO" is a body properly elected by the Russian community in Shanghai, while the Russian Emigrants Committee is considered by them as a self-appointed body.

In this connection it should be noted that there is, so far, no reason to believe that the Chinese authorities consider "SORO" as the only Russian organization which can exercise the functions enumerated in Art.13 above referred to. As a matter of fact, they almost invariably refer to the "Russian Emigrants Committee" whenever they wish to get in touch with a body more or less representing the interests of the Russian community in Shanghai.

As regards the assertion that "SORO" is a properly elected public body, it may be stated that the system according to which various

organizations are represented in "SORO" differs from ordinary elections in so far as one and the same individual is allowed to elect representatives into this body from several organizations at the same time.

Although statistics are not available regarding respective total membership of the two rival organizations and of the neutral group, it is more than questionable that "SORO" represents the majority of the Russian community in Shanghai.

In the absence of an authoritative organ which could organize proper elections in the Russian community and unless some "force majeure" intervenes, an agreement between the Russian Emigrants Committee and the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations" seems to be the only manner in which local Russian organizations can be unified and a body representing the local Russian community, formed and recognised as such by the authorities of the three municipalities.

Dr. Shendrikoff's letter to the Commissioner of Police may be considered as an attempt to bring "force majeure" to bear pressure in favour of "SORO".

On June 11, 1933, during the course of a meeting of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" the following persons were elected into the Presidium of this body:-

Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff	Chairman
Mr. M. I. Sobludaeff	Vice-Chairman
General L. A. Gaffner	Vice-Chairman
Mr. S. S. Berkman	Hon. Treasurer
Dr. K. V. Hohlachkin	Hon. Secretary

The offices of "SORO" are at present located at No. 442 Avenue ~~xxxx~~ Joffre.

Attached herewith is a list of Russian organizations which do not belong to the "Council of United Russian Public Organization at Shanghai" ("SORO").

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SO called, "Council of the United Russian Organisations at Shanghai, which is known to everybody as "SORO", continued to bluff the people.

As the Russian residents of Shanghai know well that the "SOR SO" is a bogus organisation, SORO" started new a campaign among the foreign officials and prominent members of the foreign community by sending a circular letters, in which they are claiming to a sole, officially recognised, institution governing Russians in Shanghai.

We consider it our duty to explain to our foreign friends the actual position of the "SORO" and why the majority of the local Russian organisations and individuals do not recognise the said shadow institution.

The following facts will explain:

I) "SORO" was organised by Mr.A.M.KOTENEFF on the money supplied by notorious Comrade J.O.DOBRINSKAS, one of the local agents of the Soviet Trade Mission.

The money were readily given by Soviets for the purpose of decomposing local white Russians.

The fact that KOTENEFF is not white as he claims to be, could be easily proved by the fact that he is a member of the "SHANGHAI JEWISH CLUB", which on 80% consists of Soviet agents and employees, including such a notorious communists as J.BRICK, L.BRAILOVSKY, M.BRENNER, V.LANDSMAN, G.B. MAYER, etc.,etc...

It is not a crime for anybody to be a member of Jewish Club, but it is a crime for a "white Russian leader" to be a member of a Club, which consists of Soviet agents.

After KOTENEFF'S has been denounced few months ago, he pretended to resign from a chairmanship of the "SORO", but in reality still directing its activities.

2) Koteneff's successor - Mr.G.SHENDRIKOFF is a notorious local gambler and his committee consists of such members as I.SHENDRIKOFF, a socialist, who during the Great War was expelled to Siberia for anti-militaristic propaganda, both brothers absconded from Russia during Civil War stealing funds belonging to Semirek Cossack Government. S.S.Berkman, another member of "SORO" committee is a Soviet agent and the member of pro-Soviet "Shanghai Jewish Club".

2

N.B. However, it must be pointed out that among the members of the "SORO" there are few respected persons, who were misled by the above mentioned provocateurs.

3) During the existence of "SORO" few notorious local Soviet agents received emigrants passports through the medium of these provocateurs.

4) In stead of the claimed unification of the local "white" Russians, KOTENEFF and SHENDRIKOFF, leaders of "SORO" do everything to bring disorder among the local Russian residents.

EVERYBODY, WHO IS STANDING FOR RELIGY, ORDER and FAMILY and WHO IS AGAINST THE OFFICIAL AND SECRET SOVIET AGENTS AND PROVOCATEURS MUST DENOUNCE "SORO", AS IT WAS DENOUNCED BY THE MAJORITY OF THE LOCAL RUSSIANS.

RUSSIAN RESIDENTS.

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To 12. Shanghai, 7 - 6 - 1933

A part of this file i.e. letter from Dr. Shendrikoff was I understand, sent to you this morning by Supt. Robertson.

DBR/ 7/6.

CONFIDENTIËEL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2882
Date 7 6 1933

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1633.

SHANGHAI, 6th June 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received a notification from Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff,M.D. to the effect that the United Russian Public Organisation (S.O.R.O.) is the only legally instituted Russian public body at Shanghai. I also received a copy of the Regulations and Bye Laws of this Organisation together with samples of official seals. I would be much obliged for any inrormation you might be able to give me concerning the bona fide character of this apparent anti-Soviet Organisation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Sefretary.

T.P.Givens,Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

DS. Bakofeiv.

DSB 7/6.

S2, Please prepare a memorandum on the origin, growth and present status of the United Russian Organisation.

JUNE 6 1933

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, June 7 1933.

To Supt. Robertson,
(S2)

Please note the contents of the last paragraph of Mr Shendrikoff's letter and return in accordance with the request it contains.

2 BR 7/6

Local Rec'd 6/6 A.P. 6/6 A.P.

YGh

[illegible] SPECIAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
No. 2882
Date 6/6/33

June 6, 3.

cc

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 1, 1933 with accompaniments.

The contents of your letter and the request contained in the second paragraph hav e been duly noted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Dr. S.N. Shendrikoff, M.D.,
Acting Chairman,
The Council of the United Russian Public
Organisation of Shanghai,
442 Avenue Joffre.

СОВѢТЪ ОБЪЕДИНЕННОЙ РУССКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦІИ ГОРОДА ШАНХАЯ
The Council of the United Russian Public Organisation at Shanghai
442 AVENUE JOFFRE
TEL. 85934

REGISTERED AT THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS, CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI, JANUARY 10, 1933 (ORDER NO. 7528).

上海市社會局部備案

上海俄僑公共聯合會
電話八五九三四 霞飛路四四二號

Shanghai, June 1st 1933.-

Sir,

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulations and Bye-laws for the Council of the United Russian Public Organisation (S.O.R.O.) at Shanghai duly confirmed and registered by the respective Chinese authorities, I have the honour to forward to you a copy of these regulations.

In view of the fact that the United Russian Public Organisation is the only legally instituted Russian public body at Shanghai entitled to perform acts enumerated in Art. 13 of these Regulations, I am directed by its Council to address you with the request that instructions be given to all your subordinate departments and officers that in cases when persons of Russian nationality, non-citizens of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (emigrants), are concerned or required to produce formal identification papers, certificates or documents regarding their educational qualification, family and property standing or past services in Russia they must produce same certified or registered by this Council.

Encl.:-Samples of official Seals of the Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. N. Shendrikoff.

Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff,M.D.

Acting Chairman.

Major F. W. G e r r a r d,C.I.E.

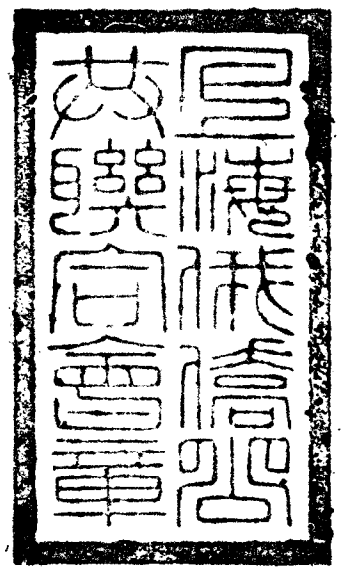
The Commissioner,

Police Force, S.M.C.

SAMPLES OF OFFICIAL SEALS

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION

at Shanghai.



REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS
FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION AT SHANGHAI.

Registered at the Bureau of Social Affairs,
City Government of Greater Shanghai,
January 10, 1933 (Order No. 7528)
by virtue of Orders of the Headquarters of
the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang,
dated December 10, October 8 and August 4, 1932.

REGULATIONS AND BYE-LAWS
FOR THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN
PUBLIC ORGANISATION
AT SHANGHAI.

Registered at the Bureau of Social Affairs,
City Government of Greater Shanghai,
January 10, 1933 (Order No. 7528)
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the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang,
dated December 10, October 8 and August 4, 1932.

Printed By NI ZUNG Co.

I. Objects and Aims of the Council.

1. The Council of the United Russian Public Organisation is established for the purpose of unification and co-ordination of activities of the existing Russian Public Bodies in Shanghai and is a body representing legal and business interests of the Russians in Shanghai who are not citizens of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. The Council is also established for the purpose of rendering assistance to the lawful authorities in the maintenance of peace, order and good government in the territory of Shanghai, when called upon for such assistance.

II. Means of Realisation of Objects and Aims of the Council.

3. The Cuncil adheres in furtherance of the above aims and objects to the laws of the present Republic of China as well as to the administrative and municipal regulations in force in the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai.

4. The Council deliberates and decides, within the limits of its competence, ONLY questions of public and business nature, PRIVATE AND GENERAL, affecting the Russian Emigrants' Colony at Shanghai, representing it in all phases of local public life.

5. The Council, and its Chairman may enter into communication with Chinese, Foreign and Russian (non-Soviet) public institutions and private persons in all cases affecting the Council and the Russian Colony in Shanghai, when required in accordance with these Regulations.

6. The Council may enter into compacts with Russian Organisations existing outside Shanghai and pursuing analogous aims.

III. Composition of the Council.

7. The Council is composed of the representatives of Russian Emigrants' Public Organisations and Associations now existant as well as of those to be formed in the future, of national, scientific, professional, commercial, industrial, social and business character which shall be represented on the Council in accordance with the following scheme:—

(a) Organisations of less than 25 members, except as hereafter mentioned, by their Chairman or his deputy.

(b) Organisations of from 25 to 100 members by their Chairman and one representative.

(c) Organisations of more than 100 members by their Chairman and two representatives.

(d) Organisations and Unions founded on the nature of their members' former military service by five persons appointed by the Chief of the Far Eastern Section of the General Russian Military Union.

Note:- In cases where the Organisations and Unions of scientific nature have less than 25 members, those organisations delegate on the Council two representatives.

8. The Heads of the Russian Orthodox Church and other Christian and non-Christian religious congregations are members of the Council and each have the right to appoint one representative to sit on the Council.

9. The admission to the Council of representatives of newly-established organisations and unions, and the eviction from the Council of organisations and unions shall be determined by the Council. For these purposes the quorum of the Council shall be three-fifths of the total number of its members. In the case of admission the question shall be decided by a simple majority vote and in the case of eviction by a majority of not less then three-fourths of the members present.

10. The Council is headed by a Presidium consisting of a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Honorary Secretary and a Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected by the Council from amongst its members for the period of ONE YEAR.

11. The Council may appoint from amongst its members Sub-Committees for the purpose of reporting to the Council. Sub-Committees shall be at liberty to co-opt non-members of the Council and non-members of organisations having their representatives on the Council, who are essential to ensure the success of the work of these Sub-Committees.

IV. Funds of the Council.

12. The funds of the Council are formed of members' fees to be paid by the bodies having their Representatives on the Council, and of various sums, voluntary contributions and any other income.

V. Competence of the Council.

13. The Competence of the Council extends over questions and affairs connected with the aims pursued by the Council in general and in particular as follows:-

1. Election of the Presidium of the Council.
2. Amendment and completion of the present Regulations, which can only be passed at a meeting of the Council with a quorum of three-fifths of the total number of its members and by a majority of not less than three-quarters of all present at the meeting.
3. Composition of the Council and questions of its internal organisation.
4. Determination and Approval of the Council's scheme of operation; consideration and approval of reports, estimates, financial accounts, etc.
5. Registration of all Russians, non-citizens of the U.S.S.R; their assistance in obtaining official passports and visas; issuing to them of certificates and personal papers concerning their family, property position, education and service; certifying of Russian translations and signatures. Statistics of births and deaths.
6. Registration of persons capable of serving in the Municipal and Public Utility Institutions; registration of unemployed and their assistance in obtaining work.
7. Questions relating to participation of the Russian Community of Shanghai in the social functionof the International Community at Shanghai.
8. Organisation of new societies, associations and unions, and their assistance in obtaining registration from the proper authorities.
9. Questions of mutual relations between various Russian Public Bodies and co-ordination and extension of their activities in sponsoring cultural and educational requirements of the Community, and economic and other forms of mutual support.
10. Questions connected with the support of the commercial, industrial and professional activities of various Russian organisations, groups and individuals of Russian

nationality at Shanghai and furnishing them with all kinds of informations regarding municipal bye-laws, taxation, building permits, opening of factories, shops, and other commercial and industrial enterprises; assistance in obtaining various permits under these bye-laws.

11. Determination of questions regarding lease, purchase, mortgage and disposal of movable and real property of the Council, as well as of questions connected with contracts and obligations required for the realisation of the aims pursued by the Council.

VI. Management of Affairs.

14. The administration of the Council's affairs is in the hands of an assembly of persons referred to in Section III of these Regulations. All questions within the competence of the Council are determined by a simple majority of votes of those present at the Meetings except in cases expsressly mentioned in these Regulations.

15. Resolutions and Reports of Council's meetings, as well as its financial accounts are published for general information either in special Council's bulletins or in Russian periodicals in Shanghai.

16. The quorum of the Council's meetings is formed by one half of the general number of members of the Council. The Meetings are conducted under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Council or in his absence under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Chairmen.

17. The Council holds annual, ordinary and extraordinary Meetings. Annual Meeting are called at the end of each year. Ordinary Meetings are called at the dates fixed beforehand by the Council, but not less than once a month, the Presidium approving the agenda. Extraordinary Meetings, in case of emergency, are called either by the Chairman of the Council at his discretion or by a written notice addressed to him by one of the Vice-Chairmen or by a similar notice of one-fifth of the total number of the members of the Council.

18 The Presidium of the Council forms the Executive Body of the Council. It executes all decisions of the Council according to their accurate meaning.

19. All papers, documents, decisions, declarations issued in the name of the Council, as well as agreements, powers of attorney and other documents approved by the Council are valid only if bearing the signature of the Chairman of the Council or in his absence, that of one of the Vice-Chairmen.

20. All Funds of the Council are to be kept in a Bank on a current account in the name of the Council, except a sum not exceeding Mex. Dollars One Hundred for current expenses which is kept by the Treasurer of the Council. Cheques are signed by the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer of the Council.

21. The Council has its own seal and a permanent office.

VII. Audit Committee.

22. For auditing of funds and financial accounts of the Council an Auditing Committee is to be established. The Council elects from amongst the members of Organisations and Associations having their representatives on the Council, but not from amongst those on the Council, three members and two candidates to serve on this Committee for a period of ONE YEAR. The Audit Committee is presided over by a Chairman elected by the Committee from amongst its members. Funds and accounts are audited monthly and reports and findings of the Committee are submitted to the Council.

第六節　事務管理

第十四條　總會事務由本章第三節所規定之人員處理之
除本章另有規定外總會權限內之事項由到會人數之半數表決之

第十五條　總會會議之決議案報告書及其賬目應登載於總會之告內或刊登於上海俄文週報

第十六條　總會會議以半數出席者爲法定人數會議由總會主席爲主席缺席時由副主席爲主席

第十七條　總會會議分年會常會及非常會議年會於每年年終召集之常會於總會預定之期日召集之每月至少一次其議程由主席預定之情形急迫時主席得以己意或由副主席之書面通知或由會員五分之一書面要求由主席召集之

第十八條　總會主席團係總會之行政機關依總會決議之事項施行之

第十九條　凡代表總會名義定之文書文件決議案宣言契約委任狀及其他經總會議決准用文件非經總會主席簽字或於主席缺席時經副主席一人簽字者不生效力

第二十條　除不滿百元之經常費由會計執管以供日常支用外總會一切款項以總會名義活期存儲銀行支票須由主席及名譽會計共同簽名

第廿一條　總會須設備圖章永遠之事務所

第七節　查賬委員會

第廿二條　查賬委員爲清查總會賬款及其賬目而設查賬委員三人候補二人組成查賬委員會由總會會員而非總會職員內選任之其任期爲一年款項及賬目每月查對一次查對結果及其報告應呈繳總會

本會之工作

第四節　經費

第十二條　總會經費由加入總會之團體之會員費及捐助款項以及其他收入併成之

第五節　權限

第十三條　總會權限普通及於有關其所追求之宗旨之事項及下列特定之各項

（一）選舉總會主席團

（二）修正及補充本章程但須由總會會員五分之三出席並至少到會會員四分之三之票數始能通過

（三）總會之組織及其內部組織之事件

（四）決定及核准總會工作計劃攷慮及核准報告書預算及賬目等等

（五）非蘇俄國籍俄僑之登記助領護照及文件發給關於家屬財產地位教育及服務資格之證書鑑定俄文譯本及其簽字字樣出生及死亡之統計

（六）市政及公用機關人才之登記失業人之登記及助覓工作

（七）關於上海俄僑參加公共團體之事件

（八）組織新社團公會及使其得該管機關之註册

（九）關於俄僑公共團體相互間關係之問題及關於該團體等對於俄僑需要之教育及文化事業之連絡及發展並經濟上或其他互助之事項

（十）關於扶持俄僑經營之商業工業及職業等事業及扶助其他團體及私人之事項並供給關於市府章程納稅規則建築執照經營工廠商店及其他商業或工業等事項之必要知識並使其依據章程領取執照或准狀

（十一）處斷關於總會動產及不動產之租契買賣抵押及其他處分並關於有涉及爲追求達到總會宗旨所訂立之契約及債務關係等

係之問題私人及公衆關係之事件並得爲參加本埠各種公衆事項之代表

第五條　總會及其主席如遇關有總會本身及上海俄僑居留地之事件經本章程規定必要時得與中國外國及非蘇俄之公共機關或私人接洽

第六條　總會得聯絡與其追求類似宗旨之外埠俄人團體

第三節　組織

第七條　總會由現已成立及將來成立以民族學術職業學業工業社交及營業爲宗旨之俄僑公共團體及社團之代表組成之

各團體在總會之代表人數應依下列方法規定之

(甲)　不滿二十五人之團體除本章程另後規定外由其主席或其代表(委員)爲代表

(乙)　二十五人以上不滿百人之團體由其主席及其他代表人爲代表

(丙)　百人以上之團體由其主席及其他代表二人爲代表

(丁)　以退伍軍人爲會員之團體及公會由俄國軍人公會遠東部主席所委五人代表之

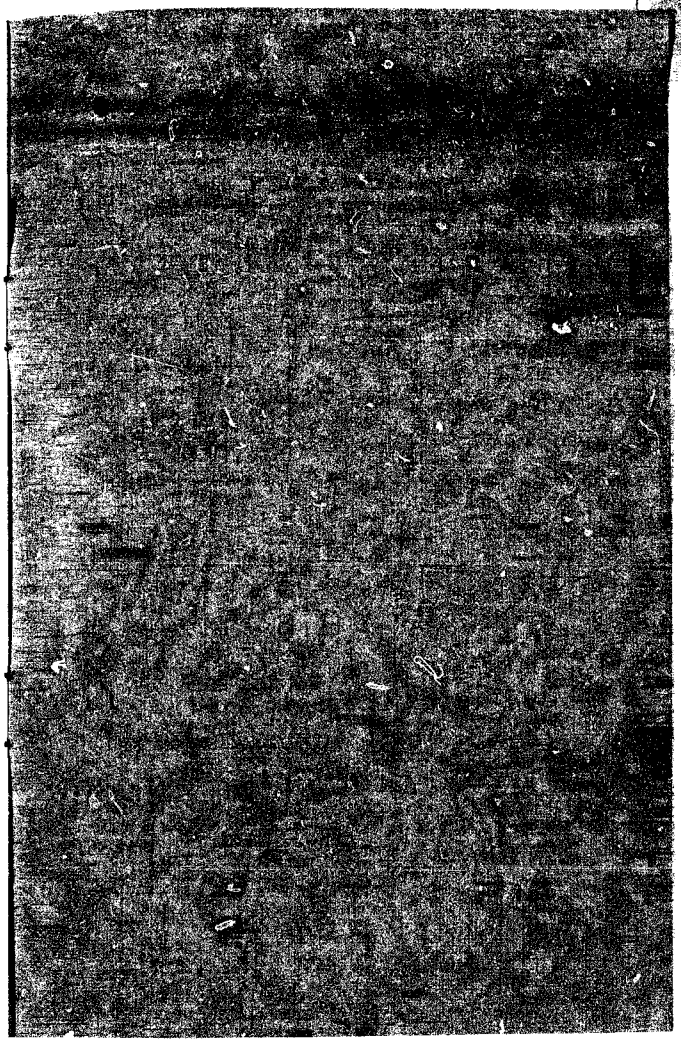
(註)　不滿二十五人之學術團體及公會由其代表二人爲代表

第八條　俄國正教教會之主教及其他基督教或非基督教教會之主教均爲總會委員並各得委派代表一人爲出席總會代表

第九條　新團體及新公會代表之入會及會員之格除由總會委員會處斷之決議允准入會及格除退會之事項須有全體會員五分之三之出席人數方得討論決議入會以多數票定之但格除退會非格到會會員四分之三以上之多數票不生效力

第十條　總會之最高機關爲主席團由主席一人副主席二人名譽秘書及名譽會計各一人組織之各職員由會員中選任每次任期一年

第十一條　總會得於其會員內委派小組委員會爲報告於總會之特定義務小組委員會得自由選定非總會會員及非屬總會會員團體之人員以共同促進



上海俄僑公共聯合會章程

第一節　本會之宗旨與目的

第一條　俄僑公共團體聯合總會爲謀連絡一致上海各俄僑公共團體之事業又爲對於上海非蘇俄國民俄僑之法津上及營業上之利益有所代表之團體並受保障而設立

第二條　俄僑公共團體聯合總會更以輔助上海合法統治機關使於需要時協力維持上海之和平秩序及良好管理爲宗旨

第二節　實現宗旨之方法

第三條　總會以遵從中華民國法律以上海公共租界與法租界之現行行政及市政規程爲實行前節之宗旨

第四條　總會於其權限內得斟酌及處斷關於上海俄僑居留地之公共及營業關

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAFT

MUNICIPAL
D. REGISTRY
No. 2882
Date 30/4/33

UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATION AT SHANGHAI

Registered at the Bureau of Social Affairs, City Government of Greater Shanghai, January 10, 1933, (Order No. 7528).

NOTICE

THE public is hereby notified that the Offices of the Council of this Organisation have been removed this day from 39 Avenue Edward VII to 442 Avenue Joffre (opposite Avenue Dubail), Telephone 85934.

By Order,

Dr. C. V. HOHLACHKIN, M. D.
Hon. Secretary.

1373

File D.2882

Reg. Please attach to file.
SMR 30/4

S[illegible] MUNICIPAL
[illegible] REGISTRY
No. 2882
2703 pp.

Kotenev Quits Chairmanship Of Russ Group

Shendrikoff To Head Russian Council Until Election Next Month

Mr. A. M. Kotenev resigned from the chairmanship of the Council of the United Russia' Public Organizations of Shanghai at a recent meeting of the council held at 39 Avenue Joffre. Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff, vice-chairman, has been authorized to act in Mr. Kotenev's place pending the election to be held on April 30.

The meeting was attended by 26 representatives of various Russian public bodies in the city. After a detailed report on the activities of the Council for the past few months and of the completion of registration will the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, Mr. A. M. Kotenev tendered his resignation as chairman because of his duties in the service of the Municipal Council. But he assured his fellow countrymen that his interest in the welfare of the Council would continue to be as keen as ever.

After an expression of deep appreciation to Mr. Kotenev for his arduous work in the interest of the local Russian community, it was resolved to accept his resignation effective from March 19.

File WG

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2882
Date 25/3/33

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933

UNITED RUSSIAN ORGANISATION

Resignation of Mr. Kotenev; Election on April 30

A meeting of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations of Shanghai was held on the premises of this body at 39 Avenue Edward VII on Tuesday. It was attended by 26 representatives of various Russian public bodies.

After a detailed report of the activities of the Council for the past few months and of the completion of formalities connected with the official registration of this body by the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, Mr. A. M. Kotenev tendered his resignation as chairman with great regret. He stated that the formation of the organisation had been a labour of love, but nevertheless a labour that had cost him a great deal of time and effort; and that the continued growth of the organisation would not lessen the duties and tasks of the chairman. He felt that his duties in the service of the Municipal Council should not suffer, but he assured his hearers that his interest in them would continue to be as keen as ever.

After an expression of deep appreciation to Mr. Kotenev for his arduous work in the interest of the Russian Community, it was resolved to accept his resignation with the effect from March 19.

Dr. S. N. Shendrikoff, M.D., vice-chairman, was authorised to act in his place pending the election to be held on April 30.

O/c. S.B.
Dfmn.
SBR. 24/3

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
O. i/c S. B.
MAR 24 1933

File

NOTIFICATION

United Russian Public Organisations at Shanghai.

THE public is hereby notified that by virtue of the Order of the Headquarters of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, dated December 10, 1932, No. 203, approving of the Regulations of the United Russian Public Organisations at Shanghai, and granting registration, and by virtue of previous orders of these Headquarters dated August 4 and October 8, 1932, Nos. 1940 and 24, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai has accorded registration of the United Russian Public Organisation at Shanghai on this 10th day of January, 1933. (Order No. 7528).

By order,
K. W. HOCHLACHKIN, M.D.,
Hon. Secretary

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information

G. Prokofiev
S.S.
20-1-33

File
90:1:'33

53/4

Russian Residents In Shanghai

NANKING, Jan. 6.—The Central Executive Committee held an informal meeting this morning to discuss the question of the registration of the Association of Russian Residents at Shanghai. It is understood that the meeting decided to instruct the Shanghai Kuomintang that, pending the promulgation of laws governing the registration of such associations at Shanghai, the Russian Residents' Association will not be allowed to register.—Reuter.

File
11:1:33.

"SLOVO", January 11,1933.

Reply of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to SORO's application for registration.

(Reuter's telegram dated January 6,1933 Nanking)

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

S. B. REGISTRY

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1933

LOCAL RUSSIAN RESIDENTS

Association Not Allowed To Register

Nanking, Jan. 9.

The question of the registration of the Association of Russian Residents in Shanghai was discussed this morning at an informal meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. It is understood that the meeting decided to instruct the Shanghai District Kuomintang that, pending the promulgation of laws governing the registration of such associations at Shanghai, the Russian Residents' Association will not be allowed to register.—Reuter.

D.C.I.B.
Information
B.B.
10/1/33.

n. 2
000-6-32

DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 2882

SECTION 2 Station,

Date November 16, 19 32

Subject (in full) Council for United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai (" SORO ").

Made by D.S. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S. Pr. D.I.

With reference to the attached cutting from the North-China Daily News of November 10,1932, concerning the " Council for United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SORO), I have to state that a report was submitted on September 6,1932 (file D. 2882) containing a brief outline of the circumstances under which this body was established on January 17,1932, as well as particulars regarding its standing in the local Russian community.

A translation of the three first paragraphs of the statute governing the activity of this organization reads as follows:

1. The Council for United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai is established for the unification and co-ordination of activities of all Russian public organizations in Shanghai and is an organ of representation and defence of legal rights and interests of Russian nationals in Shanghai other than citizens of the U.S.S.R.

2. The Council will also render assistance to the lawful authorities in the task of maintaining law, peace and order in the territory of Shanghai, when requested to do so by these authorities.

3. In the pursuance of the aims mentioned above the Council is guided by the laws of the present Republic of China, as well as by the administrative and municipal regulations in force in the territories of the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai.

In accordance with paragraph 3 of the statute a petition was submitted to the Chinese authorities on June 30,1932, requesting their permission for the establishment and registration of the Council for the United Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai. This petition was signed by 34 members of the council and was forwarded through the medium of Dr.John C.H.Wu(adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council and legal adviser of SORO) to the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters.

On August 4,1932 a reply was received from the local Kuo-

mintang Headquarters to the effect that permission for the registration of the new body had been granted.

Taking into consideration that some of the regulations governing the activity of Chinese public organizations are not applicable within the territories of the foreign settlements and may hinder the activity of the Council for United Russian Organizations, the legal adviser of the council applied to the same authorities for a special certificate of registration. In a reply dated October 8, 1932, the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters informed the petitioners that pending the promulgation by the Central Committee of the Kuomintang of regulations governing the establishment of Foreign Residents Associations, no special certificate of registration (diploma) can be issued.

On October 18 and 19 the following official notification which was drawn up by Dr. Wu and approved " by the authorities concerned", was published in the " Chen Pao", organ of the Kuomintang, the " Min Pao" and the" Shun Pao":-

> " The United Russian Organization in Shanghai hereby notifies the public of the following:-
> Since some time recently the abovementioned organization has been preparing for its formal inauguration. At present, in compliance with and by virtue of orders of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters, dated August 4 and October 8, 1932 respectively, granting permission for the establishment (inauguration), a general meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Sunday November 6, at No 39 Avenue Edward VII for the purpose of the formal inauguration of this organization. The public is hereby specially notified".

Considering that the registration with the Chinese authorities has introduced the Council into a new phase of its activity, and with a view to facilitating the unification of all Russian organizations in Shanghai into this body, the presidium of the Council decided to resign from office and to invite all organizations, which did not belong to the SORO group, to send representatives to the meeting on November 6 for the purpose of election of a new presidium in accordance with the statute of SORO.

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G. 10,000-6-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-3-.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

A notification to this effect was published in local Russian newspapers on October 20.

On November 6 ,at a meeting attended by 37 of the total number of 54 members of the Council for the United Russian Public Organizations the formal inauguration of this body took place, whereupon the following persons were elected into the presidium:-

Mr.A.M.Kotenev.....	President
Captain N.G.Fomin.....	Vice-President
Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff.....	Vice-President
Dr. K.V.Hohlachkin.....	Hon.Secretary
Mr.S.S. Berkman.....	Hon. Treasurer.

It must be mentioned that out of 19 organizations not belonging to SORO only one- a group of Russian emigrants of Jewish nationality- sent its representatives to the above meeting, the other organizations having declined the invitation for various reasons.

In compliance with Chinese law the minutes of this meeting together with the statute of the new organization will be submitted to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters and to the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to be recorded in the registers of these institutions.

The significance of the registration of SORO with the Chinese authorities is explained by Mr. A.M.Kotenev as follows:-

1. The registration of public organizations in China, other than commercial and charitable, is a prerogative of the Supreme Power which at present belongs to the Kuomintang and its organs. Thus, the permission for registration granted to SORO, as an act of the Supreme Power of the country, is therefore final and conclusive.
2. By the fact of registration with the Chinese authorities SORO has acquired the full rights of a public body with

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-4-.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

officially recognised legal status. The Russian community in Shanghai is now represented not by one or several individuals, but by an institution - to which aim the community's aspirations have been directed at all times.

3. The Russian community has acquired an organ with notary functions. Every document issued by the Council in conformity with the Chinese laws and within the Council's competence, has the force of an official document, of which the validity and lawfulness can be disputed only in courts.

4. The responsibility of the presidium of the Council and of its executive officers for their acts is the same as the responsibility of public officers for acts done in their official capacity.

In connection with the registration of SORO with the Chinese authorities the activity of this body generally and of Mr.A.M.Kotenev in particular has aroused much comment and adverse criticism on the part of the opposing group of the local Russian community represented by the Russian Emigrants Committee, which may be briefly summarised as follows:-

I. The " formally inaugurated" SORO is another attempt on the part of one and the same group of unprincipled politicians to mislead the local Russian community by staging an institution of a quasi-public character. Since 1925 when this group challenged the authority of Mr.V.F.Grosse, former Russian Imperial consul in Shanghai, to represent the Russian community, three similar attempts have proved complete failures:-" The Committee for the Defence of Rights and Interests of Russian Community"," The Russian National Community" and "SORO" - all these ventures were started off

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

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Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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with a great display of pomp but all died a natural death owing to their uselessness.

2. After a period of over seven years of activity this group has little, if anything at all, to show as regards the real work for the benefit of the community. With the exception of the military group which joined SORO owing to some misunderstanding, not a single political or public organization conducting real work., supports this group. On the other hand, the negative results of their activity for the past seven years are enormous. First- desintegration of the community carried out to the limits, and then its "unification" into SORO, not the old SORO, but another - one- with a whip of a foreign political party as the "unifying - element".

3. At the present moment of the national crisis in China the Kuomintang engaged in the solving of their own vital problems and subdivided into several factions, has certainly very little interest for our affairs. It is hoped that a small group of unprincipled politicians posing as the " Council for United Russian Public Organizations" will not succeed in misleading the Kuomintang into interfering with our small, but so important for us, domestic affairs. Kotenev's political manipulations will then come to naught.

4. Russian community in Shanghai although divided into various organizations has always been loyal towards the Chinese authorities. Russian organizations here followed the old traditions of Russian public bodies. Above them is the Chinese jurisdiction and municipal regulations and bye-laws. Quite of a sudden Kotenev- a small municipal employee and an insignificant person in the past, started a political game on a "big

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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-6-.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

scale" and endeavours to complicate the situation for the Russian community as well as for the Chinese authorities by his attempt to wield power over the Russian community at the hands of the Kuomintang - a game fraught with very serious and dangerous consequences for those who will allow themselves to be misled by the selfish policy of Mr.Kotenev and Co. What if the left,pro-communist wing of the Kuomintang will come to power?

Following somebody's instructions,a group of irresponsible persons endeavour to lead us somewhere without first asking our consent.

Attached herewith is a list of organizations supporting the Council for United Russian Public organizations ,showing their respective numerical strength. On account of the fact that a person is eligible to be a member of several organizations, the figure representing the total membership(3815) can be safely reduced 1500-2000.

A. Prokofiev.

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information.

O.C.S.

21.11.32.

O. i/c Sp. Br.

NOV 16 1932

LIST OF RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING THE"SORO"

	Name of organization	Address	Approximate number of members.
I-I2.	Russian General Military Union Far Eastern Branch. General Dietericks,Pres.	562 Rue Pere Froc	I500
I3.	Russian National Community. Captain Fomin,Pres.	39 Avenue Ed.VII	500
I4.	Russian Benevolent Society Dr.Bary,Chairman	I49 Rue Amiral Courbet, house No 5.	85
I5.	Russian Medical Society. Dr.Shishlo,Pres.	9-A Hankow Road	I0
I6.	Society of Relief to poor Russian pupils at the Frennh Municipal College. Mr.Tsepusheloff,Chairman	I06 Joffre Terrace	I40
I7.	Society of White Flower. Mrs O.A.Fumagalli,Chairman	I052 Avenue Joffre	I0
I8.	Russian Red Cross Society. Mrs Firekel,Pres.	38 Joffre Terrace	I5
I9.	Union of Russian Youth Mr Kosman,Pres.	3II Route Vallon	I00
20.	Russian Sporting Society "SOKOL". Dr.Bary,Hon.President	7I Route Pere Robert	I50
2I.	Union of Cabaret Employees. Mr. Rubanovitch.Chairman	?	I50
22.	Society of relief to the very aged emigrants. Mr.Domojiroff,Chairman.	369 Avenue Joffre, house 8.	 30
23.	Ditto, Mr.Popoff,Chairman.	3I6 Rue Frelupt, house I6	
24.	St.Nicolas Church Confraternity. General Gleboff,Pres.	I30 Route Vallon	500
25.	Group of Russian emigrants of Jewish nationality. Mr.S.S. Berkman,represent.	?	50
26.	A group of Ossetins in Shanghai. Mr.Vataeff,represnt.	?	I0
27.	A group of cossacks of Seven Rivers Province. Dr.S.N.Shendrikoff.	I3I Route Vallon	20
28.	A group of Siberian Cossacks Mr.N.P.Kuchkovsky	I55 Rue Stanislas Chevalier,house 7.	50
29.	A group of Don Cossacks. Mr.Chernikoff.	I0I9 Avenue Foch	20
30.	A group of Transbaikalian Cossacks("Standard Keepers") Col.V.Kasakoff	39 Avenue Ed.VII	I63
3I.	United Cossacks Association Mr.A.M.Kotenev,	Ditto	282
32.	A group of Russian Merchants and manufacturers in the Int. Settl Mr.Lugovoy and Sanin	500-A E-Broadway	30
		Total	38I5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
SUB REG. No. 25
No. D 21012
Date 7 11 32

COUNCIL FOR THE UNITED ORGANISATION AT SHANGHAI

Established by virtue of Orders of the District Kuomintang, August 4 and October 8, 1932.

THE public is hereby notified that in compliance with and by virtue of the Orders of the Headquarters of the District Kuomintang dated August 4 and October 8, 1932, the formal inauguration of this Body took place on this 6th day of November, 1932.

The offices of the Council are situated at 39, Avenue Edward VII, Telephone 85934, and will be open from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. daily.

By order of the Council,

K. V. HOCHLATCHKIN, M.D.,
Secretary.

7925

S2,
For report please
make mailed clear

D.S. Brokopeni
SBR 11/11

10:11:32

RUSSIAN UNITED ORGANISATION

Inauguration and Election of Officers

On Sunday the formal inauguration of the Russian United Public Organisation took place at the premises of this body at 39 Avenue Edward VII.

The inaugural meeting, which was called in compliance with the orders and by virtue of the headquarters of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang dated August 4 and October 8, 1932, granting to the Russian United Organisation permission to establish and register, was attended by 37 duly authorised representatives of various Russian public bodies including representative of the Russian Jewish Community.

The following were unanimously elected to serve on the Presidium of the Council: Mr. A. M. Kotenev, Chairman, Mr. N. G. Fomin and Dr. S. N. Schendrikoff, M.D., Vice-Chairman, Dr. K. V. Hochlatchkin, M.D., Hon. Secretary, and Mr. S. S. Berkman, Hon. Treasurer.

A set of rules and bye-laws for the guidance of the Council was adopted. These rules will be forwarded to the respective Chinese authorities for the purpose of record.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

2882

Special Branch, S.M.P.
November 16 1932.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information.

Supt. Kohetsw,
Please pass
W Reg. Office.
JH 8/11 7/11
8.11.32

W. Guiers
Officer i/c Special Branch.

..... —— the way to the unification.

Рис. Сапажу.
Руслан и голова по-шанхайски.

A cartoon representing Mr.A.M. Kotenev as an obstacle on the way to the unification of the Russian Community in Shanghai.
Mr Kotenev is the Chairman of Sovo.

O/C S.B.

Information.

JBR 6/11

Translation of an extract from the "SLOVO" of November 4, 1932

HOW ARE WE DIVIDED

I. Organizations supporting the Russian Emigrants Committee.

1. RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CONFRATERNITY.
2. Russian Relief Association.
3. Russian National-Religious Committee.
4. National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars.
5. RUSSIAN MERCHANT MARINE ASSOCIATION.
6. Union of Cross Bearers, Shanghai Branch.
7. Union of Russian Musketeers.
8. Society of New Born Russia.
9. Union of Russian Students.
10. Uralo-Siberian Mutual Aid Society.
11. Russian Labourers Association.
12. RUSSIAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.
13. Literary Artististic Society.
14. National Union of Stage Workers.
15. RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.
16. COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
17. FIRST RUSSIAN SCHOOL.
18. UNION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF EGER REGIMENT.
19. UNION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF URAL REGIMENT.
20. Union of former members of Manchurian Regiment.
21. Union of former members of the Regiment of General Annenkoff.
22. Union of former cadets of the Habarovsk Cadet School.
23. Russian Labour Company attached to the British Defence Force.
24. Russian Labour Company attached to the Advance Depot, B.D.F.

II. Organizations supporting the Council of United Russian Organizations at Shanghai (SORO)

1. Russian National Community.
2. FAR EASTERN BRANCH OF THE RUSSIAN MILITARY UNION.
3. Union of Russian Youth.
4. COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF TO POOR RUSSIAN PUPILS AT THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL COLLEGE.
5. SOCIETY OF WHITE FLOWER.
6. Russian Red Cross Sisters Society.
7. Society of Relief to the very aged emigrants.
8. Russian Benevelent Society.
9. United Cossacks Association.
10. Sporting Society SOKOL.
11. UNION OF RUSSIAN ARMY AND NAVY MEN.

III. Organizations not belonging to either of the above two groups

1. RUSSIAN WOMEN LEAGUE x)
2. RUSSIAN DOCTORS ASSOCIATION.
3. RUSSIAN EX-OFFICERS CLUB. x)
4. Society of Emigrants of the Amur Region. x)
5. RUSSIAN JURIDICAL SOCIETY.
6. Union of former members of the Russian Detachment in the Shantung Army.
7. UNION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE IJEVSKY AND VOTKINSKY DIVISIONS.
8. Russian Musical Society.
9. Russian Legitimists.
10. Club of Russian Navy Officers.
11. RUSSIAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.
12. RUSSIAN MILITARY INVALIDS UNION.
13. Union of " Young Russians ".
14. Union of Monarchist Youth.
15. Russian Medical Society.
16. UNION OF RUSSIAN COSSACKS.

Note: x) These organizations severed their connecttions with SORO.
The organizations shown in bloc letters are the most important by their numerical strength and activity.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, November 4 *193* 2

To Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information. The allegations against Mr. Kotenev and Mr. Dobrishman seem to result from spite. There is no reason to believe that either of these are connected with any activities which are undesirable from the point of view of the Police.

Secret

O.i/c Sp.Br.

6.11.32

Translation of an anonymous letter circulated among the local Russian Community criticising Mr.A.M. Kotenev, President of the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai (SORO).

It is a matter of indifference to us which organization will represent the Russian community in Shanghai: SORO, the Russian Emigrants Committee or some new organization, provided that the leaders of such organization are Russian citizens who are sincerely opposed to Bolshevism and who have nothing in common with open and secret Soviet agents.

Therefore, we deem it our duty to warn the Russian community in Shanghai against a " leader" of A.M.Kotenev's type.

We accuse him of the following:-

I. During the period of Mr Kotenev " holding the power" he has issued emigrant's certificates of registration to the following Soviet agents:-

a) N.P.Petuhoff, ex-instructor of the Communist Youth group in Harbin obtained an emigrant's passport with the assistance of Mr.Kotenev.

b) S.L. Meilman - Soviet agent who arrived here from America in June 1932 obtained an emigrant's passport thanks to Mr.Kotenev's letter of recommendation. He left for America in August in order to apply for second papers of naturalization there which he could not do as a Soviet citizen. Meilman is the son of well known local Soviet agent-)comrade J.G.Dobrishman to whom a reference is made below.

c) Clara Ismailoff- notorious Soviet agent, ex-employee of the local office of the Chinese Eastern Railway. She is an agent of the G.P.U. and, acting on instructions of this body, posed as a " wife" of the following Soviet " notables"/-

O.I.Ismailoff, member of the Board of the Chinese Eastern Railway representing the U.S.S.R.

I.V.Slepak, employee of the Chinese Eastern Railway and a well known Soviet agent.

P.I.Garbuzoff, former manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Shanghai branch. He was denounced by C.Ismailoff for having misappropriated the sum of Y.II.000 and consequently was recalled to the USSR. C.Ismailoff obtained, with Mr Kotenev's assistance, an emigrant's passport in the name of Mrs Herzenberg, following which she married a Danish subject.

The issuing of emigrant's passports to Soviet citizens is, of course, no crime, and we welcome it. But it is a treachery to issue such passports to known Soviet agents.

2. From the time of the establishment of SORO Mr Kotenef carries out instructions of and is financed by a known local Soviet agent-comrade J.G.Dobrishman. Dobrishman is employed with a foreign firm and his work consists in buying Soviet raw products for this firm. In connection with his work comrade Dobrishman comes into daily contact with A.J. Levin, manager of the Centrosojus, A.P.Kovaleff manager of the Fish Dept. of the Centrosojus, and with some other less important Soviet agents. Dobrishman was formerly employed with the Soviet Trade Mission and other Soviet firms. Inspite of his evidently non-emigrant activity, Dobrishman is in possession of an emigrant's passport. However, his brother O.G.Dobrishman, still holds Soviet passport No 6218(?) issued by the Soviet Consulate in Harbin in January 1927.

3. Instead of endeavouring to bring about the unification of the Russian community Mr. Kotenev has been engaged in its desorganization, trying to disintegrate the Union of Cossacks by forming the " United Cossacks Association".

4. Being the head of a part of Russian organizations Mr. Kotenev wrote a vile letter to one of the local foreign consuls denouncing a certain local Russian organization which does not belong to his group.

5. During the long period of his residence in Shanghai Kotenev did not take part in the public life of the Russian community. He appeared on the scene of the public activity only following Mr.V.F.Grosse's death when the Russian community was on the treshold of unification, which, of course, the Bolsheviks did not like.

6. Kotenev is endeavouring to enslave the Russian community in the following manner:-

   a). To place at the head of SORO a Commisary of the Chinese nationality and to act as his assistant. Kotenev's plans are supported by some other "organizations" arfificially formed by himself.

   b). Following his re-election and the appointment of a Commissary, Kotenev intends to impose a special taxe on local Russian residents out of which the Commissary's salary will be paid.

   c). The registration will be made compulsory and only the registra-

tion through the medium of SORO will be recognized by the Chinese Government.

In conclusion of our letter we declare that utmost care should be exercised in electing the persons who will represent the Russian Community. It must be always borne in mind that an enemy within is far more dangerous than an an enemy without.

What for need we suspicious individuals like Kotenev, if we have the following persons who are honest and are sincerely opposed to Bolshevism:-

General Dietericks, Captain Fomin, General Walter, Mr. Metzler, Mr. Yavdynsky, Mr. Belchenko, General Zimin, Mr. Dmitriev, Mr. Kuznetzov (Doctor), Admiral Besuar, Mr Eltekoff, General Jukoff and others.

A group of Russian Emigrants.

Нам безразлично, кто будет возглавлять Русск[illegible] колонію Шанхая - будет ли это СОРО, будет ли это Эмигрантскій Ко[illegible] тет или какая либо новая организація, лишь бы во главѣ стояли Ру[illegible] скіе люди искренніе противники большевизма, ничего не имѣющіе ни явными, ни с тайными сов-агентами.

Поэтому, мы считаем своим долгом предостереч[illegible] Русскую эмиграцію Шанхая от такого "возглавителя" каковым являетс[illegible] Г-н А.М.КОТЕНЕВ.

Мы обвиняем его в нижеслѣдующем:

1/ За то время, пока Г-н Котенев стоял у "власти" им были выданы эмигрантскіе удостовѣренія слѣдующим сов-агентам:

а/ Н.П.Пѣтухов - бывшій инструктор комсомола в Харбинѣ получил эмигрантскій паспорт при помощи Г-на Котенева.

б/ О.Л.Мейлман - сов-агент, пріѣхавшій сюда из Америки в Іюнѣ с по рекомендаціи Котенева получил эмигрантскій паспорт и в Августѣ выѣхал обратно в Америку для полученія вторых бумаг на право американск[illegible] гражданства, что бы, при своем возвращеніи в Шанхай, был бы полученный. Мейлман является п[illegible] одним из извѣстного мѣстного сов-агента т.в. А.Г. ДОБРИШМАНА, о котором рѣчь будет ниже.

в/ Клара Измайлова - извѣстная сов-агентша, бывшая служащая мѣстной конторы КВЖД. Измайлова агентша ГПУ и по[illegible] казанію слѣдствія состояла "женою" при слѣдующих сов-вождях:
О.Измайлов - член правленія КВЖД в СССР.
И.В.Слепак - служащій КВЖД и извѣстный сов-аге[illegible]
П.М.Гарбузов - быв. управляющій конторой КВЖД Шанхая. Послѣдняго она уличила в растратѣ II. [illegible] и он был отозван в СССР. При помощи Котенева, Клара Измайлова получила эмигрантскій пас[illegible] порт на имя Г-жи Герценберг, что дало ей возм[illegible] ность выйти замуж за Датскаго подданого.

Конечно, выдача эмигрантских паспортов сов-подданным не есть пр[illegible] ступленіе и нами привѣтствуется, но выдача таковых завѣдомым сов-агентам, есть предательство.

2/ Оппозиція организаціи СОРО г-на Котенева инструктируется и финансируется в его дѣятельности извѣстным мѣстным сов-агентом т.в. А. Добришманом. Добришман работает в одной иностранной фирмѣ и его работа официально заключается в закупкѣ совѣтского сырья для этой фирмы. По своей дѣятельности т.в. Добришман естественно соприкасается с А.И. Лоринским, директором "Центросоюза", А.П. Ковалевым, завѣдующим [illegible] и "[illegible]" и с другими не менѣе крупными сов-агентами. Кромѣ того Добришман служащій Тругриголева и др. с фирмы Добришмана, несмотря на его явно не эмигрантскую дѣятельность, имѣет эмигрантскій паспорт, а его родной брат О.Г.Добришман и сейчас имѣет совпаспорт №5218, выданный Харбинским сов-консульством в Январѣ 1927 г.

3/ Вмѣсто того что он занимается объединеніем, г-н Котенев занимался разъединеніем уничтожая [illegible] Казачій Союз, путем создания Спортивно-Казачьей Станицы.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
Special Branch, S.M.F. 12812
No. D.
November 5, 1932
Date 7/11/32

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information.

[signature]
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of an extract from the "Shanghai Zaria" of November 3,1932

WHO WILL BE THE PRESIDENT OF SORO?

(A letter to the Editor)

The unification of Russian organizations in Shanghai is one of the most important questions for the Russian community ,and if Russian residents in Shanghai desire to possess the rights of citizens in this large International city,they have first to solve this problem.

We hope that the re-election of the Presidium of SORO which will take place on November 6,will bring about the solution of this problem,but in this connection there is a very important point which calls for a comment: the person of the new President of SORO who will represent the Russian community.

Mr.Kotenev's candidature is out of question,as a municipal employee may not be a member of a political organization.

Then, who will be the new President ?

He must be an educated person who knows foreign languages and has connections in foreign and Chinese circles; he must be an absolute anti-bolshevik,as he will represent I5.000 anti-bolsheviks.

Perhaps some of the readers of your esteemed paper will forward some suggestions regarding this matter which is of much interest to public circles in Shanghai.

On behalf of a group of Russian Emigrants,

Captain N.Pavlov.

S.B.

Informacion.

SBR. 4/11.

Нам объявляют, кто будет представлять Русскую
колонію Шанхая - будет ли это ОСРО, будет ли это Эмиграантскій Ко
тет или какая либо новая организація, лишь бы в числѣ ихъ были Рус
скіе люди искренніе противники большевизма, ничего не имѣющіе ни
явнымъ, ни с тайнымъ сношеніямъ.

Поэтому, мы считаем своим и долгом предостереч
Русскую эмиграцію Шанхая от такого "представителя" каковым являет
Гг. А.М.КОТЕНЕВ.

1/ За то время, пока Г-н Котенев отсутствовал у нас были выявлен
эмиграантскіе круги вѣрнѣе слѣдующими с нами:
а/ Н.П.Пѣшухов - бывшій инструктор комитета в Харбинѣ и лучшій
эмиграантскій подпольщик при Г-нѣ Котеневѣ
б/ О.Л.Мейлиев - с которым, прибывшій [illegible] в Америки в 1926 г
по ходатайству Котенева и другими эмиграантскій
начальник и в дальнѣйшем должен был переѣхать в Америку
тем и другія встрѣчи будут [illegible] имѣющимся
у нас данными, что б/, как с нами, так и по
всем [illegible] был [illegible] Крупнѣйшим являлся п
сов. дѣятельности работает с Котеневым и В. Л. Д
Добрышкин, с которым дѣло шло вплоть
в/ Клара Измайлова - извѣстная, с которой, бывали случаи мѣс
ной жизни ГПУ и НКВД. Измайлова [illegible] ГПУ и п
хозяйки и [illegible] [illegible] ю при отъѣзду
ими с[illegible]ми?
О.Мейлит - чиновник управленія НКВД по ССОР.
П.В.Спиридонов - бывшій НКВД и извѣстным с[illegible]
П.П.Гербулов - быв. уполномоченный [illegible] НКВД
Шанхаѣ. Пользуясь [illegible] ея увлеченія в разстрѣлѣ П.
[illegible] и за бывшую связь в ССОР. При помощи Котен
ва, Клара Измайлова получила эмиграантскій пас
порт на имя Гжи Гершенберг, что дало ей возм
жность выѣхать вмѣстѣ за Котеневым в Европу.

Конечно, попытка эмиграантских подпольщиков с большевиками не есть п
ступление и ими приветствуется, но имѣя такихъ связей мнѣ
с ними, есть предосторожность.

2/ О тех организаціях ОСРО и [illegible] Котенев конструируется и орга
руется в его [illegible] они извѣстным мѣстным с[illegible] м Г. Д.
Добрышкин. Г. Добрышкин [illegible] в [illegible] конструкцій фирмы и е
рабочая официальным [illegible] и закупкѣ с[illegible] сырья для
этой фирмы. По своей [illegible] Г. Добрышкин [illegible] с
[illegible] с А.И. Дорошкевичем, [illegible] Цвѣтковым, А.П. К
детым, [illegible] [illegible] и [illegible] и с [illegible]
мѣстно крупными с[illegible]. С [illegible] Добрышкин служащим Т
[illegible] и Ко. с [illegible] Добрышкин, пользуясь [illegible]
гражданскую [illegible], имѣя эмиграантскій паспорт, [illegible]
жій сорт С.Г.Добрышкин [illegible] [illegible] имѣя с[illegible]
[illegible]ный Харбинским [illegible] [illegible] в [illegible] 1927 г.

3/ Вывоз [illegible] [illegible] с[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
малая организація имѣлась [illegible] Китаѣ Китайск. Сов, путем [illegible]
нія Опиум-Китайской Сторонѣ.

4/ Стоя во главѣ об,единенія части русскихъ организацій г-нъ Котеневъ написалъ полный доносъ одному изъ мѣстныхъ иностранныхъ консуловъ на одну изъ мѣстныхъ національныхъ организацій, не входящихъ въ его об,единеніе.

5/ За свое долголѣтнее пребываніе въ Шанхаѣ Котеневъ почти не принималъ участія въ общественно-политической жизни Русской колоніи и выступилъ на общественную арену только послѣ смерти В.Д.Гроссе, когда Русская Колонія была на порогѣ об,единенія, что, конечно, не нравилось большевикамъ.

6/ Котеневъ пытается закабалить Русскую колонію слѣдующимъ путемъ:
а/привлечь къ возглавленію ООРО комиссара по Русскимъ дѣламъ-китайца по національности, а онъ, Котеневъ, будетъ его помощникомъ. Намѣренія Котеневъ потрѣбуетъ сочувствія и поддержку со стороны другихъ организацій, мотивируя свои данныя самимъ-же Котеневымъ.
б/Котеневъ намѣренъ при неудовлетвореніи его кандидатурой Комиссара, обложить Русскую колонію особымъ налогомъ на содержаніе этого комиссара.
в/Регистрація будетъ считаться обязательной и признаваться Китайскимъ Правительствомъ дѣйствительной, только при условіи полученія ея черезъ эту организацію.

Заканчивая наше обращеніе, мы заявляемъ, что нужно быть очень осторожнымъ въ выборѣ лицъ, кои будутъ представительствовать Русскую колонію и всегда помнить, что врагъ внутренній, какимъ является г-нъ Котеневъ, гораздо опаснѣе врага внѣшняго.-

Знаемъ мы подозрительные господа Котеневы, когда мы имѣемъ слѣдующихъ безусловно искренныхъ антибольшевиковъ и честныхъ людей:

Ген.Дитерихсъ, Капитанъ Фомичъ, Ген.Вальтеръ, Г-нъ Метцлеръ, Г-нъ Лютынскій, Г-нъ Бѣлочкинъ, Ген.Зиминъ, Г-нъ Дмитріевъ, Г-нъ Кузнецовъ/доктора/, Адмиралъ Беттонъ, Г-нъ Болтенковъ, Ген.Кусонъ и другіе.

Группа Русскихъ Эмигрантовъ.

Translation of an extract from the "Shanghai Zaria" of November 3,1932

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Mr.Kotenev's candidature is out of question,as a municipal employee may not be a member of a political organization.

Then, who will be the new President ?

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On behalf of a group of Russian Emigrants,

Captain N.Pavlov.

S.B.

Informacion.

SBR. 4/11.

"SLOVO" ,October 22,1932

→ ORDER GRANTING THE POWER TO RULE.

рис. Сапажу.

New Lamps for Old

или

Старое в новом освѣщеніи.

A cartoon ridiculing A.M.Kotenev in connection with his alleged intention to obtain authority from the Chinese Government to represent the Russian community in Shanghai in spite of the strong opposition on the part of many Russian organizations.
Reference is made by the cartoon to the period of Russian history when some unscrupulous princes obtained power of rule by bribing the Tartar Khans.

Dj. S.B.

Informacion.

SBR. 4/11.

UNITED RUSSIAN ORGANISATIONS

Chinese Grant Permission To Register: New Election

A meeting of the Council of the United Russian Organisations was held on Sunday. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A.M. Kotenev, Chairman. Representatives of 22 public bodies attended.

After a detailed report of the activities of the Council for the past eight months the Chairman informed the meeting that by two orders of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Headquarters dated August 4 and October 8, the United Russian Public Organisations are granted permission to register. These orders were issued in response to a petition signed by 34 members of the Council as promoters of this organisation in compliance with the resolution of the Council of April 26, that the United Russian Organisations are to be guided in their activities by the respective law and ordinances of the present Chinese Republic, and by the administrative and municipal rules and regulations in force in the International Settlement and French Concession. It was emphasized at that time that by the adoption of this maxim the practice of the United Organisations will come close into line with the law of the country, and thus facilitate it.

Mr. A. M. Kotenev stated that in view of the importance of official registration and the formal inauguration of the Council which would follow, the Presidium had unanimously decided to submit its resignation so as to unable new elections to be held.

After an expression of appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Presidium for their arduous work in bringing about the official registration, it was resolved to accept their resignation with effect from November 6, when the formal inauguration of the new body and election of officers will be held.

It was further resolved to invite all Russian Public Organisations in Shanghai to send their representatives to join the new body and participate in the election. Deep appreciation was also voted to Dr. John C. H. Wu for his invaluable assistance in bringing about this registration.

S2, Please note and pass to Reg. & File.
D.S. Brokofiev.
as indicated
A.P.
DBR. 19/10 18:10:32.

SECRET

Translation of an article published in the "SLOVO" of November 2, 1932.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN OF "SORO"

What A.M. Kotenev occupied himself with?

A self-explanatory document.

We are publishing below the full text of A.M. Kotenev's letter to the Juridical Committee of SORO (Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai) the origin of which, as it will be seen from the text, was due to the political manipulations in which A.M. Kotenev indulged himself recently in his capacity as President of SORO.

We suggest that our readers think it over carefully. It does not call for our special comment, as it is clear to all what aims A. M. Kotenev pursued in this letter.

Editor.

Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai.
39 Avenue Edward VII.

March 29, 1932.
Shanghai.

To the Council's Juridical Committee.

Gentlemen,

In connection with the registration of the Council's statute with the Chinese Authorities which will take place shortly, I have outlined certain amendments and supplements to the statute as, according to my information, its present wording will undoubtedly meet with very serious objections. Enclosing herewith a draft of the amendments and supplements above referred to, I have the honour to request you to examine, as soon as possible, the new wording of the statute and to let me know your opinion, in order that I may submit a report on this matter at the next meeting of the Council.

At the same time I beg to request you to let me have your opinion on the following points which are dealt with in the revised wording of the statute :-

1. Whether it is practicable and desirable that the Chinese stamp-duty be paid on certificates and testimonials of registration, identity, family and property status, education and professional qualifications issued by the Council.
2. What stamp-duty should be levied by the Council for certifying the correctness of translations from the Russian into a foreign language or vice versa, as well as for certifying signatures on agreements and powers of attorney.

Apart from the above, I have received information regarding certain repressions which the Chinese Authorities intend to take against Russian emigrants in connection with certain activities of the latter during the recent events

in Shanghai. Therefore, it is necessary for the Presidium of the Council to have the Council's guiding instructions on this subject. In connection with this matter I beg to request you to let me have your opinion on the following points :-

1) Whether the provisions of International Law can suspend the application of local laws in respect of nationals of non-treaty powers generally, and in particular :-
   a) Whether the application of the Chinese law relating to the defence of the Chinese frontiers from enemy invasion, can be extended to Russian emigrants.
   b) Whether Russian emigrants can be criminally prosecuted in case they refuse to abide by these laws, or in the case where it is proved that they rendered assistance to an enemy invading China, or to an enemy taking military action in the territory of China.
   c) How, from the point of view of Chinese Law, such activities can be defind, and what can be the nature and the degree of punishment.
   d) Whether, according to Chinese Law, Russian emigrants can be subject to criminal prosecution for making public speeches or publishing articles in periodic publications praising a country hostile to China, or openly expressing sympathies towards such country.

I have received the enclosed application of Mrs. N.N. Kluge on the subject of which I also ask you to let me have your opinion as soon as possible, as to the possibility of complying with her request.

Please let me know the date and time of your meeting for the consideration of the above matters.

In anticipation of the favour of your reply,
I remain, gentlemen,
etc.

(Signed) A. M. Kotenev.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

DBR 2/11. ----------

JR

3:11:32.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]

[illegible] Station, Date September 6, 1932

Subject (in full) Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.B.Lee 21.

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" of August 22,1932,I have to state that reports which appeared in the local vernacular press regarding the formation of a new organization of " White" Russians under the name of the " Shanghai Russian Residents Federation",evidently refer to the organization known as the " Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SCRO) which has its offices at No 39 Avenue Edward VII and of which Mr. A.M.Kotenev is the president.

This organization was formed during the early part of 1932. It will be recalled that in October ,1931,soon after the death of Mr V.E.Grosse,Chairman of the " Russian Emigrants Committee",negotiations began between representatives of the "Russian Emigrants Committee " and the " Russian National Community" - two leading Russian organizations in Shanghai- with the object of unifying all Russian organizations in Shanghai. In the course of two meetings of representatives of various Russian organizations held on October 26 and November 12,1931 a preliminary agreement was reached that a new administrative and representative body of the Russian community in Shanghai should be formed and a committee was elected to devise a plan of the constitution of the body to be elected as well as the order of the elections.

However,after several meetings of the committee it became evident that the representatives of the two rival organizations could not agree on certain points and,consequently,negotiations were broken off,following which the " Russian National Community" decided to carry on the work of unification in co-operation with the so-called " third element" - organizations and individuals who did not belong to either of the two organizations referred to above. As a result the presidium of the

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

" Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai was elected on January 17,1932. Steps taken by the new organization in order to secure recognition by the Chinese Authorities account for the reports published in the Chinese Press.

As the " Russian Emigrants Committee" is functioning independently of the newly formed body,it is evident that the unification movement has proved a failure and that,therefore, the name of the " Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" is rather misleading.

Both sides have much to say in explanation of the failure to come to an agreement and to put an end to the deplorable state of dissension in which Russian public organizations have been for the past several years. To an outside observer, however, it seems that the element of personal antagonism and distrust among a limited number of persons - result of several years of controversies - has played an unduly prominent part in the negotiations. On the other hand, lack of interest in public affairs on the part of the mejority of the local Russian community may account for the fact that sufficient pressure has not been brought to bear on the rival parties in order to compel them to come to an understanding. It is believed also that there are among the Russian community some Soviet " agents-provocateurs" whose activity is directed towards the disorganizing the ranks of the " Whites".

Attached herewith are lists containing the names of the various Russian organizations supporting either the " Russian Emigrants Committee" or the " Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai",together with a list of the

Fm. 2
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

-3-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

more important organizations who prefer to remain " neutral".

It must be said,however, that of these numerous organizations comparatively few are engaged in active work among their nationals. The majority of them can be described as groups of persons unified either by their connections in the past or common interests and their activity is mostly limited to mutual aid. There are also some organizations with high sounding names, which exist only on paper and whose membership is barely sufficient to fill vacancies in their " governing boards".

In the absence of an authoritative organ which could organize proper elections in the Russian community,an agreement between the " Russian Emigrants Committee" and the" Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" seems to be the only manner in which local Russian organizations can be unified,and a body representing the local Russian community formed and recognized as such by the authorities of the three Municipalities.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

List of Russian Public Organizations supporting the Russian Emigrants' Committee. (Formed in 1926: Chairman, Mr. Ch. E. Metzler).

No.	Name.	Address.	Remarks.
1.	Russian Orthodox Confraternity. Chairman Dr. D.I. Kazakoff.	63 Route Pere Robert. T. 71682.	Religious and charity organization. Active.
2.	Russian Relief Association. Chairman Ch.E. Metzler.	6-A Hongkong Road. T. 16106.	Charity organization. Active.
3.	Russian National Religious Committee. Chariman V.A. Butzkoi.	18 Linda Terrace. T. 72725.	Patriotic and religious organization Not active.
4.	Russian National Society "Vera, Tsar and Narod". Chairman General A.I. Isakoff.	36 Victory Terrace, 129 Avenue Haig.	Monarchist organization. Political. Not active.
5.	Russian Merchant Marine Association. Chairman Captain Boiko.	6 The Bund, R.112.	Professional and mutual aid organization.
6.	Union of Cross Bearers. Chairman General A.I. Isakoff, Shanghai Branch.	36 Victory Terrace, 129 Avenue Haig.	National and Monarchist organization. Political. Not active.
7.	Society of New Born Russia. Chairman V.M. Lomakin	42 Route Vallon, Apt. 22.	Monarchist organization. Political. Not active.
8.	Union of Russian Students. Chairman N.E. Malikoff.	17 Rue Chapsal. T. 80342.	Mutual Aid organization.
9.	Uralo-Siberian Labour Society. Chairman Colonel V.I. Romanovsky.	63 Route Pere Robert. T. 71682.	-do-
10.	Russian Labourers' Federation. Chariman S.K. Sokoloff.	42 Route Vallon. Apt.22.	-do-
11.	Literary Artistic Society. Chairman P.F. Selivanoff.	350 Avenue Joffre. T. 82563.	Society for promotion of arts.
12.	National Union of Stage Workers. Chairman V.P. Blohin.	188 Route Vallon. Apt. 9.	Professional organization.
13.	Society of Relief to the very aged Russian Emigrants Chairman V.O. Popoff.	316 Route Frelupt. Apt. 17.	Charity organization.
14.	Hospital of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. Chairman Dr. Kazakoff.	63 Route Pere Robert. T. 71682.	Active. Supported by the S.M.C. & F.M.C.

15.	Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Coner. Director General V.D. Narbut.	13 Route Doumer. T. 73046.	SChool.
16.	First Russian School. Director A.I. Russanoff.	27 Yulin Road.	School.
17.	Union of former Members of Eger Regiment. Colonel N.I. Alexandroff.	21 Haskel Road. T. 45556.	Mutual aid and military organization.
18.	Union of former Members of Ural Regiment. Colonel A.G. Domojiroff.	549 Chemulpo Road	-do-
19.	Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment. Colonel A.A. Grant.	631 Avenue Joffre.	-do-
20.	Union of former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff. Chairman M.M. Bykoff.	68 Route Vallon. Apt.35	-do-
21.	Union of former cadets of the Habarovsk Cadet School. Chariman S.P. Tatarinoff.	274 Route Vallon, Tel.34187.	Mutual Aid organization.
22.	Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force. P.R. Vertoprahoff.	516 Rue Bourgeat. Apt. 16.	-do-
23.	Russian Labour Company of Advance Depot, B.D.F. I.I. Filatoff.	Tiefeng Road Camp.	-do-
24.	National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars. Chairman I.F.A. Mamleeff.	210 Route Vallon. Apt. 3. T. 73566.	National and religious organization.
25.	Russian Educational Society. Chairman Mrs.O.P. Dronnikoff.	Chinese Post Office T. 40358.	Educational organization.
26.	Union of Russian Musketeers. V.M. Shihoff.	106 Joffre Terrace.	Patriotic and National Organization.Political.

The Russian Emigrants Committee includes a representative of the Russian Bishop in Shanghai and apart from the above named organizations is working in a close contact with the representatives of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, the Russian Cossacks Union in Shanghai, Russian Military Invalids Union, Russian Jewish Community (Oheil Moishe Synagogue) and with some other Russian neutral organizations.

List of Russian organizations supporting the 'United Council of Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai' (SORO) (Formed in January 1932. President Mr.A.M. Kotenev).

No.	Name of the organization and Chairman.	Address.	Remarks.
1.	Russian National Commuity Captain N.I. Fomin.	39 Avenue Edward VII. T. 85934.	Political organization with which Russian emigrants are registered who recognize General Horvat as the Head of Russian Emigrants in the Far East.
2.	Far Eastern Branch of the Russian General Military Union. Chairman General M.K. Ditericks. Chief of Staff General P.P. Petroff.	118 Rue Frelupt.	Military and political organization with the centre in Paris. Active.
3.	Russian Benevelent Society. Dr. A.E. Bary.	929 Avenue Joffre.	Charity organization. ACTIVE.
4.	Russian Ex-officers Club. General L.A. Gaffner.	246 Route Vallon.	Club.
5.	Russian Medical Association. Dr. A.A. Shishlo.	9-A Hankow Road. T. 10961.	Professional and scientific organization.
6.	Russian Medical Practioners Society in Shanghai. Dr. A.V. Tarlen.	34 Bubbling Well Road. T. 92791.	-do-
7.	Russian Red Cross Sisters Society. Mrs. M.M. Fireckel.	38 Joffre Terrace. T. 72482.	Professional organization.
8.	Society of White Flower. Mrs. O.A. Fumagally.	1052 Avenue Joffre.	Charity organization. ACTIVE.
9.	Far Eastern Branch of the Union of Russian Young Men. H.B. Popoff.	311 Route Vallon.	National patriotic organization.
10.	Russian Sporting Association "SOKOL". A.E. Bary.	71 Route Pere Robert. T. 72403.	Sport. organization
11.	Society of Relief of the very aged emigrants. Domojiroff.	369 Avenue Joffre. Apt. 8.	Charity organization.
12.	Committee for Relief to poor Russian pupils at the French Municipal College. Mr. V.A. Poohoff.	188 Route Vallon. Apt. 88.	Charity organization.

13.	Society of Salvation of Russia. I.F. Chumihin.	24 The Bund.	National patriotic organization. Not active.
14.	Group of Cossacks of Semirechensky District. S.N. Shendrikoff.	131 Route Vallon.	Mutual Aid organization
15.	Group of Siberian Cossacks. Mr. A.B. Korniloff.	67 MacGregor Rd.	-do-
16.	Group of Don, Kuban and Ural Cossacks. Mr. Chernoff.	Avenue Foch.	-do-
17.	Union of Cabarets' Employees. Rubanovitch.	30 Avenue Edward VII. T.12876.	Professional and mutual aid organization
18.	United Cossacks Association. A.M. Kotenev.	105 Kiangsi Rd. 4th Floor. (Barthelmi)	Mutual Aid Organization

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List of Russian Public Organizations **not belonging** to the Russian Emigrants Committee or the Council of United Russian Public Organizations.

No.	Name.	Address.	Remarks.
1.	Cossacks Union . Chairman Colonel Bologoff, G.K.	311 Route Vallon T.71986	Military,political and mutual aid organization Active.
2.	Russian Legitimists' Society,Shanghai Branch. Chairman Mr.V.V.Mihailoff	37 Mac Gregor Rd	Moharchist organization- fellowers of the Grand Duc Cyril of Russia. Active.
3.	Union of Russian Military Invalids,Shanghai Branch. Chairman General Zimin	10 Rue Massenet	Mutual aid organizationx.
4.	Russian Juridical Society. Vice Chairman Mr.Ch.E. Metzler	6-A Hongkong Rd T.16106	Professional.
5.	Russian Merchants Society. Chairman Mr V./. Korniloff	385 Avenue Joffre,	Newly organized on the lines of a Chamber of Commerce. Active.
6.	Russian Women League Chairman Mrs O.P.Dronnikova.	General Post Office Blg,Fl.2. T. 40062	Social intercourse, charity. Active.
7.	Society of Emigrants of the Amur Region. Chairman Mr.N.G. Rachkoff	526-A Avenue Joffre	Mutual Aid Organization

4309

A new organization of White Russians is being formed in Shanghai, according to reports appearing in the local vernacular press. The new body is to be known as the "Shanghai Russian Residents' Public Federation" and is at present under the direction of 30 Russians who have formed themselves into several committees. The Kuomintang Headquarters has sanctioned its registration.

S. 2

YB D.S. Roberts.

DSR 24/8.

NOTICE

In view of the frequent appearance in the foreign and Russian press of notices and advertisements of the Council of the United Russian Public organizations, which may create a misleading impression that the above mentioned Council represents all Russian public organizations, the below mentioned Russian public organizations supporting the Russian Emigrants' Committee deem it necessary to declare publicly that they are taking no part whatsoever in the elections or activities of the Council of the United Russian organizations.

Russian Orthodox Confraternity
Russian Relief Association
Russian National Religious Committee
National Religious Confraternity of Turks and Tartars
Russian National Society (Vera, Tzar and Narod)
Russian Merchant Marine Association
Union of Cross Bearers
Society of New Born Russia
Union of Russian Students
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society
Russian Labourers Federation
Literary Artistic Society
National Union of Stage Workers
Society for Relief to the very aged Russian Emigrants
Russian Hospital
Commercial School
First Russian School
Union of former Members of Eger Regiment
Union of former Members of Ural Regiment
Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment
Union of former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordnance Depot, B.D.F.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE
6A Hongkong Road

7360

A V I S

Le Conseil. de l'Union des Organisations Russes a fait paraître dans la presse russe et étrangère des annonces dont les textes pourraient donner au public l'impression inexacte, que ledit Conseil unifie toutes les organisations russes de Shanghai. En consequence les organisations russes sous mentionnées et affiliées au Comité des Emigrés ont l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public, qu'elles n'ont pas pris part aux élections de ce Conseil et qu'elles sont complètement étrangères à l'activité de cette Union.

Russian Orthodox Confraternity
Russian Relief Association
Russian National Religions Committee
National Religions Confraternity of Turks and Tartars
Russian National Society (Vera, Tsar and Narod)
Russian Merchant Marine Association
Union of Cross Bearers
Society of New Born Russia
Union of Russian Students
Uralo-Siberian Labour Society
Russian Labourers Federation
Literary Artistic Society
National Union of Stage Workers
Society for Relief to the very aged Russian Emigrants
Russian Hospital
Commercial School
First Russian School
Union of former Members of Eger Regiment
Union of former Members of Ural Regiment
Union of former Members of Manchurian Detachment
Union of former Members of Regiment of General Annenkoff
Russian Labour Company of British Defence Force
Russian Labour Company of Advance Ordinance Depot, B.D.F.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE
6A Hongkong Road.

3567

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

Question of Successor To Late Mr. V. Grosse

The suggestion put forward by certain Russian organizations that the Shanghai Municipal Council should appoint a successor to the late Mr. V. Grosse, who was chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was discussed by the Shanghai Municipal Council at Wednesday's meeting. The Council definitely decided that it would appoint no individual Russian resident as Mr. Grosse's successor, but that any recommendation which may be made to the Council by an organisation which is recognised as the official head of the Russian community will receive consideration at a later date.

UNITED RUSSIAN ORGANISATIONS

Activities to be Guided by Chinese Law

An extraordinary meeting of the Council of the United Russian Organisations was held on Tuesday. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. M. Kotenev, Chairman. Representatives of 32 public bodies attended.

The agenda included certain amendments of Council's regulations and bye-laws. The main interest was focussed on the question as to whether the Council is to function under the old Russian Imperial Law or under the Chinese law.

Up to the present time, Russian public organisations at Shanghai have functioned under the old Russian Imperial law and ordinances governing the activities of public associations and unions.

After a lively discussion it was unanimously decided that the Council is to be guided in its activities by the respective law and ordinances of the present Chinese Republic, and by the administrative and municipal rules and regulations in force in the territories of the International settlement and French Concession.

The application of the old Russian law should be confined to cases coming under the provision of the "Rules for Application of Foreign Law in Chinese Courts," of the 7th year of the Chinese Republic.

It was stated that by the adoption of this maxim the practice of this Council will come close into line with the law of the country, and thus facilitate it.

It should be remembered that the Council of the United Russian Public Associations is a non-political and non-factional body established to represent legally the Russian Community and to co-ordinate the activities of the Russian public bodies at Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
D 2882

Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
August 18 1932.

Commissioner of Police.
Sir,

Information and form of return.

C.I.S.B. O/C. I/C. S.B

Ref. 19:8:32. 19/8

19/8 P.A.

J. H. Evans
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To ....

Mr Evans.

Mr Kotenev has decided not to prosecute the "Zarya" for this insulting libelous article.

18/8/32

THE COSSACK UNION AND L.R.A.M.KOTENEV.

The following article appears in the "Shanghai Zaria" on August 17, 1932.:-

The extended meeting of the management of the Cossack Home at 311 Route Vallon, having been informed in detail of the actions of Mr. Kotenev and his assistants regarding the organization of the Mixed-Cossack-Village, (stanitze) consisting of the indigent Cossack (see notification in the "North China Daily News" dated July 16)

RESOLVED:- that Kotenev's actions, which are directed to produce a clevage in the Cossack family be recognized as prejudical to the Cossack's interests and as deserving particular Cossack censure. These actions, according to their character and nature, it is to be deeply regretted, are identical to the activities of the Bolsheviks in Russia. Such similarity of actions is defined according to the following data:-

1. Mendacity and public deception are the substance of the Soviet power. Mendacity and public deception form the foundations of the existence of the "Mixed-Cossack-Village" of indigent Cossack children, which is clearly proved by the following facts:-

   a) in accordance with the intimation made by Mr. Kotenev in the "North China Daily News" dated July 16 the "United Cossack Society" with the Shanghai Branch established at the meeting of the Transbaikal Cossacks on July 26, when "Ataman" Kotenev was elected; in accordance with the intimation made by Mr. Fedoroff, assistant and secretary to Mr. Kotenev, in the same newspaper dated July 26, this Society was formed on July 26 at the general assembly of the Amur, Ussuri and TransBaikal Cossacks.

   b) numerical information regarding the body of the Mixed-Cossack-Village have been knowingly exaggerated.

The persentage relatively of men, women and children are absurdly great, all the more so as 40% of the Cossacks are single men or left their families during the civil war in their Cossack territory: according to the latest official data of the Mixed-Cossack-Village, 266 women and children (see Mr. Kotenev's letter in the "Shanghai Zaria" dated July 23) belong to 53 Cossacks (it must be admitted that there are single men amongst them) and the letter of his assistant in the "North China Daily News" dated July 26; in Mr. Feodorsffs' intimation of July 26 there is notice to the effect that the members of the newly formed organization have not had and do not have any connection with the Cossacks Union, in reality it was May 29 that "Ataman" of the Society and his assistant Feodoroff submitted a written request through the medium of the TransBaikail Village to accept them into the Cossack Union. It is true that the TransBaikal Village refused their request on August 2 for reasons shown in the Protocal;

c) In the English newspapers, the new Cossack organization was called the "United Cossack Society" whereas in the Russian newspapers it was called the "Mixed-Cossack-Village"

d) Mr. Kotenev, in his letter published in the "Shanghai Zaria" dated July 23, stated that the lists of the Village (stanitze) "would be officially communicated to the Cossack Union" - no such communication was made; in accordance with the statement of his assistant Mr. Feodoroff in the English newspaper dated July 26, the lists of the "United Cossack Society" may be seen at any time by the public and in reality, at a personal interviews of the representatives of the Cossacks Union with Mr. Kotenev on August 3 and 5, it was elucidated that no such prepared lists of the newly formed organization exist;

e) Mr. Kotenev stated in the Russian newspapers that he never applied to anybody for assistance, whereas in "the "North China Daily News" of July 16, he opened an appeal for subscriptions and gave his own address. The above mentioned facts are perfectly sufficient to give the knowing lie to Mr. Kotenev and his assistants and to show their public mendacity.

2. The splitting up of the prpulation into social classes and instigating these classes - one against another- is the ~~l~~basic and preferred method of the Bolsheviks - the same, method, unfortunately, is being pursued by Mr. Kotenev here in Shanghai with the Cossack residents, extracting from amongst them the class distinction- "the poorest" particularly, with the low moral level type and, playing on these base instincts, he is instigating them (the poor) against their brother cossacks who are living under better conditions than they are - Such are the actions of Mr. Kotenev and by which he is calculating to serve a blow at the Cossack brotherhood and their traditions.

Misprint follows.

Zaria dated July 23, his remark in the "North China Daily News dated July 16 and Mr. Feodoroff's letter in the "North China Daily News" dated July 26.

3. To divide the soldier from the officer, particularly from the general, was a Bolshevist propaganda motive for the purpose of demoralizing the army in 1917; similar methods are being adopted here in Shanghai by Mr, Kotenev after a term of 15 years which are evident from the parts of his letter underlined in which he states that amongst the members of his "Stanitza" there are no Generals, but only Cossacks of various rypes. Furthermore, why does he hide the fact that amongst the

members of his "stanitze" there are officers including calvalry captain Kotenev. Mr. Kotenev is endeavouring to destroy by these activities the esxisting traditional Cossack unity in the Cossack Union and also the complete understanding between the General, officer and soldier. (see Mr. Kotenev's letter in the "Shanghai Zaria" dated July 23 and his assistants' letter in the "North China Daily News" dated July 26)

4. The statement made by Mr. Feodoroff, as assistant and secretary to the Ataman of the United Cossack Society, to the effect that all cossacks, irrespective of their political sympathies, are accepted into the United Cossack Society, and likewise Mr. Kotenev's famous appeal to the Cossack atcthe meeting of the TransBaikal Cossacks on May 29 in the Cossacks Home when he addressed them as Comrades, speak for themselves and require no further comment (see Feodoroof's letter in the "North China Daily News" dated July 26)

All the foregoing cause the Cossack Union, in the interests of self-defence, to adopt the following measures forthwith:-

1) Advise all the Cossacks of the foregoing and advise them to doubly increase their watchfulness with respect to Mr. Kotenev's actions and also those of his assistants.
2) Advise the Cossacks - members of the Union - to refuse all personal connections with all those institutions of which Mr. Kotenev is the president.
3). Send a copy of the present resolution for the information of all the Cossack organizations and publish same in the newspapers.

2.

Summarised translation of a resolution passed by the Governing Board of the Cossacks Union in Shanghai on 11/8/32 which appeared in the " Shanghai Zaria " on August 16,1932.

THE COSSACKS UNION AND A.M.KOTENEFF.

The plenary meeting of the Governing Board of the Russian Cossacks Union in Shanghai held in the premises of the Cossacks Home, No 311 Route Vallon on August 11,1932,having considered the activity of Mr Koteney and his assistants in connection with the formation of United Cossacks Association consisting of the poorer class cossacks (vide file No D.2882),passed the following resolution:-

To declare that Kotenev's activity is harmful to the cossacks cause and deserves a special censure,as it tends to bring dissension into the cossacks family. It is deeply regretted that the spirit and character of this activity are similar to those of the bolshevist activity in Russia. This will be seen from the following:-

1. Lies and misleading public opinion form the essence of Soviet rule. The same can be said regarding Kotenev's activity in connection with the formation of the United Cossack Association (here follows a lengthy and detailed statement of facts which,in the opinion of the board, prove the above allegation).

2. Division of the population into classes and inciting one class against the other - is a mean and favourite method of the bolsheviks. The same method is being used by Kotenev who has divided local cossacks into poorer cossacks and others.

3. Bringing about dissension between the officers and men was the leading motive of bolshevist propaganda in the Russian army in 1917. The method used by Kotenev is similar.

4. Mr.Fedoroff,Kotenev's assistant, declared that all cossacks, no matter what their political leanings may be, are admitted into the new association. This declaration combined with the fact that Kotenev addressed the cossacks meeting of May 29,1932 with the word " comrades" - is self explanatory and comments are unnecessary.

Therefore, the following measures have been taken by the Cossacks Union in order to protect cossacks interests:-

1. To inform all cossacks of the above and to recommend the exercise of extreme cautionness regarding the activity of Kotenev and his followers.

2. To recommend members of the Cossacks Union to abstain from any personal relations with all organizations of which Kotenev is the president.

3. To send a copy of this resolution to all cossacks organizations for information and to publish it in the newspapers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 6389 /.....
Date 11/8/32

August 10, 2.

The Secretary,

S. M. C.

Criminality among Russians in the Settlement

With reference to your letter No. 4803 of June 30, forwarding a copy of letter dated June 28 from Mr. Kotenev asking on behalf of the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai for particulars of Russians of various categories who were charged during 1931 and 1932 and who were in prison on July 1, 1932, the statistics required are as follows:-

1. Number of Russians arrested and charged

a/ From January 1st to December 31, 1931:-

Males	353
Females	34
Juveniles	45
Total	432

b/ From January 1st to June 30, 1932:-

Males	101
Females	12
Juveniles	8
Total	121

11. Number of sentences passed and classification of crime.

a/ From January 1st to December 31, 1931:-

Number of convictions recorded	401
" " found not guilty	31
Total	432

Details of offences

Assault	22
Attempted armed kidnapping	10
Begging	164
Breach of Regulations	9
Burglary	6
Disorderly conduct	3
Drunk & disorderly	45
Drunk & Incapable	14
Embezzlement	3
False Pretences	3
Fighting	12
Forgery	3
Fraud	4
Gambling	18
Highway Robbery	2
Illegal Detention	1
Indecent Exposure	2
Larceny	31
Misappropriation	5
Murder	1
Negligence	3
Offence Against Reputation	1
Office-breaking	2
Pickpocket	28
Rape	1

Receiving Stolen Property	4
Shop-breaking	1
Shoplifting	15
Soliciting for Prostitution	13
Trafficking in Arms	1
Total	452

b/ From January 1st to June 30, 1938:-

Number of convictions recorded	115
" " found not guilty	6
Total	121

Details of offences

Assault	10
Begging	28
Breach of Bye-laws	10
Drunk & Disorderly	3
Drunk and Incapable	12
Driving a m/car without a permit	6
Embezzlement	1
Extortion	1
False Evidence	1
False Pretences	1
Fraud	2
House-breaking	3
Larceny	21
Loitering	3

Malicious Damage	2
Misappropriation	1
Negligence	1
Pickpocket	2
Possession of Firearms	1
Rescuing from custody	2
Shoplifting	2
Soliciting for Prostitution.	3
Total	121

III. Number of Russians in custody in the Amoy Road Gaol on July 1, 1932.

Males	41
Females	4
Juveniles	5
Total	50

IV. Number of Russians in custody in the Reformatory on 1-7-32

Nil.

V. Number of Russian Watchmen & Bodyguards on 1.7.32

Police watchmen	134
Bodyguards & Bank Escorts	247
Registered candidates for positions of watchmen and/or bodyguards	203

As regards the manner in which the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai could assist the Police in combating juvenile criminality amongst Russians, it is believed that arrangements of the local Russian community to provide destitute Russian children with lodging, board and education would result in considerable improvement of present conditions.

(Sgd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-9-30

File No. C 137

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 ~~Station~~

Date August 10, 1932

Subject (in full) Crime Statistics for the " Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai".

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.K. S.C.

With reference to the attached letter dated June 28,1932,from Mr.A.M.Kotenev,President of the " Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" to the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council asking for certain statistics regarding the extent of crime among the local Russian community, I beg to forward the data required.

I. Number of Russians arrested and charged

a/ From January 1st to December 31,1931:-

Males	353
Females	34
Juveniles	45
Total	432

b/ From January 1st to June 30,1932:-

Males	101
Females	12
Juveniles	8
Total	121

II. Number of sentences passed and classification of crime.

a/ From January 1st to December 31,1931:-

Number of convictions recorded	401
" " found not guilty	31
Total	432

Details of offences

Assault	22
Attempted armed kidnapping/	10
Begging	164
Breach of Regulations	9
Burglary	6

Form No. 2
C. 5000-6-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Disorderly conduct	3
Drunk & Disorderly	45
Drunk & Incapable	14
Embezzlement	3
False Pretences	3
Fighting	12
Forgery	3
Fraud	4
Gambling	18
Highway Robbery	2
Illegal Letention	1
Indecent Exposure	2
Larceny	31
Misappropriation	5
Murder	1
Negligence	3
Offence Against Reputation	1
Officebreaking	2
Pickpocket	28
Rape	1
Receiving Stolen Property	4
Shopbreaking	1
Shoplifting	15
Soliciting for Prostitution	18
Trafficking in Arms	1
Total	432

Form No. 2
G. 5000-0-2

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

b/ From January 1st to June 30, 1932:-

Number of convictions recorded	115
" " found not guilty	6
Total	121

Details of offences

Assault	10
Begging	28
Breach of Bye-laws	10
Drunk & Disorderly	8
Drunk & Incapable	12
Driving a m/car without a permit	6
Embezzlement	1
Extortion	1
False Evidence	1
False Pretences	1
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	3
Larceny	21
Loitering	3
Malicious Damage	2
Misappropriation	1
Negligence	1
Pickpocket	2
Possession of Firearms	1
Rescuing from Custody	2
Shoplifting	2
Soliciting for Prostitution	3
Total	121

Form No. 2
G. 5000-0-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

III. Number of Russians in custody in the Amoy Road Gaol on July 1, 1932.

Males	41
Females	4
Juveniles	5
Total	50

IV. Number of Russians in custody in the Reformatory on 1-7-32

NIL.

V. Number of Russian Watchmen and Bodyguards. on 1-7-32

Police watchmen	134
Bodyguards and Bank Escorts	247
Registered candidates for positions of watchmen and/or bodyguards	203

As regards (With regard to suggestions as to) the manner in which the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai could assist the Police in combating juvenile criminality amongst Russians, it ~~may be~~ should be mentioned that ~~combined efforts~~ arrangements of the local Russian community to provide (really) destitute Russian children with lodging, board and education would result in considerable improvement / [illegible]. ~~-ly~~ improve the situation. The Commercial School of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity seems to be the only school in Shanghai where Russian destitute children between the ages of 6 and 14 years are admitted free of charge. This school, which at present cares for 73 boarders and 80 day scholars, exists mainly upon charitable contributions from members of the various foreign com-

Form No. 2
G. 5000-0-30

I

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by

Forwarded by

munities in Shanghai.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. 2 Headqrs. *Station,*

REPORT

Date 3rd. Aug. *1932.*

Subject (in full) Crime Statistics for the " Council of the United Russian Public Organisations at Shanghai.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Dickson

Sir,

In connection with the requests contained in the attached file I beg to forward the following data:

1. January 1st. to December 31, 1931.

Number of Russian Males arrested & charged	353
" " " Females " " "	34
" " " Juveniles " " "	45
Total number of Russian charged	432

January 1st. to June 30, 1932.

Number of Russian Males arrested & charged	101
" " " Females " " "	12
" " " Juveniles " " "	8
Total number of Russian charged	121

N.B. Juvenile List is compiled from age given on arrest.

2. January 1st. to December 31, 1931.

Number of Convictions recorded	401
" found Not Guilty	31
	432

Details of Offences.

Assault	22
Attempted Armed Kidnapping	10
Begging	164
Breach of Regulations	9
Burglary	6
Disorderly Conduct	3
Drunk & Disorderly	45
Drunk & Incapable	14
Embezzlement	3
False Pretences	3

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. 2 Headqrs. Station,

REPORT

Date 3rd. Aug. 1932.

Subject (in full) Crime Statistics for the " Council of the United Russian Public Organisations at Shanghai.

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Dickson

Sir,

In connection with the requests contained in the attached file I beg to forward the following data:

1. January 1st. to December 31, 1931.

Number of Russian Males arrested & charged	353
" " " Females " " "	34
" " " Juveniles " " "	45
Total number of Russian charged	432

January 1st. to June 30, 1932.

Number of Russian Males arrested & charged	101
" " " Females " " "	12
" " " Juveniles " " "	8
Total number of Russian charged	121

N.B. Juvenile List is compiled from age given on arrest.

2. January 1st. to December 31, 1931.

Number of Convictions recorded	401
" found Not Guilty	31
	432

Details of Offences.

Assault	22
Attempted Armed Kidnapping	10
Begging	164
Breach of Regulations	9
Burglary	6
Disorderly Conduct	3
Drunk & Disorderly	45
Drunk & Incapable	14
Embezzlement	3
False Pretences	3

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) CONTINUED.

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

	Brought Forward	279
Fighting		12
Forgery		3
Fraud		4
Gambling		18
Highway Robbery		2
Illegal Detention		1
Indecent Exposure		2
Larceny		31
Misappropriation		5
Murder		1
Negligence		3
Offence Against Reputation		1
Officebreaking		2
Pickpocket		28
Rape		1
Receiving Stolen Property		4
Shopbreaking		1
Shoplifting		15
Soliciting for Prostitution		18
Trafficking in Arms		1
	Total	432
January 1st. to June 30, 1932.		
Number of Convictions recorded		115
" found Not Guilty		6
		121
Details of Offences.		
Assault		10
Begging		28

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

(3)

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

CONTINUED

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Brought Forward	38
Breach of Bye-laws	10
Drunk & Disorderly	8
Drunk & Incapable	12
Driving a m/car without a permit	6
Embezzlement	1
Extortion	1
False Evidence	1
False Pretences	1
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	3
Larceny	21
Loitering	3
Malicious damage	2
Misappropriation	1
Negligence	1
Pickpocket	2
Possession of Firearms	1
Rescuing from Custody	2
Shoplifting	2
Soliciting for Prostitution	3
Total	121

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

J. Dickson

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime)

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2 Station.

Date July 8, 1932

Subject (in full) Letter from the "Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" asking for statistics re crime among local Russian Community.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* O.C. Section

With reference to the attached letter dated June 28, 1932, from Mr. A.M. Kotenoff, President of the "Council of the United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" to the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council asking for certain statistics regarding the extent of crime among the local Russian Community, I forward herewith the information required under items 3,4 and 5 of the letter:-

Number of Russians in custody in the Amoy Road Gaol	Male	41
	Female	4
	Juvenile	5
	Total	50

Number of Russians in custody in the Reformatory.....Nil.

Number of Russian Police watchmen..... 134

Number of Russian Bodyguards and Bank Escorts..... 247

Number of registered candidates for similar positions..... 203.

The Officer i/c Finger Print Bureau states that the compiling of statistics required under items 1 and 2 is a rather extensive work which can be undertaken only on instructions received through the proper channel.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 1/7/ 193 2.

To S2

For report
please.

D.S. Prokofiev

Please compile
the required information
when you have time to
spare from more pressing
duties BBF 1/7/32

3.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER 4603.
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
HEADQUARTERS
CENTRAL REGISTRY
No. C 6389
Date 30/6/32

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1932.

The Commissioner of Police:

Attached is a letter from Mr. A. M. Kotenev, in his capacity as Chairman of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations at Shanghai.

I should be glad if any of the statistics which he requires could be furnished, if such are available.

Secretary.

Encl.
DB.

4803

The Council of the United Russian Public Organisations

at Shanghai.

June 28th, 1932.

J. R. Jones,

Esquire.

Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by my Council to approach you with the following request:

This Council has undertaken an extensive investigation of the economic conditions of Russians in Shanghai with a view of devising some means to ameliorate them in general, and to combat the increasing criminality amongst the Russians in particular.

This Council will be very grateful to you if you will kindly request the Police to supply it with the following information:

X 1. Number of Russians arrested and charged in 1931 and from January 1st., 1932 up to July 1, 1932?

male
female
juvenile

X 2. Number of sentences passed and classification of crimes?

3. Number of Russians in custody in the Amoy Road Gaol on July 1, 1932?

male
female

4. Number of Russians in custody in the Reformatory on July 1, 1932?

5.,Number of Russian Watchmen and Bodyguards?

Any additional information or suggestion on the part of the Police as to the manner in which it could be assisted in combating juvenile criminality amongst Russians will be highly appreciated by my Council.

In anticipation that this request will meet with your favourable consideration,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) A. M. Kotenev.

Form No. 2
G. 3,000-1-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D.2882

Special Branch S.2. Station.

REPORT

Date August 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) "The Union of Russian Cossacks"

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by D.I. Kn. D.I.

*D 394

With reference to the attached cuttings from the North China Daily News on the subject of the Cossacks Union inquiries show that this organization first came into existence in 1925, and occupies offices at No.311 Route Vallon. The chairman is Colonel J.K. Bologoff, and it is one of the few White Russian organizations which performs real good work. The headquarters comprise a mess, a school for the teaching of the English language, a cinema and a recreation ground for members children and a dormitory for unemployed members. Lectures on world political affairs and on military subjects are frequently given on the premises. The members of the union are exclusively Cossacks and are organized into "Staniza"(villages). The union is the hub of all Cossack activities in Shanghai, and has 587 male members and 436 women and children on its roll.

*D 3131

Being a national patriotic organization the union is not in any way connected with the two leading Russian groups in Shanghai, namely the Russian Emigrants Committee headed by Mr. Metzler, and Soro (Council of United Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai), organized in January 1932 under the chairmanship of Mr. A.M. Kotenff (File D.2882), who are known to be hostile to each other. The Union of Russian Cossacks does not recognize either of these organizations as being representative of the local Russian community, and in the past has urged that in order to properly represent the Russian Community the unification of these two societies is essential (File D.2882).

Owing to the inderendent attitude adopted by the Cossacks union, and its refusal to join "Soro" has resulted in certain hostile activities on the part of the leaders of the abovementioned organizations which have been directed against the

Form No. 2
G. 21,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

union and its leader Colonel Bologoff. Efforts have been made to create dissension among its ranks in order to create a new organization for Cossacks which will support "Soro". Immediately after the organization of Soro and the refusal of the Union of Russian Cossacks to join this formation, General Afanassieff, Don Cossack by birth, who is the paid secretary of Soro, left the Cossacks union taking with him five supporters and organized a United Don Staniza. On May 29, 1932, A.M. Kotenff applied for membership to the Russian Cossacks Union. At the same time the "Group of Standard Bearers", headed by the well known Colonel V. Kazakoff, and in which Kotenev was recently appointed a member started negotiations regarding the unification of this group with the Transbaikalian Staniza of the Russian Cossacks Union. The negotiations failed to materialize and as a result of Kotenev's activity in the organization of the "United Cossacks Association," his application for membership in the Union of Russian Cossacks has been rejected. vide a resolution passed at a meeting held on July 31, 1932 which reads as follows : "Application of A.M. Kotenev and P.S. Fedoroff rejected owing to their being members of the "United Cossack Association" an organization in which they took an active part in forming - thereby leading to dissension among local Cossacks - also for the demagogic attitude adopted by Kotenev as contained in his declaration to the press regarding paupers and generals and his negatory activities in the role of unification of the Russian Community in Shanghai."

After failing to bring about the unification of the "Group of Standard Bearers" with the "Russian Cossacks Union" through which it was expected that the influence of Soro could be strengthened, Kotenev on July 26, 1932, organized the "United

Form No. 2
G. 25/500-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

(3)

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Cossacks Association".

The strongest clique in this organization belongs to Colonel Kazakoff's "Group of Standard Bearers" while the remainder are Cossacks who for some unknown reason are inimical to the "Russian Cossacks Union".

Some of them have already received monetary support.

V. Kazakoff, chairman of the "Group of Standard Bearer", was formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Cossacks Guard Regiment during the Great War and received his present rank while serving with Ataman Semonoff. During the evacuation of the White Russian Army he was entrusted with the evacuation of the families of Cossack soldiers and the colours of the Transbaikal troops. In Shanghai Kazakoff has utilized these colours as a means of securing money ostensibly to keep them in good condition.

In 1930 V. Kazakoff was a member of the 1st Russian Military Scientific Society in China. At that time he was supported by Colonel Kolesnikoff, chairman of this Society (File C.2060). He then joined the Russian Legitimist Monarchist Organization but was later dismissed for disobeying an order of General Jadvoin, who was the head of organization then. In order to obtain funds for the upkeep of the colours Kazakoff organized a "Cossacks Ball", but it is reported that he converted the money to his own personal use.

On February 14, 1927 V. Kazakoff appeared before the French Mixed Court on a charge of drunk and disorderly and was sentenced to seven days imprisonment which however was suspended.

Mr. Kotenev has been elected "Ataman" of the "United Cossacks Association" although according the Cossack tradition the

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

(4)

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Kotenev's organization

the "Atamen" must be a Cossack by birth but not a "pripisnoy" (incorporated) Cossack.

Mr. Kotenev is not a Cossack by birth but bases his claim on the fact that he served with Transbaikal Cossacks Regiment during the Russo-Japanese War of 1905. Since then he has resided in Petrograd but has had no connection with Cossacks or their organizations. In Shanghai until May, 1932, Kotenev did not display any interest in Cossack affairs and had no local connection with them in any shape whatever.

The secretary of the union is P.S. Fedoroff, Transbaikalian Cossack, former copyist in Administration of Transbaikal Cossacks in Chita. He arrived in Shanghai a few years ago from Hankow and until recently has taken no active party in the affairs of the Cossack community. In Hankow it is reported he had a doubtful reputation and was said to borrow money which he failed to pay back.

The new organization as formed by Mr. Kotenev under the name of the "United Cossacks Association" claims to represent, according to a statement published on February 16, 1932 in the North China Daily News, the poorest class of Cossacks residing in Shanghai. In Kotenev's letter dated July 2[illegible], 1932 which appeared in the Shanghai Zaria and also a letter by his secretary P.S. Fedoroff it is mentioned that the new organization possesses not a single general and has only one staff officer. The tendency of this organization is to emphasize the fact that it is composed of the poorer Cossack elements only. A house for destitute Cossacks has been rented by this body at No.80 Route Pichon.

Some 14 Cossacks are reported to have secured

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

(5)

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

employment through Mr. Kotenev's help. According to P.S. Fedoroff, Kotenev's assistant and the secretary of the United Cossacks Association the newly formed organization had 163 Cossack members and also 406 women and children on its register.

In this connection it is noteworthy that formerly Cossack societies did not discriminate between rich and poor officers or other ranks and this division has only taken place after the revolution when the revolutionary elements organized "Trudovoe" (labour) Cossacks bodies.

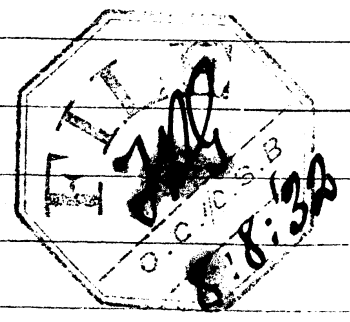
yR

G. Tcherenshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.

W Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
AUG. 6 1932



4160

COSSACKS UNION

A Statement

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following in your esteemed paper:—The Board of the Cossacks' Union at its meeting on July 17 on being acquainted with a notice appearing in the "North-China Daily News" on July 16 under the heading "New Organisation for Cossacks" in order to clarify the actual state of affairs decided to publish the following statement:—

1.—The Cossacks' Union in Shanghai exists since May, 1925 and at present moment counts amongst its members:—12 generals, 28 staff officers, 129 subaltern officers, 23 ex-civil servicemen and 295 cossacks of rank and file. Altogether 587 men. There are also 436 women and children. To the "New Organisation for Cossacks" the Union has no relation whatever and knows nothing about it.

2.—The Cossacks' Union is aware that at the initiative of new members of the Cossacks' Union under the leadership of Mr. Kotenev was created a small group, the actual membership of which the Union is taking steps to find out.

3.—Major-General Lovtzoff is the Ataman of the Transbaikal Cossacks belonging to the Union.

4.—The worry for the newly arriving Cossacks displayed by Mr. Kotenev's group is entirely uncalled for, as it is a rule of the Cossacks' Union that every newly arriving and lacking meas Cossack is entitled to the lodgings and board at the Cossacks Home until he finds employment.

5.—To illustrate the effort of the Union in that respect the Board gives the following figures for fifteen days:—from July 1 to July 15 there were 10 boarders at the Cossacks Home, to support whom cost Union, $72.50; the burials of two Cossacks cost, $35.00; the rent of the premises for the unemployed, $25.00; medical assistance, $20.00; Total, $152.50.

At the end of the each year the detailed annual reports are drawn by the Board of the Union and after their confirmation at the general meeting of the Union published in the Russian press.

G. K. BOLOGOFF,
Chairman of the Union of
Russian Cossacks.

Shanghai, July 21, 1932.

D2, For comment please.
D.S. Tchesnokov
DBR 23/7
22:7:32.

4165

NEW ORGANISATION FOR COSSACKS

Assistance to the Needy and Their Families Planned

For the purpose of mutual assistance and to support the needy and their families, a new organisation called the United Cossacks Association, Shanghai Branch, has been established. Owing to lack of funds, public contributions are being taken care of by Mr. A. M. Kotenev, of the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations at 39 Avenue Edward VII.

The new Association represents the poorest class of Cossacks in Shanghai, many of whom have been out of employment for a long period. It has a membership of more than 250. Of the number, 110 are heads of large families and of different armies, while the remainder are women and children.

The Association was organised at a meeting of Transbaikal Cossacks held on June 26, when Mr. A. M. Kotenev was elected the Ataman.

With the influx of Cossack refugees from the north, an increase of the membership of the Association is expected in a short time.

The activities of the Ataman and several of his assistants are to secure employment for the most needed members and to provide them with clothing. It has been planned to open a refuge and a soup kitchen, but lack of funds is delaying the programme.

OBR

4168

COSSACKS IN SHANGHAI

Another View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Board of the United Cossacks Association at its extraordinary meeting on July 22, upon being acquainted with the statement by G. K. Bologoff, chaiman of the Union of Russian Cossacks, published in your paper, feel compelled to add some further information as to the position of the above-named organisation.

The United Cossacks Association was formed on July 26 by the unanimous vote of all present at the meeting of Transbaikal, Amur and Ussuri cossacks.

These cossacks have never had any connection with the Union of Russian Cossacks under Mr. Bologoff, and still refuse to have anything to do with his organisation.

The newly-formed association has at the present time 163 cossacks and shows a tendency to increase its membership.

The Association has not a single general and only one staff officer amongst its members, the rest all being from rank and file, though some of them formerly held commissions in the army.

There are also 406 women and children. The association keeps an up-to-date list of its membership and their families signed by each individual member and open at any time for public inspection.

The United Cossacks do not rely on the support of any particular institution. Poor as they are, they have raised amongst themselves sufficient money to help needy cossacks irrespective of their political sympathies and party affiliations.

The United Cossacks is not the only body which does not recognise the claim to supreme authority by the Cossacks Union under Mr. Bologoff.

Amongst those who refuse to recognise Mr. Bologoff's Union are the Semirechensky cossacks, the Don, Kuban, Terek and Ural cossacks and the Korniliff's Stanitza of the Siberian cossacks, and they are well aware of the modus operandi of Bologoff's Union and the actual number of cossacks forming its membership.

P. S. FEDOROFF.
Assistant of Ataman and
Secretary of the United
Cossacks Association.

Shanghai, July 22, 1932.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

3899

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, April 28, 1932

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. D 2882.
Date 2.5.32.

Russians To Follow Legal Code Of China

The Council of United Russian Organizations is to be guided in its activities henceforth by the laws and ordinances of the Republic of China and by the administrative and municipal rules in force in the French Concession and the International Settlement.

The decision to function under the Chinese and the local municipal laws instead of under the old Imperial Russian law was reached Tuesday at a meeting of the Council of the United Russian Organizations. Representatives of 32 public bodies were present at the council meeting, which was presided over by Mr. A. M. Kotenev.

2v2

52. Please note and pass to Registry Write.

29:4:32

D.I. Prokofiev.
Please note.
29/4/32.

Noted 29.4.31 A.P.

the Presidium are Messrs A.D. Bell and H.E. Arnhold. A message to this effect was later circulated among the Russian ratepayers are those who reside in the outlying districts were offered motor car transportation to convey them to the polling booths on the election days.

Mr. Metzler, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee circulated a similar message to the Russian ratepayers recommending them to vote for the following candidates :- Messrs A.D. Bell, G.E. Marden, A.T. Hughes and Captain Bahnson. These candidates are also supported by the Russian Orthodox Confraternity.

During the evening of March 18 a meeting of Russian ratepayers was held at Tkachenko's Cafe, No.495 Avenue Joffre. This meeting was convened on the initiative of Mr.A.G.Chibunovsky of A.G. Chibunovsky & Co, 477 Bubbling Well Road, who urged those present to support Messrs Arnhold and Bell. The candidature of the first named was strongly objected to by certain ratepayers on the ground that he was pro-Chinese and that during his previous term of chairmanship of the S.M.C. he had betrayed

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

REPORT

File No. D. 2882.
Section ..... Station,
22. 3. 32.
Date March 23, 1932.

Subject (in full) Russian Community and the elections of members of the Shanghai Municipal Council for 1932.

Made by D.D. Tcherenshansky. *Forwarded by* D.D. Tcherenshansky

On March 17, 1932 the Presidium of the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai (SORC) discussed the question of participation of the Russian community in the election of members of the S.M.C.

It was pointed out by Mr. Koteney that the numerical strength, the growing commercial and professional interests of the Russian community in Shanghai call for an active participation in the municipal affairs of this city. Therefore Russian ratepayers (about 160) are requested to fulfill their duty and vote for candidates known for their friendly attitude towards the Russian community. The candidates recommended by

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the interests of the foreign community in Shanghai by approving the rendition of the Provisional court, following which he had resigned under the pressure of the public opinion. It was also pointed out that there were many Soviet citizens in the employ of Mr. Arnhold.

The meeting broke up without reaching any decision.

G. Tcherepanoff.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.

J.P. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

File
J.P.G.
24.2.32

ON Sunday next, the 31st instant; there will take place a meeting for the purpose of organising a local Russian merchants' association. About 100 Russian merchants and dealers will take part. The movement is being sponsored by Messrs. V. Tsepkin, M. Prostoff and A. Tkachenko.

2882.
11. 2. 32.

THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED RUSSIAN PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS AT SHANGHAI

39 Avenue Edward VII

NOTIFICATION

THE public is hereby notified that the Council of the United Russian Public Organisations has this day removed its Offices from 929 Avenue Joffre to 39 Avenue Edward VII, Suite 106.

The Council performs the following work:

(1) Registration of Russian Public Bodies and assisting them when possible in obtaining registration with the respective Foreign and Chinese Authorities; (2) Registration of all Russians residing in Shanghai who do not recognise the control of the Soviets; assisting them in obtaining formal Chinese registration papers, passports and foreign visas; (3) Registration of persons capable of serving in Municipal and Public Utility Institutions and in times of Emergency; (4) Issuance of certificates and personal papers to Russian emigrants concerning family standing and property ownership; education, etc. Certification of Russian documents and signatures; (5) Registration of unemployed Russians and assisting them in obtaining suitable employment; (6) Registration and relief of indigent Russians.

The Council at the present time has over 500 qualified and unqualified workers registered and ready to commence work at 24 hours' notice.

Those interested in securing the services of the above, should apply to the Secretary from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. The Chairman of the Council receives visitors daily from 5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at the above address.

2730

Ref. Please note and pass Wkeg.
Wfile.
10:2:32
11/2

REGISTRY
2882
22 / 32

RUSSIAN COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN.

An Answer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—For eight years, since I subscribed to your esteemed paper, I did not write a single letter to the Editor, but the letter of "Russian Democrat" calls for an answer.

It is not accurate in the following respects:

(1) Mr. A.M. Kotenev was elected, not by "political bodies supporting the so called Russian "Obschina" only, but by majority of political and non-political bodies, who support the idea of unification of the Russian Community here in Shanghai, and have striven for it for years.—as against minority, represented by the Immigrant Committee, which was always against any unification, for reasons which need not be exposed here. These could have been more or less justified, when Mr. V. T. Grosse was its Chairman.

(2) "The Union of Russian Cossacks" is not the only Cossack organisation in Shanghai and certainly not the largest. The reason for their representatives leaving the meeting is obscure and cannot be based on "democratic principles," as further the Meeting manifested universal desire to overcome petty jealousies, by election of President, members of which (four out of five) are independent either of the Immigrants' Committee or "Obschina."

(3) It is a gross misrepresentation that 15,000 members of the Russian Community were not represented on the Meeting, because even assuming this—there is no body which can claim their representation with a right then.

It is to this end—formation of Representative Body elected by the whole Russian Anti-Bolshevick Community, that "The Council for the United Public Organisations" was created. A vast amount of work is ahead of this "Council" before the conditions allowing a general vote can be attained.

(4) The Meeting resolved also, that the "Council" will take all and every step in order to incorporate in itself all the public bodies, including the Immigrants' Committee, reconstructing itself or even changing its by-laws for this purpose.

In conclusion I may add that "Russian Democrat" and those with whom he is associated, are playing a losing game.

True sportmanship does not allow "bad taste", nor does it allow "hitting low."

RUSSIAN SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1931

REG.STRY
L. D. 2882.
22 1 32.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, January 21, 1932

Important Meeting

MARKING a new effort to solidify the affairs of the local Russian community, Mr. A. M. Kotenev, well known author, historian and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council secretariat, was recently elected president of the United Russian Public Organizations. The meeting, attended by every Russian society in Shanghai with the exception of the Russian Emigrants Committee and the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, has stirred the entire Russian community.

Assembled in the Salle de Fetes Municipale on Route Vallon, General Gleboc presided over the proceedings and the election of the President and Council. Prominent members of different clubs and associations addressed the meeting, voicing the hope that the attempt to present a united Russian front here would at last succeed.

President Kotenev faces a difficult task in attempting to organize his countrymen who long since have become involved in political alignments which are hard to break. Although the counteracting agents of "wheels within wheels" is likely to keep revolving around the various personalities who stand in the way of ideal unison of purpose, the new president bids fair to replace the loss of Mr. V. Th. Grosse, late head of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and long a leading figure in local diplomatic circles.

A favorable factor which augurs well for President Kotenev's regime is the backing of the younger generation, more keenly concerned with the future of Russian exiles in Shanghai, the place which has their first concern and to which they must look for a home and livelihood.

Reg.
Please attach
hereto.
22:1:32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

~~File No.~~ .....

~~Section~~ ~~Station~~,

S. B. D. 2882.

Date January 21, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Unification movement among local "White" Russians.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* D Skm S.1.

Further to the report dated January 16, 1932 on the above subject, a general meeting of 131 persons including representatives of various organizations and groups of the local Russian community, as well as 42 other persons who attended by special invitation, was held between 5 and 7.30 p.m. on January 17, 1932, on the premises of the French Municipal College, No.11 Route Vallon, to consider the formation of a non-political and non-factional body to legally represent the "White" Russian community in Shanghai.

General Gleboff presided.

Captain N.I. Fomin, President of the "Russian National Community" informed the delegates that the present meeting was called by the Special Committee elected on November 12, 1931, and not by the "Russian National Community" as announced in local newspapers by the "Russian Emigrants' Committee". Both these organizations had been invited to send five delegates each to the meeting.

N.A. Kotenef then gave an account of the work done by the Special Committee in connection with the preparing of a draft of regulations defining the structure and functions of the body to be formed. Two different drafts of regulations were prepared, one of which providing for the co-operation of the "Russian Emigrants Committee" should, in the opinion of the speaker, be cancelled following the refusal of that organization to send their delegates to the present meeting. The other draft providing for the formation of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" was to be submitted to the meeting for its approval.

This point was the subject of long and heated discussion.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7.31

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject (in full) .....

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Several speakers including M.D. Merinloff, former member of the Government of the Maritime Province who later held the post of adviser to Marshal Chang Chung Chang in Shantung - were in favour of the approval of the second named draft of the regulations.

Mr. Panchenko, a local dentist, pointed out that the majority of the Russian community do not belong to any existing organization, and suggested that in order to form a body fully representing the Russian Community general elections should be organized on the same lines as the elections of members of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Colonel G.K. Bologoff, President of the Cossacks Union, read out the attached resolution of the Cossacks Union according to which the unification of the Russian community could not be effected without the co-operation of the Russian Emigrants Committee. He, therefore, ~~suggested that steps be taken to~~ reach an agreement with that body, and until that time the formation of the new body, should be postponed.

The Chairman of the meeting refused to allow any discussion on this resolution, following which the representatives of the Cossacks Union and six other organizations left the meeting in protest.

After this incident the meeting voted the approval of the second draft of regulations (draft attached to the report dated January 16, 1932) and proceeded with the electionsof the presidium of the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai".

The following persons were elected:-

President: Mr. A.N. Koteneff, attached to the Secretariate

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7.31

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

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of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Vice-President: Captain C.I. Fourin, Chairman of the "Russian National Community".

~~Vice-President: Mr.V.f. Korneloff, of the "Compagnie Francaise de Commerce en Chine",- 776 Avenue Joffre.~~

Honorary Secretary: Dr.A.V. Tarle, Chairman of Russian Medical Proctitioners Society.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr.V.J. Riloff, Proprietor of a Haberdashers Store, No.413 Avenue Joffre.

At the conclusion of the meeting which was attended by some 350 members of Russian community, the newly elected President and Mr. Grosbois, who represented the French Consul General and the French Municipal Council, were cheered by the assembly.

Letters were also read out by the Chairman of the meeting from Mr.Jones, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, expressing his sympathy with eforts of the Russian community to organize a body for representation of its interests, and from Mr.S. Fessenden, Director General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, informing the Chairman that he could not be present at the meeting.

G. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

A paragraph relating to the above meeting appeared in the S.M.P. of 19.1.32. DBK. 21/1

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Information

File JPL 23:1:32.

J.P. Lyons

21:1:32

Draft of Resolutions of the 'Cossacks Union' read out at the meeting held on January 17, by Colonel G.K. Bologoff.

---

1) That proposals Nos.1 and 2 as brought forward by the Business Committee be passed to the Russian Judicial Society for final drafting.

2) That a Special Comaission of 5 neutral persons be elected from amongst those present with a view to convening the next constituent assembly and the checking of the powers of representatives attending.

3) That the newly elected Commission be instructed during the preparatory period of work as stated in para.2 of this resolution, to approach the Emigrants Committee and to do everything in their power to obtain the co-operation of the latter in the formation of a united body for the lawful representation and protection of the business interests of the Russian Community.

4) That the commission elected be granted full power, with a view to finding ways and means of uniting the whole of the Russian Community even to the extent that if neither of the proposed statutes Nos.1 and 2 should be acceptable to the Emigrants Committee, the commission is permitted to make a statement on behalf of the present Assembly as follows:-

The Assembly is agreeable to joining the Russian Emigrants Committee provided the latter alters its constitution and adopts the method of election based on the principle of propportionate representation to be composed of members of all Russian Organizations in accordance with section 3 para.5 of the statute No.2 and agrees to effect this alteration in co-operation with the commission. A meeting should then

be convened for the re-election of the Chairman and Board of the Emigrants Committee.

5) That in the event of the decision of the meeting being not acceptable to the Emigrants Committee, the Commission is then, inrespective of anything else, and upon the conclusion of preparatory work as referred to in para.2 of this resolution, to convene without further delay, a ~~constituent assembly~~ to pass the Statute of the Council of United Russian Organizations and to elect an Administration Board and Revision Committee.

RUSSIAN COMMUNITY CHAIRMAN

A Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I find, for the sake of truth, necessary to make some comment, on your article regarding the election of Mr. A. M. Kotenev (Mr. A. M. Koteneff) last Sunday.

The population of the local Russian Community is approximately between fifteen (15) and eighteen (18) thousand, the Municipal statistics show that, within the area of the two concessions, there are about 500 business houses owned and run by Russian immigrants, and hundreds of Russians are serving in both Municipalities and thousands have positions in Foreign Business Houses.

Mr. Kotenev (A M. Koteneff) was elected by 109 delegates of more or less political bodies, which members are in a way supporting the so called Russian "Obschina" whose President is Mr. Fomine. Seeing that the planned meeting had not the Liberal Democratic Constitution, which such an undertaking should have, the Russian Immigrants Committee (the late chairman being Mr. V. T. Grosse), and many other Russian bodies, including the Russian Orthodox Confraternity and the Russian Juridical Association (The President of the latter being Mr. A. M. Kotenev (Mr. A. M. Koteneff) himself, refused to attend. The representatives of one of the largest Russian Associations "The Union of Russian Cossacks" attended the meeting, but owing to its undemocratic character left soon after, at this point, I might mention that more thon fifteen (15) thousand members of the Russian Community were not represented on Sunday, and will, therefore, never look on Mr. Kotenev (Mr. Koteneff) as the head of the local Russian Community.

The greater majority of the Unbolshevic Russian Community of Shanghai will, undoubtly, greatly appreciate a real democratic National elected body and Chairman, but only on condition that this committee and chairman should be elected by a general vote of the whole Russian Unbolshevic Community. Such an organization would be useful not only to Russians but also to foreigners and Chinese in the way of business and social cooperation. Such a vote could easily be arranged by a two-step arrangement. The two concessions could be divided into smaller districts and each district would elect a representative (say one for every hundred members of the community. The general Assembly of such representatives will arrange a General Meeting, elect a working committee and appoint a Chairman who would be accepted by the whole Russian Unbolshevic Community as their head.

The new so called "Council for the United Public Organizations" may be useful, but can only be considered as a new Political Russian body representing a very small part of the Russian Community.

RUSSIAN DEMOCRAT.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

D.2 - 11-1-32

Meeting of White Russians in Shanghai

Between 3 and 7.30 p.m. January 17, some 131 representatives of 37 local Russian organizations, etc. held a meeting on the premises of the French Municipal College, No.11 Route Vallon, to discuss the formation of a non-political and non-factional body to legally represent the Russian community in Shanghai. After some discussion it was decided to call the organization "The Council of the United Russian Organizations at Shanghai", and a set of regulations was submitted and approved. The following were then elected members of the presidium :-

A.M. Kotenev -	President.
F.I. Fomin -	Vice President.
V.I. Kornoloff -	-ditto-
A.V. Tarle, Dr.-	Honorary Secretary.
V.A. Riloff -	Honorary Secretary.

2924.

Russian Public Bodies Perfect Central Council

Kotenev Elected Head Of Organization Formed At Meet

More than 1,500 local Russians, including 121 official delegates from over 40 Russian public organizations, were present at the general meeting of the Russian Community for the inauguration of the Council of United Russian Public Bodies held at the Old French College at 11 Route Vallon, French Concession, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Among other actions voted at the meeting, a new body of representatives to the United Council, non-political and non-factional in nature, was elected and the draft regulations governing the organization of the council was approved.

Mr. A. M. Kotenev, attached to the secretariat of the Shanghai Municipal Council was elected president of the council. Other officers elected include Mr. N. J. Fomin and Mr. V. J. Corniloff, vice-presidents, Dr. A. V. Tarle, honorary secretary and Mr. V. A. Riloff, treasurer.

General F. L. Gleboff, president of the special committee on arrangement who presided over the general meeting, in his opening speech, emphasized the importance of the inauguration of the Council of United Russian Public Organizations in Shanghai by the election of a new body of representatives for the purpose of rendering organized assistance to the municipal and public institutions in Shanghai, both foreign and Chinese to maintain peace, order and good government.

Following the speech, Mr. A. J. Kotenev gave a report of the work of the special committee. He recalled the difficulties in bringing about co-operation among the various Russian public bodies in Shanghai experienced at the last general meeting held November 12 of last year. The first set of regulations, it was pointed out, governing the organization of a union of Russian nations and a Russian emigrants associations submitted to that meeting for approval had to be cancelled on account of opposition of many of the representatives present. The drafting of the second set of regulations, Mr. Kotenev said, was voted in place of the first set.

During long-heated discussion as to the legality and advisability of the inauguration of the new council, Col. G. K. Bologoff, one-time military advisor to Marshal Chang Tso-hsiang of Manchuria who is chairman of the Union of Russian Cossacks, walked out of the meeting, saying that members of his union, when consulted, considered it illegal for the special commission to call for this general meeting, hence to vote on the regulations.

After the approval by a majority vote of the regulations, officers of the Council of United Russian Public Organizations were elected.

D.I.R. 19.1.32.
R

S2, Please report and make a short draft of a paragraph on this subject for inclusion in D.I. Summary.

Ds Rostov rei.
Harbin rei.
DMR 18/1

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 2884

SECTION 2 Station, X

Date ~~January~~ 16.1.32. 16, 1932

Subject (in full) Unification movement among local " White " Russians

Made by D.S.Irokofiev *Forwarded by* D Bkn 18/1

Further to my report dated December 29,1931 on the above subject, a general meeting of representatives of the Russian community in Shanghai will be held in the premises of the French Municipal College, No 11 Route Vallon at 3 p.m. on January 17,1932 to consider the formation of a non-political and non-factional body to legally represent the Russian community in Shanghai.

Attached herewith is a copy of an English translation of a draft of regulations regarding the constitution and functions of the body to be formed, which will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting for approval. This draft was compiled by the special committee which was elected for the purpose of devising these regulations, at the meeting of representatives of various local Russian organizations held on November 12,1931.

It will be recalled that following the collapse of negotiations which were being carried on between the representatives of the " Russian Emigrants Committee" and the " Russian National Community" since October 26,1931, with the object of unifying white Russians in Shanghai, the latter organization decided to proceed with the work of unification in co-operation with organizations and individuals not belonging to either of the two rival societies referred to above.

The meeting will be attended by a member of the Special Branch and matters of interest will be reported in due course.

G. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

16:1:32.

D.S. Prokofiev DBK 18/1

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, January 15, 1932

STRY
2882.
18. 1. 32.

Russians Naming Council Sunday

New Body To Represent Community, Assist Authorities

A general meeting of representatives of the Russian Community in Shanghai for the inauguration of a United Russian Public Council to legally represent the Russians in this city will be held in the Salle de Fetes Municipale (Old French College) on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Russian Council, which will be non-political and non-sectarian, has as its object the unification and coordination of all existing Russian public bodies in Shanghai and will form the only body representative of legal and business interests of those Russians in this city who do not recognize the authority of the Soviet.

The Council has as a further purpose the rendering of assistance to the Shanghai Municipal and the French Municipal Councils and to assist the Chinese authorities for the maintenance of peace, order and good government.

The Russian Orthodox bishop and the heads of the Russian Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Moslem and other religious congregations are to be ex-officio members of the Council.

At the meeting on Sunday a draft of the regulations governing the formation and continuance of the Council wil be submitted to the voting representatives.

THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

January 14, 1932

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE

NOTICE is hereby given of the following resolution:—

The Meeting of representatives of the organizations collaborating with the Russian Emigrants' Committee on their being acquainted of the failure of the negotiations with the Russian National Community, undertaken in order to create a unified representation of the Russian Colony on the basis of a compromise and gradual elimination of former differences, decides:

(1) The meeting expresses its confidence and thanks to the Russian Emigrants' Committee and begs the Committee to continue its work and activity as hitherto co-operating, if necessary, with other Russian National Organizations.

(2) The above organizations will abstain from attending the meeting which is convened for January 17, 1932 by the faction of the Russian National Community. 993

A GENERAL meeting of representatives of the Russian community will take place at the Grand Salles de Fetes, French Municipal College, 11 Route Vallon, at 3 p.m. next Sunday, to consider the formation of a non-political and non-factional body to legally represent the Russian community of Shanghai.

THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS

January 13,1932.

NOTICE

THE Special Committee elected at the Meeting of the Representatives of the Russian Public Bodies at Shanghai on November 12, 1931 to draft Regulations for a NON-POLITICAL and NON-FACTIONAL body to legally represent the Russian Community of Shanghai, HEREBY BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that the General Meeting of the Representatives of the Russian Community at Shanghai will take place at the Grand Salle de Fêtes, French Municipal College, 11 Route Vallon, on Sunday, January 17, 1932, at 3 p.m.

All Russian national, religious, scientific, educational, professional, sporting and other organisations and associations as well as schools, hospitals, newspapers, clubs, etc. are invited to send in their representatives according to the scheme published by the Committee.

This Meeting will be public. A Special enclosure will be reserved for representatives of the Consular Body and other Public Bodies as also the Press, to all of whom an official invitation will be extended.

841

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. C.I.D. 2882.
SECTION 2 Station,
Date December 29, 1931

Subject (in full) Unification movement among local " White" Russians.

Made by D.S.Irokofiev. *Forwarded by*

Further to my report dated November 13,1931 on the above subject, the negotiations which were being carried on between representatives of the " Russian Emigrants Committee" and the "Russian National Community" with the object of unifying all "white" Russian organizations existing in Shanghai,have failed to fructify and were finally broken off on December 17.

It will be recalled that these negotiations began soon after the death of Mr. V.F.Grosse,in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of representatives of various local Russian organizations,which was convened on the initiative of the " Russian National Community" on October 26,1931 in the premises of the Russian Ex-Officers' Club,No 246 Route Wallon.

Another meeting was held at the same place on November 12,when it was announced that representatives of the two organizations referred to above had come to a preliminary agreement that a new administrative and representative body of the Russian community in Shanghai should be formed,and a committee of seven was elected to devise a plan of the constitution of the body as well as the order of its formation.

However, after several meetings of the committee,it became evident that the representatives of the two rival organizations could not agree on certain points,and,consequently, negotiations were broken off.

Both the " Russian Emigrants Committee" and the " Russian National Community" published in the local Russian newspapers lengthy statements outlining the course of the negotiations and points of difference.

Leaving aside all details,it appears that,as a result of mutual antagonism and distrust which has existed between the

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leaders of the two rivel organizations for the past several years and which is still evident to an impartial observer, they were unable to find a candidate for the post of the chairman of the body to be formed, equally acceptable to both parties. Moreover, the " Russian Emigrants Committee" considers the appointment of the chairman to be a matter of an agreement between the two rival organizations only, while the " Russian National Community" insists on the election of the chairman by representatives of all local Russian organizations.

There is a tendency on the part of the " Russian National Community" to carry on the work of unification notwithstanding the absence of an understanding with the " Russian Emigrants Committee" and in co-operation with the so called " third element" - organizations and individual members of the local Russian community who do not belong to either of the two organizations referred to above. It is pointed out by this party that the committee elected on November 12, minus representatives of the " Russian Emigrants Committee", has full power to proceed with the work of unification.

Matters of interest in this connection will be reported in due course.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

29:12:31

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 2882 19:11:31

SECTION 2 ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 19, 1931

Subject (in full) Letter of the Russian Emigrants' Committee to the Editor of the North China Daily News.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* DBKu. 19/11

With reference to the letter of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which appeared in the North China Daily News of November 16, 1931, containing a statement of views held by this body regarding the ways of bringing about the unification of the Russian community in Shanghai, I have to state that these views were, with certain amendements, accepted during the course of the preliminary negotiations held between representatives of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the Russian National Community, and submitted for aproval to the meeting of representatives of various Russian organizations which took place in the Russian Ex-Officers Club, 246 Route Vallon on November 12, vide the attached report.

The plan of division of spheres of activity between the two leading organizations, leaving the notary and consular functions to the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the affairs of social, national and political character- to the Russian National Community, was, in principle, approved by the meeting as well as the plan of establishment of a new body unifying the above two societies and all other Russian organizations in Shanghai.

The details of the structure of the new body and the order of its election are at present the subject of deliberations of a special committee which was elected at the meeting held on November 12.

II
D.S. Prokofiev.
as indicated.
DBK. 19/11

III
Officer i/c Special Branch.
Noted 19.11.31
A.P.

IV
Reg. file DBK. 19/11

D. S. Prokofiev

S2 I
When the deliberations produce a result, please report again. In the meantime please pass papers to Reg. Upte.
DBK
19:11:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
C. S. B. D. 2882.
date 16. 11. 31.

RUSSIAN UNION

Statement by the R.E.C.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the Thursday's issue of your esteemed journal appeared a leader and separate report concerning the efforts of the Russian Community in Shanghai to create a representative body uniting all the different organisations of Shanghai. While wishing to express to you our gratitude for the sympathetic comment of your leader, we must draw your attention to the misleading and tendentious passages in the report about the attitude taken by the representatives of the Russian Emigrants' Committee during the negotiations with the delegates of the National Community.

To explain the actual attitude taken by us during above mentioned negotiations we venture to cite a part of the report submitted to us by our representatives Mr. N. Eltekoff and Mr. G. Sapojnikoff.

"Both organisations—the Russian Emigrants' Committee and the National Community carry on with their respective Chairmen, agreeing to exchange with fixed mutually number of delegates from one to another. Both organisations have a common chancellery with two secretaries working under their respective heads. The competence of the Russian Emigrants' Committee includes: registration, assistance in receiving passports, visas, references and various documents—briefly, as much as it is possible, continuing the functions of the former Russian Consulate.

"The National Community deals with all problems of social, political and national character. It might also include the problems of assisting schools, charity etc.

"Both organisations are united by a special body, consisting of the representatives of the most important Russian organisations. This Council is presided over by an Honorary President, in whose absence the chair will be taken in turn by the heads of Russian Emigrants' Committee and National Community. The Council discusses important problems and arbit rates the disputes. While paying due to the fact that the National Community's proposals from the formal point of view were better elaborated, we insisted on our version pointing out the necessity to take in consideration the still existing in the midst of the Russian Community differences and mutual suspicion....."

As you will have noticed from the above report, in no way do we pretend that our compromise from the theoretical point of view is perfect solution. To our sincere conviction this is the only practical way to avoid further dissentions which separated the Russian Community in the past. The proof of the acceptability of our proposals to both parties, is that they were finally accepted in principle by the special meeting of Russian organisations.

In conclusion we must also point out that the passage of your report, alleging our insistence that "our Chairman, Mr. Ch. E. Metzler should replace the late Mr. V. Grosse as the Municipal Council's Adviser on Russian Affairs"—is a misstatement, as we know too well that it is up to the Council to choose their own candidates.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE.
Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1931.

2
2-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4886.
SECTION 2 Station,
Date 13.11.31.
Date November 13, 1931

Subject (in full) Meeting of Representatives of White Russian Organizations.

Made by D.S.Prokofieff *Forwarded by* D.S.Ku D.I.

Between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. on November 12,1931 a meeting of representatives of 38 local Russian organizations was held at the premises of the Russian Ex-Officers Club,No 246 Route Vallon ,to discuss means and ways to bring about the unification of the Russian community in Shanghai. Some 100 persons representing various local Russian organizations,were present. Captain N.I.Fomin, Chairman of the"Russian National Community" was elected President and Mr A.A. Belukovitch,member of the same society,- Secretary of the meeting.

In a brief speech Captain Fomin outlined the course of the negotiations which were being carried on between representatives of the "Russian Emigrants' Committee" and the "Russian National Community" on the subject of unification,in accordance with the resolution passed at the first meeting of representatives of Russian organizations on October 26,1931. He stated that on November 11,these negotiations resulted in an agreement being reached that a new administrative and representative body of the Russian community in Shanghai should be elected,and then he proposed to discuss practical measures to be taken in order to bring about the formation of the new body.

Mr.A.M. Koteneff then addressed the gathering and informed them regarding the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council towards the question of the unification of the Russian community and the appointment of a suceessor to the post held by the late Mr.V.F.Grosse.

After some discussion the following resolutions were passed: -

1) that a committee of seven,with the right of co-optation of two more members,be elected to devise a plan

Form No. 50

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

of the constitution of the body to be elected as well as the order of the elections;

2) that this plan be subject to approval of the next meeting of representatives of Russian organizations in Shanghai to be called at a time and place to be decided later;

3) that in the event of the plan submitted being so approved, organization of the new body be proceeded with without delay.

The following persons were elected members of the committee:-

1) G.A.Sapojnikoff,) ✓ Representatives of the "Russian
2) N.K.Eltekoff) Emigrants' Committee."

3) General F.L.Gleboff) Representatives of the "Russian
4) General M.J.Afanassieff) National Community"

5) M.A.Koteneff ✓ President of the Russian Bar Association.

6) Colonel G.K.Bologoff President of the Cossacks Union in Shanghai.

7) A.G.Chibunovsky.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

14/11

Officer i/c Special Branch

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information

15:11:31

W. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
13:11:31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTERED File No. B. D. 2882
Date 14. 11. 31

REPORT

SECTION 2 Station,

Date November 14, 1931

Subject (in full) Proposed mass meeting of local White Russians

Made by D.S. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* J.B. Rus

In continuation of the report dated November 11, 1931 on the above subject, further information has been received to the effect that in view of the satisfactory results of the preliminary negotiations held between the representatives of the "Russian Emigrants' Committee" and the "Russian National Community" on the subject of the unification of the Russian community in Shanghai, which were made known on November 12, the promoters of the prorosed mass meeting of White Russians, which was to be held on November 15, have abandoned the idea for the present.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
14:11:31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,506-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2882.
Section D. Station,
File 11.11.31.

Date November 11, 1931

Subject (in full) Proposed mass meeting of local White Russian Community.

Made by D.D. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Ernest

Information has been received to the effect that a group of local "White" Russians who claim to have secured the support of 3000-4000 members of the local White Russian community, intend to call a mass meeting of the local Russian community on Sunday, November 15, at a place to be decided.

The purpose of the meeting is to elect a body for the administration and representation of the Russian Community in Shanghai which will replace the existing two organizations of this kind - the Russian Emigrants Committee and the "Russian National Community".

The promoters of the meeting state that they not only have obtained the support of the Municipal Authorities of both International Settlement and the French Concession, but also are in possession of a document from the Nanking Government to the effect that the body to be elected will be recognized by that government as the only administrative body representing the White Russian Community in Shanghai.

It is reported that the plan to hold the above meeting is the outcome of the failure of the "Russian Emigrants' Committee" and the "Russian National Community" to conclude satisfactory arrangements for the unification of the Russian community.

These negotiations began soon after the death of Mr. V. F. Grosse, former Russian consul in Shanghai.

Enquiries will be continued and any information of interest will be reported.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information.
12:11:31.

D.S.I. Ernest

D.S. Prokofiev case please.
S2, Further reports in due course.

RUSSIAN PUBLIC BODIES

Reunification Movement in Local Community

APPOINTMENT OF A LEADER

In compliance with the resolution adopted the meeting of the majority of the Russian public bodies including the Russian Bar Association and Press, on October 26 which voted for the immediate organisation of a special non-political and non-factional body to represent legally the delegations of the Russian National Community and the Russian Emigrants' Committee have had several meetings.

At the discussion of various problems connected with the formation of such an independent body, it appeared that the National Community represented by General F. L. Gleboff and General M. J. Afanassieff, advanced the following basic principles, viz:

That the new body should be founded on principle of proportioned representation and election of officers to serve on the executive committee of this body. That the existing public organisations should send in their delegates to the new body and form its own Council. That this Council recommends an executive Committee consisting of a chairman, two vice-chairman and secretaries to be approved by the community in a public meeting assembled. The chairman to be elected amongst local persons not having previously taken part in any inter-factional frictions and one of good reputation who enjoys a prominent social position in the Russian community and is known in foreign circles. This procedure is absolutely essential in order to supply the chairman with the authority which was lacking to the late chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, Mr. V. Grosse.

View of Other Group

The Emigrants' Committee represented by Messrs. N. K. Eltekoff and G. A. Sapojnikoff maintained—That no new body should be established. That the old ones retain their modus operandi, but that their sphere of activity should be strictly delimited: the Emigrants' Committee representing the community and continuing to function as a notarial and consular institution. Its chairman, Mr. C. E. Metzler, should replace the late Mr. V. Grosse as the Municipal Council's Adviser on Russian affairs. That the National Community retains its function as a national body and regulates the activities of various public organisations so far as education, hospitals, charity, etc. are concerned. That no principle of election of officers should be introduced. Each of the organisations, i.e., the National Community and the Emigrants' Committee to appoint their presidents to act mutually assisting each other and presiding in the Council if necessary. That there is no person in Shanghai who is capable to act as chairman of any such like organisation as that proposed by the public bodies at the meeting of October 26 and in the resolution of the Russian Bar Association of October 23 published in the Press and supported by the National Community.

After lengthy discussion the Emigrants' Committee agreed that an independent non-political body should be formed under the name of "The United Russian Emigrants' Committee" with the constitution advanced by the National Union. However, it definitely refused to accept the principle of election of the executive committee of the body and its chairman, these being jointly appointed by the National Union and the Emigrants' Committee. If the National Union continues insisting on this point it may agree on the appointment of a honorary Chairman selected from amongst the ex-Imperial high functionaries such as General Horvath or General Diderichs.

Another Meeting Called

Upon being informed of the proposed plan to appoint him as a honorary president, General Diderichs declined to accept this appointment. He stated that he is a military officer and has nothing to do with civil matters. General Horvath, the ex-manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, resides in Peking.

At a further meeting on November 7, the Emigrants' Committee maintained the same views concerning the election of the executive committee and the president. The negotiations were interrupted. There are, however, indications that they will be resumed in the very near future, since the Russian Community has strongly expressed a general desire to have an independent body to legally represent it. The Russian National Community published an appeal to all the Russian organisations and the public at large to attend a public meeting to be held at the Russian Military Club, French concession to-day November 12. This meeting will have to elect a commission to work out a scheme for the formation of a United Committee to represent legally the whole Russian Community.

REPORT has it that conversations have taken place between Mr. C. E. Metzler, president of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, and Captain N. U. Fomin (late Imperial Russian Navy), president of the Russian National Community, regarding methods for the amalgamation of these two organizations and it is expected that they will lead to the unification of all Russian emigrant bodies. A special commission consisting of Russian celebrities in Shanghai, including Generals Afanassieff and Gleboff, will be entrusted with the working out of details.

The NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 28, 1931

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN MEETING

Representatives of 30 Public Bodies Pass Resolution

On October 26, a large assembly of Russian public bodies took place in the Russian Army and Navy Club in the French Concession. Over 50 delegates representing 30 social, military, commercial, trade and professional organisations including the Russian Bar Association and Press attended the meeting convened on the initiative of the Russian National Union.

The meeting discussed the question of legal and business representation of the Russian community. At the deliberations the resolution of the Russian Bar Association recommending the formation of a special non-political, independent and strictly neutral body to represent legally the interests of the community was passed. After lengthy discussion it was unanimously agreed that the immediate formation of such a body was imperative.

The National Union was authorised to enter into negotiation with the Russian Emigrants' Committee which headed by Mr. C. E. Metzler, has already expressed its readiness to take part in the formation of the body as a first step towards complete co-ordination of the activities of the various Russian public organisations.

Earnest hope was expressed that this unification would be benevolently assisted by the Shanghai Foreign and Chinese Communities and their representative bodies.

2565

WITH a view to unifying the interests of local Russian residents, a meeting of representatives of more than 30 Russian organisations was held on Monday night at the Russian Ex-Officers Club, 24 Route Vallon. Captain N. Y. Fomin (late I.R.N.) presided and he was supported by a number of leading local Russian residents, including Mr. M. A. Kotenoff, new president of the Russian Bar Association; General M. I. Afanassinteff General Petroff, General Gleboff, General Gaffner, Dr. A. Bary, and Professor Zaharoff. No resolutions were passed but it was considered desirable that all Russian emigrants' organisations should be unified in order to create one strong organisation.

9.2.
Passed to you
H.R.

OCT. 29 1931

2554

RUSSIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. A. M. Kotenev Elected Chairman

At a Meeting of the Russian Bar Association held on Friday and largely attended by all local Russian legal practitioners and jurists, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve as officers of the Association:—Mr. A M. Kotenev, chairman, Mr. C. E. Metzler, ex-Russian Imperial vice-Consul, vice-chairman, and Mr. E. N. Shendrikoff, barrister 1st secretary, Mr. D. D. Lebedeff, barrister 2nd secretary, Mr. N. G. Ratchkoff, treasurer.

The meeting also discussed the situation in the Russian Community in connection with the death of Mr. V. F. Grosse and legal representation of the Community. It was unanimously resolved to recommend that this representation should rest with a special neutral body which will take charge of the work of registration of the Russian Community, control of volunteer services, render legal assistance, issue and certify documents, certificates of birth, death, etc. This resolution shall be communicated to all existing Russian public organisations and published together with the minutes of the meeting in the local foreign and Russian press.

S.2. Passed to you A.K. 26/10

DBK 26/10. noted DBB. n. chap. AP.

D-2883

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2883.

H.Q. Crime Branch Station,
Date 31.3.32.
Date March 29, 1932.

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 9.30 a.m. on March 29th 1932, acting on instructions received from the Shanghai Special District Court, I proceeded to the Amoy Road Gaol and received into my custody the accused Bernhard von Kleist. At 10 a.m., same date, he was taken by me on board the s.s. "Derfflinger" and handed over to Mr. Th. Thele, captain of the s.s. "Derfflinger", in presence of Mr. R. C. W. Behrend, consul of the local German Consulate. The seized property was also handed over at the same time. The attached are receipts given by the German Consulate and Captain Th. Thele as per instructions of the Special District Court.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

D.C. (Crime)

March 29th., 1932.

To the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This is to certify that Bernhard von Kleist together with his persoanl effects has been duly handed over to us on the s.s. "Derfflinger" at 10.30 a.m. on March 29th., 1932.

Consulate General for Germany

at Shanghai.

The original of the above was taken by D.S.I. Oreiannikoff and returned to the German consul. A.C. 21/3/32.

This is to certify that Mr. Bernhard von Kleist and his belongings were handed over in the presence of the German consul, Mr. Behrend, to Captain Th. Thele of the S/S. "Derfflinger" on the 29th of March 1932.

Shanghai March 29th. 1932.

Behrend
German Consul.

L. Thele
Kapt.
D. "Derfflinger"

Receipt

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, received from the Shanghai Municipal Police the following property of Mr. Bernhard von Kleist which was seized by the Municipal Police on instructions of the Shanghai Special District Court.

(1) Memorandum of deposit book on the National City Bank of New York.

(2) One check book on the National City Bank of New York.

(3) One gold Movado watch.

(4) 1 pr. white gold cufflinks and one pr. of buttons.

(5) One small gold chain.

(6) One pearl tie pin.

(7) One photo camera.

(8) One pr. of binoculars.

(9) One passport.

Shanghai 29 Mai 1932

Kapt.

D. u. Dorffinger

List of property Seized in the Room of Mr Von Kleist (his own property) at 128 Weehawken Road

1) Memorandum of deposit book on National City Bank

2) Check book on National City Bank

3) One Gold Movado watch

4) White gold Cuff links & buttons

5) One small gold chain

6) One pearl tie-pin

7) One photo Camera

8) One pr. of Binoculars

9) One driving permit N 150 K.
On the name of Von Kleist

V. Obsidianek 52
D S1.

Gerhard v Kleist

Witnessed by
Ernest H Evans

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

[I.Q.C.B.] Station,

Date March 25, 1932

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard von Kleist.

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on March 25th 1932 acting on instructions of the Shanghai Special District Court the accused Bernhard von Kleist was brought before Judge Dzien of the same Court, who informed the accused that the Shanghai Special District Court has received instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government to hand him over to the local German Consulate for extradition to Germany. Mr. R. C. W. Behrend, German Consul, who attended the Court, then informed Judge Dzien that the Consulate is prepared to receive the accused at 10 a.m. on March 29th on board the S.S. "Derflinger", which sails at 11 a.m. on the same date for Germany. In view of the above the Court decided to hand him over to the representative of the German Consulate at 10 a.m. on March 29 on board of the said boat. Judge Dzien requested the Police to take the accused and his property on board the S.S. "Derflinger" and obtain receipt from the representative of the German Consulate, who will accompany the accused on his way to Germany. In addition to this a permission was granted by the Judge to the accused to proceed to 128 Wei-Haiwei Road between 9 a.m. and 12 m.d. on March 26th 1932 and collect his personal effects. Between the said times he was also allowed to visit shops in the Settlement and buy necessary articles of clothing before departure.

When concluding the case Judge Dzien informed Mr. R. C. W. Behrend that the present case cannot be considered by the German Consulate as a precedent for the future. The accused was ordered to be temporary detained in the Amoy Road jail. Mr. Franklin, American Lawyer, appeared on behalf of the accused.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

25 MAR 1932

Form No. 2
(J. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

H.Q. C.B. Station,

Date March 14, 1932.

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on March 14th 1932 the accused Bernhard von Kleist again appeared before Judge Dzien at the Shanghai Special District Court and made application for release on a personal bond. A representative of the German Consulate General who attended the Court informed Judge Dzien that the German Authorities have no objection to his release, but only on some nominal bail, provided that after release Bernhard von Kleist would report twice a week ~~with~~ in the Local German Consulate. The representative of the German Consulate also informed the Court that according to the local Chinese press the decision was already reached by the Nationalist Government to extradite Bernhard von Kleist to Germany. Judge Dzien told the representative that the Shanghai Special District Court so far did not receive any official notification regarding the said decision, and that the Court will again communicate with the Chinese Authorities about the matter. Pending the reply from the Chinese Government Judge Dzien remanded the case "sine die" and allowed the accused to be released on $3000 shop security.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

D.C. (Crime)

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

H.Q. C.B. *Station.*

Date March 11, 1932.

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on March 11th 1932 acting on instructions of Shanghai Special District Court, the accused Bernhard von Kleist was brought before Judge Dzien of the same court. The accused made application before the Court for release on personal bond but Judge Dzien refused it on the grounds that he has not received yet consent of the local German Consular Authorities for his release, pending which the case was remanded till March 14th 1932.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

D.I. (Crime)

11/3

SHANGHAI SPECIAL AREA DISTRICT COURT,

江蘇上海特區地方法院

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

刑事

年 月 日

March 9, 1932.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that Case No. 5/35915

爲通知事案號

S. M. P. (Bubbling Well Station)

VERSUS 訴

Bernhard Von Kliest

爲犯 charged with Fraud

開審日期 will come on for hearing on Friday

年 月 日 午

March 11, 1932 at 9.00 a.m.

Court No. 1 (Judge Dzien) Application made by German Consulate for the extradition.

Yours faithfully,

警員鬼脫

司法警員

Municipal Advocate.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

H.Q.C.B. Station,

Date November 15, 1931

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard Von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Hunter

Sir,

At 9 a.m. on November 14th 1931, the accused Bernhard Von Kleist again appeared before Judge Myui in the Special District Court, when he was questioned by the Court regarding several fraud cases alleged committed by him whilst in Columbia, South America and in Spanish Morocco. The accused pleaded not guilty and informed the court that he is wrongly charged with the said crimes as the matter was already settled by his father, who is in Germany and that his father has documents to prove it. In view of the above the Court decided to remand the case Sine die and instructed the accused to write to his father and get the necessary documents from him. It appears to the undersigned that the Shanghai Special District Court intends to hear the charges preferred against Bernhard von Kleist in Shanghai for the crimes committed by him in Columbia and Morocco. There are no witnesses in Shanghai to give evidence to the effect that these crimes have been committed by Bernhard von Kleist. Nobody from the German Consulate General was present in the Court during the trial.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

15/11/31

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

D. C. (Crime)

16/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2883
11 11 31

C O P Y

November 11, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that notification has been received from the Shanghai Special District Court to the effect that the case of the extradition of Mr. Bernhard von Kleist will be heard by the said Court at 9 a.m. on November 14, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd:- (R C. AIERS)

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Consul General for Germany,

Shanghai.

Letter sent out 11/XI 31. N.P.
Case papers filed in H.Q. Crime Branch (C.I.)

November 11, 1.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that notification has been received from the Shanghai Special District Court to the effect that the case of the extradition of Mr. Bernhard von Kleist will be heard by the said Court at 9 a.m. on November 14, 1931.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Consul General for Germany,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
(4. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q. Crime Branch *Station,*

REPORT

Date November 11, *19* 31.

Subject (in full) Extradition of Bernhard von Kleist to Germany

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Hunter

Sir,

I beg to report that on Nov mber 10, 1931, notification was received by the Bubbling Well Police Station from The Shanghai Special District Court to the effect that the case of extradition of Bernhard von Kleist, German citizen, will be heard by the Court at 9 a.m. on November 14, 1931. At 10 a.m. November 11th the undersigned proceeded to the German Consulate and informed Mr. George Scheffler, Consul of the said Consulate, r garding the notification received by the Police. It appears that the German Consulate was not informed by the Special District Court that the case will be tried on November 14, 1931, and therefore Mr. George Scheffler asked the undersigned to request D.C. (Crime) for issue of a letter addressed to the Consul General for Germany confirming the same.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

J.H. 11/11/31

D.C. (Crime)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q.C.B. Station,

REPORT

Date August 21 1931

Subject (in full) Arrest of Bernhard Von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff Forwarded by D.S.I. Telfer

Sir,

On August 20th, Mr. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, interviewed Judge Hyui regarding future developments in Mr. Von Kleist's case. Judge Hyui informed Mr. Ru that he sent all particulars of the case to the President of the Special District Court and the latter transmitted it to the Nanking Authorities for instructions.

21/8/31

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

22 AUG. 1931

C.I. Information

D. C. (CRIME)

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q.C.B. *Station,*

REPORT

Date August 19th, 1931

Subject (in full) Further Arrest of Bernhard Von Kleist.

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 3 p.m. August 18th, I visited the German Consulate General and interviewed Mr. Georg Scheffler, Consul, of the said Consulate General, regarding the further steps which the Consulate is intending to take for extradition of Mr. Von Kleist to Germany.

Mr. Georg Scheffler informed me that the German Consulate is in receipt of a telegram from the German Minister to China in which he informs the local German Consulate that the diplomatic negotiations were already started by him with the Nanking Government for extradition of Mr. Von Kleist to Germany. Mr. Georg Scheffler further stated that all necessary documents to produce a prima facie case are at present on the way from Germany to China. Mr. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who informed me at 8.30 a.m. on August 17th that the Special District Court is ready to hand the accused to the German Consulate General provided the said Consulate have made their arrangements to escort him to Germany, evidently misunderstood Judge Hyui's comments, when the latter said that he is quite satisfied with the evidence available in the case and that he will instruct the Police to detain Mr. Bernhard Von Kleist in custody pending further order.

At 8.30 a.m. August 19, D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff again interviewed Mr. Ru and the latter promised to see Judge Hyui, on August 20th and find out exactly what he meant when he said that the Court is satisfied with the evidence available in the case against Bernhard Von Kleist. Judge Hyui is sick at present.

19/8/31

19/8 1931

V. Ovsiannikoff

D.S.I.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H.Q.C.B. *Station,*

REPORT

Date August 17th, 19 31

Subject (in full) Arrest of Bernhard Von Kleist

Made by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff *Forwarded by* Supt. Yorke

Sir,

With reference to the attached letter R. 10 - No. 3031/31 from the German Consulate General dated August 12, 1931, I beg to report that on August 13th 1931, I located Mr. Bernhard Von Kleist living in a boarding house owned by Mrs. H. Evans, American, at 128 Wei-Haiwei Road. On instructions of Mr. R. C. Aiers, D.C. (Crime) an application was made to the Shanghai Special District Court on August 14 for circular order of arrest of Bernhard Von Kleist.

At 2 p.m. same date the said order of arrest was received by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff and taken to the American Consulate General where it was countersigned. At 7 p.m. August 14 D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff and D.S. McPhee proceeded to 128 Weihaiwei Road with intent to arrest Bernhard Von Kleist but on arrival at the said address it was ascertained that the wanted man was absent from the house and it was unknown definitely when he would return. In view of this, it was decided to arrest him early the following morning.

At 7.30 a.m. August 15th D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff and D.S. McPhee again proceeded to 128 Weihaiwei Road and arrested Bernhard Von Kleist. The accused when questioned regarding the alleged crimes committed by him in Germany denied knowledge of same. He stated that he left Germany about 5 years ago and lived in Columbia, South America and in Canada. While in Canada he married a Canadian girl with whom he lived for some time and then he left for China alone. He arrived in Shanghai on May 30th 1931 and rented a furnished flat of 3 rooms in the boarding house of Mrs. H. Evans 128 Weihai-wei Road. On August 4th his wife also arrived in Shanghai and joined him in the house of Mrs. Evans. According to the order of the Special District Court a search was made in the rooms occupied by Bernhard Von Kleist and the following property of value and

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date *19*

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

documents were seized.

1) One deposit Bank book on the National City Bank of New York, Shanghai, which contains the following entries.

16-5-31, deposited Mex. $2,171.4]
10-6-31, " " $2,351.70
13-7-31, " " $ 800.00
12-8-31, " " $2,800.00

2) One check bank book on the National City Bank of New York.

3) One gold Movado pocket watch.

4) One pr. of white gold cufflinks and one pr. of white gold buttons.

5) One small gold watch chain.

6) One pearl neck tie-pin.

7) One photo Camera.

8) One pr. of binoculars.

9) One m/car driving permit No. 150 K. issued by S.M.P. to Mr. Bernhard Von Kleist.

10) One German pass port No. K 27 issued to Bernhard Von Kleist.

After the search a list of the seized property and documents was made out and it was signed by Mr. Von Kleist, Mrs. H. Evans and D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff.

Bernhard Von Kleist except the mentioned property also owns an orthophonic gramophone No. 5030 which he bought for $655.00 and to cover partly the said amount he signed 6 promisory notes to the China Finance Corporation for $420 and the remainder $235 paid in cash.

He also owns a m/car, which appears to be the property of Mrs. Evans as he borrowed money from her to buy the said car and so far

Form No. 2
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Station,

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Date *19*

Subject (in full)

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did not repay it.

After Mr. Von Kleist was arrested, Supt. Yorke was informed and on his instruction the accused was taken to the Bubbling Well Station and at 9 a.m. same date he appeared before Judge Hyui in in the Special District Court. The charge against him was put as following:-

"Application by the German Consulate General, Shanghai for extradition to Germany. Offence "Fraud". After the evidence of the arrest was given by the Police, Mr. Georg Scheffler, Consul of the German Consulate General informed the Court that the Consulate had received a telegram from the Berlin Authorities requesting the Consulate to locate Bernhard Von Kleist and have him arrested and extradited to Germany for exbezzlement and fraud. The contents of the telegram was read out by Mr. G. Scheffler and translated into Chinese by a Chinese clerk of the German Consulate, who also attended the Court. After hearing all the evidence available in this case Judge Hyui ordered to detain Bernhard Von Kleist in custody and also ordered to detain temporary the property seized by the Police. After the above order was given Judge Hyui informed Mr. Ru, assistant Municipal Advocate, that the Special District Court will hand the accused into the custody of the German Consulate General as soon as they have made arrangements to have Bernhard Von Kleist escorted back to Germany.

Mr. Georg Scheffler requested the Police to send to the German Consulate General the list of the seized property.

Bernhard Von Kleist when further questioned by D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff regarding the alleged crimes committed by him in Germany stated that he is not involved in any crime in the said country

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-I-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date *19*

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

but that while he was living in Columbia, South America he committed some criminal offences. He further stated that the Columbian Government who has no treaties with China can not ask the Chinese Government for his extradition to Columbia for trial and in view of this he believes that the Columbian Government approached the German Authorities with request to extradite him from China to Germany and then later they will extradite him to Columbia as they exists extradition treaty between Germany and Columbia. Bernhard Von Kleist refused to divulge the nature of the crimes committed by him in South America.

On August 17th, D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff will visit the German Consulate General and ascertain when the Consulate is going to take the accused into their custody.

V. Ovsiannikoff
D.S.I.

Seen 17/8/38

Seen 18/8

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Assistance to the German Consulate

Headquarters Division.

Crime Branch Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

August 15th, 19 31.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Bernhard Von Kleist, age 30, Business man, 128 Weihaiwei Road.
Arrested by	D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff and D.S. McPhee.
Date and place where arrest took place.	7.30 a.m. 15/8/31 128 Weihaiwei Road.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Arrested on the application of the German Consulate General for extradition to Germany for embezzlement and fraud committed in the said country.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Assistance to the German Consulate

Headquarters *Division.*

Crime Branch *Police Station.*

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

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Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Bernhard Von Kleist, age 30, Business man, 128 Weihaiwei Road.
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Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	Arrested on the application of the German Consulate General for extradition to Germany for embezzlement and fraud committed in the said country.
Name of investigating officer.	D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff.
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

Translation of Circular Order
of Arrest, Shanghai Special
District Court, issued on
August 14, 1931.

It is ordered that Bernhard Franz Leo Ewald von Kleist, a German citizen, residing at No. 128 Weihaiwei Road, should be immediately arrested on a charge of forgery of documents, embezzlement and fraud, and also that his property should be ~~xxxx~~ detained and sent to this Court for disposal.

Deutsches Generalkonsulat
Shanghai

Telegramm-Adresse: „Consugerma"

R. 10.
3031/31.

Shanghai, August 12th, 1931.

U r g e n t !

Sir,

With reference to my letter of yesterday regarding the arrest of the German subject Bernhard Franz Leo Ewald von K l e i s t I herewith beg you to ask the Shanghai Special District Court for issuing a warrant of arrest.

After the arrestation has been effected, I should be very much obliged for an information in order that I deputy a representative of this Consulate General to the Court to attend the trial.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfulyy

Dr. Dittmann von Collenberg

Consul General for Germany.

To

The Shanghai Municipal Police
Director of Criminal Inestigation,
S h a n g h a i .

Deutsches Generalkonsulat
Shanghai

Telegramm-Adresse: „Consugerma"

Shanghai, August 12th, 1931.

R. 10.
3031/31.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that according to telegraphic advices received from the German Authorities in Berlin the German District Court in Baerwalde has issued a warrant against

Bernhard Franz Leo Ewald von Kleist,

a German subject, for having committed forgery of documents, embezzlement and fraud. The aforesaid person is supposed to stay actually in this city of Shanghai, 128 Weihaiwei Road. As to his personal description such has been given as follows: born: December 9th, 1901 in Gross-Krossin near Neu-Stettin; measure of height: 176 cm; general physical condition: strong, hair: darkblond; eyes: blue; nose and mouth: ordinary; bearing: lightly bending forward; golden tooth-work; is speaking German, French, Spanish an Arabic languages.

I

To

the Shanghai Municipal Police
Director of Criminal Investigation,

S h a n g h a i

I should be much obliged if you would give the necessary instructions to ascertain the whereabouts of the aforesaid person, who until now has been unknown to this Consulate general for Germany, to arrest him and to seize the money and other objects found in his possession. The formal extradition will be requested on the principle of reciprocity.

The Chinese Police and the President of the Shanghai Special Area Districts Court have been informed accordingly as well as the Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

Thanking you in anticipation for any help and assistance you may be able to lend in this matter,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours faithfully

H. Ritter von Ollenberg

Consul General for Germany.

F. 22 D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

PRESENTATION SHEET.

Dated August 17, 1931.

Bubbling Well Police Station. "B" Division.

Case No:—

Offence:—

Officer in charge of case:— D.S.I. Ovsiannikoff

Name (s) of accused. Bernhard von Kleist

Age and Nationality,— 30, German

Profession of accused:— Businessman

Charge:— Application by the German Consulate General, Shanghai, for extradition to Germany, Offence "Fraud".

Result of case:— Remand sine die

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14 / 3 / 1932. F. I. R. No..... Stn. No. K.4177.

Reg. No. 6/35915. Stn. Bubbling Well. Procurator..... Judge Balen.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 5.

Proceedings.

Mr Paul Y Ru appeared for the Police.
Messrs Franklin & Zung Tih Sih appeared for the accused.

Judge to wit Mr R.C.Benhrend (German Consul) :- What have you to say this morning.

Witness Mr R.C.Benhrend :- I ask the accused be handed over to us and a warrant will be issued by the German Government. We have no objection to the accused being released on security.

Judge :- As the accused has been detained for a long time in custody, I am going to release him on security, and as regards to the Extradition of the accused, I have not received any orders yet. I read in the newspaper the accused was allowed to be handed over, but this was not on official order.

Witness Mr R.C.Benhrend to Judge :- I wonder if the warrant issued by the German Government and the application for the handing over of the accused are effective or not.

Judge :- This we have not yet decided upon.

Witness Mr R.C.Benhrend to Judge :- For the time being, this Court will be responsible for the whereabouts of the accused.

Judge :- I am going to release him on security and if he goes to Germany, and in the meantime I should hand him over to you, it will be deemed he is handed over to you as he will be already in Germany.

Witness Mr R.C.Benhrend :- I hope the Court will make an order for his handing over before he goes to Germany.

Judge :- If the accused does not go to Germany for the time being, we will make an order to have him handed over to you if the Justice Authorities should approve of it, but the accused will not be handed over if they disapprove of it .

Witness Mr R.C.Benhrend :- I ask the Court to order the accused not to leave Shanghai for the time being.

Judge :- I do not think he can leave without your signature.

Mr Franklin :- This accused was on a visit with ~~him~~ his wife to Shanghai when he was arrested. He has no friends and no business

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for ..... 19 ..... F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. .....

Reg. No. ..... Stn. ..... Procurator ..... Judge .....

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

in Shanghai and his wife has gone back to Canada, and under these circumstances, it is impossible for him to raise $5,000.00 unless the German Consul can raise it for him. The accused is a stranger in a strange land and has not a friend in China, and on the 22nd February, the German Consulate wrote to the accused offering to release him on his signature. Now the Court realises there is no treaty between China and Germany, but if there were it would have no effect in this Court as the scene of the crime was not in China.

Judge :- I do not want to hear the question of Extradition for the time being.

Mr Franklin :- I just wanted to show why the German Consul wanted the accused released on $5,000.00 when they were willing to release him on his signature alone.

Judge to accused :- How much cash can you furnish to the Court for your bail.

Accused :- I have no cash.

Judge :- You must furnish some security, and I will be lenient and release you on $3,000.00.

Mr Franklin :- The accused knows no one and has been in Gaol for 7 months.

Decision. Accused to put up $3,000.00 shop security.

F.Boorman.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 11/3/38 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No. 4107

Reg. No. 1 Stn. B/Well Procurator Judge Dzieu

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Reg.No.5/35135. Sheet No.4

Proceedings. Mr. Ru appeared for the Police.
Mr. Sung Sih Sih for the accused.

Mr. Ru:- Seven months ago, the accused was arrested at the request of the German Consulate for Embezzlement and Fraud in Germany. The accused escaped to Changhai and the Police arrested him on Weihaiwei Rd. The case was remanded till today, and now the Vice Consul of Germany is in Court and will give evidence in this case.

Judge to Vice Consul of Germany (Mr. Voskamp):- The accused is wanted by the German Consulate, but this Court has/have received no documents for his handing over. It is the of the Courts opinion that the accused is now to be released on security, and he will be handed over to you as soon as the Court receives proper documents. As the accused has been detained for 7 months, the German Consulate requested the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Republic of China to release him on security for the time being.

Mr. Voskamp in answer to Judge :- I object to the accused being released on security, as the German Consul did not receive any information regarding this point. May I ask the Court to appoint the Judicial Police to watch the accused for a day or two, and at the same time I will wire to Germany for the proper documents for handing over.

Mr. Sung to Judge :- The accused is a stranger in Changhai and has no friends or relatives, therefore he is unable to furnish security. It is impossible forx the accused to run away from Changhai as he must get a passport from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Accused:- I have a letter in my Rd Cool from the German Consulate stating that they agree to my release.

Decision. Remand till Monday 14/3/38, @ 9.30.a.m. for further trial.
Accused to be detained in custody.

C.B. CB H.O's Case.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 14/11 19[illegible] F. I. R. No. [illegible] Stn. No. A 4177

Reg. No. 5/35915 Stn. B/ ell Procurator [illegible] Judge Hyui

Frm. L. D. I.-Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 2.

roceedings

r, [illegible] appeared for the olice.
" [illegible]ung Tih [illegible]h for accused.

ccused:- I came to Shanghai on the 15th. May 1931 to look for work, but I have not had a chance to obtain any as I have been in gaol three months. I had no work her previous to that. I came from San Francisco to h re. I was in Pagoda in Columbia in 1926. & left there in ept. 1930. I was employed in the office of Seimon & Co, I received many cheques for that, but I did not cash one for $32,000.00 before I left Colombia. I only left that firm to get another job. I admit leaving; the company without the managers consent.

Judge to Acc:- The Seimon Co, have taken action against you in Germany. & a warrent is issued for your arreste.

cc:- I dont know what it is for, although I have seen th warrant here. I was not in Morroco from 1926 to Nov, this year ? I was running my own business there in 1930 as a railway constructor. I admit acting as agent for a man named Ellermein for a short time, that was in the summer of 1935. merchant paid certain drafts of money to Ellermein, which I took a certain amount of, but the money has been returned. I did not receive any receipts for the money I returned. My father paid the money & I think he might have the receipts. My father wrote me saying that he had repaid the money. I went from Africa to Germany & arranged things with my father. I did not remove the name of the person to whom a shipment of goods was addressed to, put my name on it & convert it to my own use. ship ment of goods were not intersepted by me from a dye firm in Germany. Neither did I receive a shipment of goods from another firm & put it to my own use. The money paid by my father was paid in Germany at the offices of Ellermein & Co, at Dresden.

More accused wrote the nam & address of his father (Handed to Judge)/

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for ..... 19 ..... F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. .....

Reg. No. 5/35915 Stn. D/ell Procurator ..... Judge .....

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 3.

ce:- I did not r ceive any letter paper, despose of it & put the proce ds to my own use. I dont know the total amount, whic was repaid by my father. This took place six years ago. If Ellermein & Co, wanted to take action. why did they not do so, in 1926? not waite until 1931. There was no actual reason why I left Ellermein & Co, My work was up to date to the day I left. I just left to look for another job.

Decision.

, ,G,

caused to be detained pending the date for further hearing to be set.

Form 22 Revised 4-6-30.
G. 50M 2-31

S.1c

F.M.P..... Stn No. A 4177

Extract of proceedings in Shanghai Special District Court for Saturday, 15th. August 1931.

Register No. 5/35015 Station B'Well. Procurator _____ Judge Mr. Ryui.

Accused: Bernhard Von Kleist, German ( ) Age 30.

Charge: Application by the German Consulate, Shanghai, for the extradition to Germany, offence "Fraud".

Proceedings.

Mr. Ru appeared for the Police.

Accused:- I am a German subject and came here during May. I have been living at 138, Wei-Hai-Wei Road and am unemployed.

Mr. Ru:- The accused is wanted in connection with a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses and fraud forgery in Germany. He absconded to Shanghai. A cable was received at the German Consulate and a warrant for his arrest applied for from this Court. A representative of the Consulate is here and he will make formal application for his handing over in order that he may be sent to Germany to stand trial.

D.S.Ovsiannikoff:- The Police applied for a warrant for the arrest of the accused at the request of the German Consulate. He was arrested at 138, Wei-Hai-Wei Road and the following property found in his room now awaits disposal :- A bank deposit book, a cheque book, a gold tie pin, a pearl tie-pin, a motor car driving licence, a passport, a camera and a pair of binoculars. The inventory was signed by the proprietress of the establishment and the accused. (In answer to the Judge):- The accused has $800.00. deposited in the bank.

Mr. Scherfour:- I am the representative of the German Consulate. We applied for the arrest of the accused and the handing over of his effects as he is wanted in Germany. I do not know when the offence was committed but there is a warrant out for him there. He will be out on board a German mail boat. (The cablegram from Germany was here read out to the Court).

Accused:- I have not been in Germany for 5 years and do not know why I am wanted there. I am a native of the district mentioned in the cablegram.

Mr. Ru:- I would ask that the Court make an order for all the property to be handed over in accordance with the list presented.

Decision. Accused to be detained pending further order.
Seized property to be temporarily detained. JR

E.A.Hale.

D- 2884
D- 2885
D- 2886
D- 2887
D -2888

D- 2889

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. D. REGISTRY
D. D. 2884
24.11.31.

November 24, 31.

My dear Hughes,

With reference to your letter of November 19 to Gerrard on the subject of labour statistics contained in the Police reports circulated to members of the Council, every effort will be made in future to make figures as explicit as possible.

The following explanation of the points raised by you in respect of the report of November 18 will I turst clarify matters:-

Behr & Mathews: The 74 employees of the concern absented themselves from work without offering any reason whatsoever and in the event of their remaining out will within the next few days be replaced by new hands. Whether these workers struck to rectify a grievance or threw up their employment for good has not been made clear, and the Special Branch has accordingly refrained from classing the case under the category of "strike".

Tah Hwa Nectie Factory. This concern is located at 363 Yah Sz Loong off Ferry Road, outside the limits of the Settlement.

Dah Tung Printing Press, 2 North Fokien Road. Here there are 160 employees on strike.

Actually there were only two strikes recorded on this date (November 18), i.e.

1012

Dah Tung Printing Press (located in the Settlement)	160
Tah Hwa Necktie Factory (located in the Settlement)	200
	360

Gerrard is not due back until December 22.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R.A.J. Martin.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., S.E. Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 23, 1931

Subject (in full) Labour Statistics

Made by ..... and Forwarded by Supt. Robertson

The following is an explanation of the points raised in attached letter from Mr. Hughes :-

Behr & Matthews : The 74 employees of the concern absented themselves from work without offering any reason whatsoever and in the event of their remaining out will within the next few days be replaced by new hands. Whether these workers struck to rectify a grievance or threw up their employment for good has not been made clear and the Special Branch has accordingly refrained from classing the case under the category of "strike".

Tah Hwa Necktie Factory: This concern is located at 363 Yah Sz Loong off Ferry Road, outside the limits of the Settlement.

Dah Tung Printing Press, 2 North Fokien Road : Here there are 160 employees on strike.

Actually there were only two strikes recorded on this date, i.e.: (Nov. 18)

Dah Tung Printing Press (Located in Settlement)	160
Tah Hwa Necktie Factory (Located outside Settlement)	200
	360

Jno Robertson

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CHINA UNITED
ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

SHEET Nº 1

DATE Nov. 19, 1931

2884.
24. 11. 31.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Personal

My dear Major:

I have been trying to find an opportunity to drop in and welcome you back to Shanghai. I trust that you had a very enjoyable holiday and that you have returned physically fit to meet the strenuous conditions which we have now to face.

There is a matter of trifling importance that I would like to bring to your attention in connection with the Police reports circulated to members of the Council. I have noticed in almost every report a discrepancy between the aggregate number of employees on strike, as detailed in the reports, and the number given as on strike in the Settlement in the summary of strike statistics.

For example, in the report received this morning, there are 74 employees of Mehr & Mathews who are on strike; 160 employees of the Dah Tung Printing Press; and 200 of the Tah Hwa Necktie Factory; making a total of 434, whilst the summary gives a total of only 160.

Although of no material importance, these discrepancies have been a matter of comment at a recent Council meeting. There probably is some simple explanation and it might be worth your while to refer to it.

Yours sincerely,

A. J. Hughes.

AJH:MW

$I,

For comment please. The explanation should also be given in the D. I. Summary

24. 11. 31.

P.S. I mention this matter only of no spirit of carping criticism. I am very proud of our Police Dept. and its reports as circulated to Council members reflect efficiency of administration beyond praise. Have you read the Manifesto of the Chinese Reform Association recently published. If so you may be interested in the enclosed ☒ Copy of a letter to the Chairman & Secy. General which explains for your private information.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2884
Date 10 11 31

My dear Field,

I am very thankful for your note of November 9 explaining certain discrepancies in the Daily Intelligence Report on the subject of the number of refugees in Shanghai. I am now going into the matter and a paragraph explaining the correct position will appear in the Daily Intelligence Summary in due course.

I am sending you herewith some specimens* of illustrated handbills which have been circulated in connection with the anti-Japanese propaganda campaign.

Yours sincerely,

W.C.

Captain L.F. Field,
10 Hongkong Road.

* Enclosure
Specimen of handbills.
10/11/31. N.C.P.

. 2
-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 2884
S. I. Station,
Date November 11 1931.

Subject (in full) Refugees.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Robertson

With reference to the letter of November 2, 1931 from Captain Field regarding statistics of refugees as contained in the Special Branch Intelligence Summary I have to state that the number of refugees arriving at Shanghai is given as the total of persons observed to land and not necessarily residing in this area.

The number given of persons repatriated is treated separately and is not deducted from the number of arrivals for the following reasons.

Refugees on arrival, with the exception of a comparatively small number accommodated at the Liu Ying Road Camp, distribute themselves throughout Chinese controlled territory and surrounding country districts and it is possible that many hundreds of them have returned to their homes without passing through the Settlement. It would not therefore be a fair calculation to deduct the number repatriated from the number of arrivals. Moreover, under present arrangements the Liu Ying Road Camp will close at the end of the current month which does not mean that the influx nor the departure of refugees will cease.

Henry Robertson
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

9, Hongkong Road,

9/11/31.

Dear Givens,

May I draw your attention to what looks like an error in the daily summary of information ?

The report of Nov.7th gives the total number of refugees in Shanghai as 65,133.
The report of Nov.9th states that, on the 7th and 8th, 400 refugees were repatriated, while on the same dates 333 arrived.

This leaves a balance in favour of repatriation of 67, and the total number of refugees on November 8th should therefore be 65066.
Instead of this, the total is given in to-day's report as 65,466, which figure looks as if it was arrived at by adding the arrivals of the 7th and 8th to the total for the 6th, without taking account of the departures.

May I suggest that, if this practice has been going on ever since repatriation began, the total number of refugees in Shanghai should now read 62,686, which is arrived at by taking the total in to-day's report and deducting from it the total number of people repatriated ?

Yours,
Lthfield

T.P. Givens, Esq:,

A/C.P. (Special Branch), Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2885.
Date 12. 11. 31.

MEMORANDUM ON S.M.C. ECONOMY

Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association on Reducing Expenses

ON the subject of Municipal Economy the "North-China Daily News" has been supplied, through the courtesy of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, with a copy of the letter which that organization has addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The writers of the letter suggest:

(1) The disbandment of the Municipal Orchestra or its transfer to private operation:
(2) The appointment of capable Chinese to senior positions in the Council's service:
(3) The extension of road widening programmes, etc., over a larger number of years so that the rate of progress will not prove burdensome on the Budget of any particular year
(4) That reduction of pay should commence with the higher paid officials.

The full text of the letter follows:—

Bankers Building,
4, Hongkong Road, S'hai.
November 9, 1931.

The Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SIR,—We beg to bring to your attention and the attention of the Council the following Memorandum on the subject of Municipal Economy:

MEMORANDUM

Governments, national, provincial and municipal, in levying taxes for their support and for meeting their multifarious obligations must have definite policies in financial administration. The financial policy of the pre-War countries was in the main directed toward the adjustment of the countries' incomes to their expenditures, or in other words the various governments were concerned in taking out as much from the pockets of their people as was needed by the public treasuries in financing their huge budgets entailed principally by military expansion. After the War, however, the countries have turned to the direction of adjusting their expenditures to their incomes, or in other words they have endeavoured to take out from the pockets of their people only what is within their ability to give. This brings us to the criterion of taxation: the government should build up a public income by withdrawing from private incomes only those amounts roughly calculated on the basis of the people's ability to pay. The public need of money and the people's economic capacity should therefore be maintained at a state of equilibrium. If such equilibrium is at times impossible, the scale should be turned in favour of the people. In the matter of administering finance, then, strict observance should be given to the principle of minimum cost and maximum return.

Lesson of the War

The Great War has left in its wake unprecedented financial stringency to the vanquished nations but it does not follow that the victors are in any way well off. Indeed, during the decade after the War, we find practically the whole world groaning under economic difficulty which has culminated in the recent trade depression yet unabated. The effects of this crisis upon the administrative policies of the various nations so far perceptible are the retrenchment movement in Japan, the war debt moratorium proposal of President Hoover and the formation of a coalition government in Great Britain following the collapse of the Labour Cabinet on the budget question. The formation of a country's policy, therefore, has to follow the general trend of economic development of the country and the world.

Now to turn to Shanghai, unquestionably the greatest financial centre of China and the meeting place of the traders of all cities and countries. Local market in Shanghai, however, depends for its prosperity mainly upon the business conditions in the Yangtse provinces and south and north China, and it has for the past months felt severe setback as a consequence of the flood visitation and the Japanese Manchurian invasion which have brought business in both central and north China practically to a standstill. The Shanghai residents while contributing huge funds to the rescue of the flood refugees have at the same time been deprived of business profits, and their conditions are by no means as happy as they were before. The fact that a large number of terrace houses and shops are at present left vacant in the International Settlement and the French Concession and comparative quiet dominates the western section of the Hankow Road, once a prosperous and congested commercial zone of the city points unmistakably to the depressed conditions of the local market.

Re S.I. Please note and pass to Registry & File.
Registry. Please file HP. 12.11.31.

I P.T.O.

Retrenchment Wanted

Under such circumstances, it will certainly meet with public approval that the financial policy to be pursued by the Council should be one of retrenchment and economy and should not be directed toward the exploration of the source of revenue, in order to maintain balance in the Municipal Budget. This Association in consideration of the economic capacity of the Ratepayers beg to urge the Council to embark upon an extensive economy scheme in its administration with particular reference to the reduction of administrative expenses and the discontinuance of non-essential services.

There are two ways in which to appropriate money for municipal purposes, namely positive and negative. The former relates to those items in the municipal budget which will yield productive returns to the public treasury such as capital expenditure on public utilities, while the latter relates to such items as educational appropriation which do not give immediate and tangible returns in terms of dollar or cent. In this latter group, a saving in the number of the municipal ledger may mean irreparable loss to the community and eventually to the government There is, however, still a third and this we refer to the expenditures on police, public health, etc., which should be so fixed as to be commensurate with the services performed. For instance, increase of criminal cases will necessitate he enhancement of police strength and hence the police expenditure, and this enhancement is justified only by a decrease in crime returns. It is certainly not in the interests of economy to have a race between the increase of police expenditure and the growth of criminal cases. Economy in this third group, therefore, is measured by the degree of efficiency with which any particular duty is performed.

The Four Suggestions

In the following, we beg to suggest four principal ways which will have applicable effects in the direction of economizing municipal administration and alleviating the deficit in the Council's Budget, which as the Treasurer and Controller has informed us will be in the neighborhood of Tls. 2,900,000 for the year 1932.

(1) The Municipal Orchestra which is not an essential service but has absorbed the Council's revenue of approximately Tls. 190,000 per annum should be disbanded, or, if possible, transferred to private operation. It is not in the interests of economy to maintain an expensive orchestra for the pleasure of a privileged few at the expense of the community as a whole.

The Police Force

(2) The expenditure for Police Force at present constitutes about 39 per cent. of the total Municipal revenue, but if the senior officers could be replaced by competent Chinese, the expenses in the form of salaries, allowances and bonuses can be curtailed to an appreciable extent. The same is true not only of the Police Force but of all other Municipal Departments. This Association is consistant in its proposal of employment of capable Chinese in the senior positions of the Council's service for various considerations of which municipal economy is undoubtedly an outstanding one. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a material saving will accrue to the Council under the item of exchange compensation if the Municipal service can be open to more local Chinese appointments.

(3) The capital expenditure on road extensions and widenings bears heavily on the Municipal Budget, and steps should be taken in mapping out a measure of relief to the Council's finance in this direction. While this Association fully appreciates the relations between road improvements and municipal development and the effects road projects will have of enhancing the value of the adjoining lands and the revenue of the Council, it is equally aware that increased land accessments will bring about a corresponding increase in house rentals and will materially affect the cost of living of the bulk of the population. Since road projects are undertaken in the interests not only of the present Ratepayers but of the future, they should be so planned as to enable the programme to be extended to a period of years and consummated only by progressive stages. The projects should not be executed with such degrees of velocity as will prove burdensome to the Budget of any particular year.

A Delicate Suggestion

(4) We have noted that the Council is considering whether the personnel of certain Departments can be maintained at the present level, but wish to point out that the salaries paid to some incumbents of senior positions are higher than appear to be either necessary or equitable as compared with those paid to the rank and file of the staff. The wage at present paid to a constable is not sufficient to enable him to have a settled life under the existing living conditions while the remuneration received by some senior executives may be one hundred and forty times as much. Of course we fully appreciate the difference of the degree of responsibilities but do suggest that retrenchment in the direction of curtailment of personnel expenses should start with the upper end of the Council's staff list. It is reported in the papers that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald voluntarily relinquished one thousand pounds of his annual salary as an aid to the retrenchment policy of the British Government. This may be a lesson to all of us.

We beg to bring to the Council's consideration the above four suggestions and to record as concluding remarks our opinions that municipal economy should be effected only in so far as it does not affect the expenditures which are vested as capitals in productive undertakings or are intended for educational purposes, that efforts should be made to ensure maximum return by entailing minimum cost in the conduct of technical services, and that exploration of the source of revenue in the direction of increased taxation should be avoided as far as possible. We beg to request that the Council extend to our proposals its careful consideration in the interest of the welfare of the community in the Settlement.

Yours faithfully,

SHANGHAI CHINESE RATEPAYERS ASSOCIATION

S.B.-D.2886

...L MUNICIPAL POLICE
...S D. REGISTRY
D. D.2886
27.11.31.

November 27, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.882 of November 25, forwarding photographs of the missing child named Zung Yoong Ling (陳永林) and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Colonel Chen Hsi Tseng,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Greater Shanghai Municipality.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. D. 2886
26. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

法 [illegible] November 25, 1931.

Commissioner of Police,
[illegible]
Shanghai.

Sir,

With reference to my previous letter [illegible] missing child named Chen Yung Lin 陳永林 who was reported missing in the vicinity of [illegible], Race Course, Yangtzepoo Road, Shapei, on [illegible], his father has now forwarded copies of photo of the child with a request to have them circulated among all our districts as well as the International Settlement and the French Concession.

I enclose herewith a photo of the missing child and wish you will be good enough to have it circulated among all your districts and oblige.

Chen Kai Jung,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

Reg
Please issue circular with copy of photo + description to all stations.
27/11/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2886
13. 11. 31.

November 12, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 841 of November 10 regarding a missing boy named Zung Yoong Ling (馮永齡) and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

Colonel Chen Hsi Tseng,
Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

Sent out.
13/11 31. N. P.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
R.D. 2886
12. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of letter from Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

No. 841. November 10, 1931.

Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to inform you that a complaint has been made by Tsung Chun Ming (陳俊明), a resident of No.5, Lane 546, Tachuria Road, Chapei, as follows :-

"My son named Tsung Yoong Lin; (陳永林), age 5 years, sturdy build, round face, wearing an underwear with white stripes, a red woollen shirt, an old pink coloured jacket, blue cotton pants and a pair of old grey cotton shoes, was missing in the vicinity of the above address at 5 p.m. of the 4th inst. A search has been made without result, it is believed that my child could not have gone far away but might have been kidnapped. I, apart from inserting advertisements in the "Sin Wan Pao" and "Shun Pao" offering reward for the recovery of the child, request you to cause enquiries to be made in tracing the whereabouts of the child and also to communicate with the Settlement and French Police in the same respect."

I shall be very grateful if you will kindly cause the above information to be circulated among the districts within your jurisdiction.

Chen Hsi Tseng,

Chief of Public Safety Bureau,
Shanghai.

F-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D 2887

REPORT

H.Q., Crime Branch Station,
13 11 31.
Date November 12, 1931.

Subject (in full) Further to attached

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Hunter

Sir,

On November 12th 1931 I interviewed Mr. R. C. Young, Building Surveyor, P.W.D., and returned the building permit issued in respect of Nos. 207a and 208a North Thibet Road.

Mr. Young is refunding to the undersigned the Tls. 4.00 paid for same. I therefore suggest that this report be filed.

I am, Sir,

Yours obédiently

C.D.I.

D.C. (Crime)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D.2887.
S. B. "A" Division Office, Station.
13. 11. 31.

REPORT

Date October 29, 19 31

Subject (in full) Attached anonymous letter.

Made by and *Forwarded by* A/D.D.O. A.

Sir,

I beg to report with reference to attached, on the 19-9-31 acting on instructions from Mr. Viers D.D. (Crime) the undersigned interviewed Mr. J.E. Needham, Deputy Commissioner, P.W.D. and Mr. R.J. Young, Building Surveyor P.W.D. when it was arranged to fill in a bogus permit to effect alterations to shop fronts at Nos. 207A and 208A North Thibet Road. In order to carry out the investigations the occupants of the above address had to be put wise with regards to P.W.D. inspectors visiting the premises. A contractor was then approached and instructed to visit the P.W.D. Building Surveyor's office and obtain the necessary permit, and on producing chops and a blue print, showing the alterations required, the permit was duly passed to Mr. R.J. Young and issued to the contractor on the 21-10-31, on payment of $4.00 which Mr. Young has promised to refund. The contractor visited the P.W.D. office on six different occasions and interviewed Kuh Yung King( ) the suspected clerk and requested that he use his influence to expedite the issue of the permit, and although the clerk Kuh Yung King was given every opportunity to ask for squeeze he never once even suggested it, the permit was issued in the usual way and within a reasonable time limit.

Mr. R.J. Young has been informed by the undersigned as to the result of police investigations. The $4.00 will be collected from him and the permit returned.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

D.D. (Crime).

Form
21

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2887
13 11 31

Anonymous Letter dated 18/10/31

To Commissioner

Dear Sir,

This is to report to you that your employee, Mr Koh (now occupying Mr Mo's position) is now undertaking to facilitate the issue of permits for a consideration and daily expends his income in brothels on wine & gambling. I think an investigation into this matter would render benefit to the business world.

Yours truly,

Anonymous

第　號

王打樣先生台座啟啟者資公部同
執員鄭君（代名先生）函在外面用名欺
包收出會取人家三錢每日在堂子
內吃花酒打牌孔又麻省等下請
先生查辦此人則書界上有大
益也專此上達順請
台安

弟　黃名印

民國　年十月大日

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. R. C. STRY
S. B. D. 2888.
13.11.31.

Sir,

I have to ack. receipt of ~~your~~
Letter No 1599 of November 7 and to
inform you that the warrant issued
against Yen Shi-shan (1 enc.)
returned to the Court for cancellation
together with all those issued prior
to Jan 1 1931.

I am Sir
Your obt. Servt
[illegible]
President

逕啓者案准
貴院十一月七日第一四九七号
函送兩通緝犯嚴錫山一
案註銷拘票一件經經
貴院依照辦理在案茲准
前由相應
函達
貴院查照辦理為荷此致
第一特區法院
刑事廳長
十一、十三

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,.....193.....

To.....

Re

The warrant in question was forwarded to the S.S.C. Court at the time when all warrants issued prior to Jan 1, 1931 were returned for cancellation

13/11

Vide C 4202.

Form 226
A.S. 500-5-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RECORDS
S.B.D. 2888.
Date 13. 11. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Letter from Shanghai No. 1 Special District Court.

No.1607 November 7, 1931.

Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received a letter No.1772 from the Kiangsu Provincial Government quoting an Instructional order No. 4808 from the Ministry of Administration and a letter No. 8149 from the Disciplinary Board of the National Government regarding the withdrawal of a circular order of arrest against Yen Hi-shan (閻錫山).

I have to inform you that this circular order above referred to is cancelled forthwith. Will you be good enough to have this information circulated among all districts concerned.

Wang Chao Ju,
President.

REGISTRY
D. D. 2889.
29 11 31.

Extract from Japanese Newspapers Translation

20.11.31.

Correction of Published Article

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At the request of the Shanghai Municipal Police the Shanghai Nippo hereby inserts the following correction in connection with the article published on November 9 to the effect that 3 drunken men entered a certain cafe on Boone Road and brandished a dagger etc.:

According to investigation conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police the drunken persons in question only attempted to joke with the waitresses when they exhibited their truncheon.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 2589
Date 24. 11. 31

REPORT

Special Branch S. 3 Station,

Date Nov. 24, 1931

Subject (in full) Correction of News - Report in "Shanghai Nippo."

Made by C.D.I. Prince. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

On November 22, 1931 we approached Mr. Shuboshi, Editor of the "Shanghai Nippo" and pointed out to him the inadequacy of the correction published in his paper regarding the case of alleged attempted stabbing, and he promised to reconsider the matter when we pointed out to him that publication of articles of this nature was detrimental to Japanese prestige. Now he informs us that he considers the correction as published quite sufficient and he does not propose to do anything further in the matter.

Jas Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
for information.
W. Gwiens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

File
25:11:31.

20 : 11 : 31.

H. D. S. Prince,

This correction appears inadequate. Withdrawal of the allegation about an attempt having been made to take care of co-respondents seems to be the point of paramount importance.

20 : 11 : 31.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.2889
Date 20/11/31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch S.5 ~~Station~~,

Date November 20, 1931.

Subject (in full) Incorrect News Report in Shanghai Nippo

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

On November 15, 1931, we approached Mr. Shaboshi, Editor of the Shanghai Nippo with a view to having a correction inserted in the above newspaper regarding an incident, in which three drunken Japanese were involved, an incorrect report on which appeared in the Shanghai Nippo November 9 issue.

Mr. Shaboshi agreed to publish the correction which eventually appeared in the above newspaper on November 19, 1931.

Please see translation of correction inserted attached.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORRECTION OF PUBLISHED ARTICLE.

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At the request of the Shanghai Municipal Police the Shanghai Nippo hereby inserts the following correction in connection with the article published on November 9 to the effect that 3 drunken men entered a certain cafe on Boone Road and brandished a dagger etc.:-

According to investigation conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police the drunken persons in question only attempted to joke with the waitresses when they exhibited their truncheon.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER PATROL DESIRED IN EASTERN DISTRICT

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

Owing to the increase since November 15 of stone-throwing at and abuse of Japanese patrolling marines in the Eastern District by Chinese, Mr. Fukushima, member of the Shanghai Municipal Council, yesterday drew the attention of Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to the state of affairs. Instructions have been issued to both the Yangtszepoo and Hayside Police Stations that in future Japanese policeman must accompany Japanese marine patrolling parties.

The Japanese residents in the Eastern District are anxious to have the Russian S.V.C. patrol the vicinity of Pingliang Road which district is densely populated with Chinese.

PAN JAPANESE MEETING TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 6.

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At 5 p.m. yesterday, some 20 executive committeemen held a meeting at the Japanese Club and decided to hold the Pan-Japanese meeting on December 6, at the Central Japanese School.

CHINESE ASSAULTS JAPANESE GIRL STUDENT

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following report:-

Yesterday morning a Japanese girl student named Teru Takebana, accompanied by a guardian, was proceeding to school on North Szechuen Road near Wangpan Chae when she was assaulted by a Chinese who struck her with a stick. Her guardian attempted to arrest the assailant but he made good his escape into Chapei.

THEFT OF BICYCLE

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 8889

十一月九日午前十一時頃海軍ノ報ニ依レバ十一月八日午前
十一時頃文路某カフエー内ニ三人酔漢ガ入来リ飲酒シタルアゲク又物ヲ取出シテ女給ニ乱
暴ヲ働ラノミカ居合シタル客ヲ殴リ蹴飛ハシ
テ部内警察署ノ調査ニ依レバ右記ノ時刻ニ文路ニ在ルホープカフエーニ三人酔
漢ガ入来リ飲酒シタル後其中ノ一人ガ木ヅトヲ
以テ小机様ノ取出シテ女給ニ暴行ヲ加ヘントシ
タル事アルモ同輩ガ之ヲ制止シタル事ニシテ
其カフエーハ勿論ノ事件ハ発生シタル事ナク又其カフエーハ各ノ女給ヲ使用
シ居ルガ一人モ斯ノ如キ暴行ヲ見タル事ナシト
右三人ハ同カフエーヲ午前三時ニ出タト

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2889
Date 15.11.31

The Shanghai Nippo of November 9, 1931, published an article to the effect that at 1 a.m. November 8, three drunken Japanese entered a certain cafe on Boone Road and ordered drinks. After several drinks, one of them drew a dagger from his pocket and attempted to stab a waitress and threatened customers on the premises.

Investigations by the Municipal Police at all cafes on Boone Road show that such an incident as stated in the Shanghai Nippo did not occur. The Popular Cafe, 2258, Boone Road, was visited by three unknown drunken Japanese at about 1 a.m. November 8, who ordered drinks. After several drinks one of the Japanese took a small wooden truncheon from his pocket and started joking with a waitress but no disturbance was caused. There are 8 waitresses employed at this cafe, but none ~~not one~~ of them saw a dagger. The three men left the cafe at about 2 a.m. the same date.

The Sh[illegible] i[illegible] of November 9, 1931, publishes an article to the effect t[illegible] at 1 a.m. November 8, three drunken Japanese entered a certain cafe on Boone Road and ordered drinks. After several drinks, one of them drew a dagger fro[illegible] pocket and attempted to stab a waitress and th[illegible] entered c[illegible] or [illegible] the premises.

Investi[illegible] by the Municipal Police at all cafes on Boone Road show t[illegible] such an incident as stated in the Shanghai [illegible] did not occur. The Popular Cafe, 8258, Boone Road, was visited by three unknown drunken Japanese at about 1 a.m. November 8, who ordered drinks. After several drinks one of the Japanese took a small wooden truncheon fro[illegible] pocket and started joking with a waitress but no disturbance was caused. There are 8 waitresses employed at this cafe, but not one of them saw a dagger. The three men left the cafe at about 2 a.m. the same date.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 2889
Station,
Date 15. 11. 31. 19..

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* J Knight Cpl

[illegible]

I beg to report that [illegible] No, [illegible] on the [illegible] at about [illegible] this day [illegible] was [illegible] about [illegible] from [illegible] was [illegible] but [illegible] was [illegible] on the [illegible] and [illegible] but not [illegible] by [illegible] above [illegible] about [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] discovered.

O/c S.B.
For correction
Knight
1/11

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

C. Inspr
[illegible]

C.I.
Forwarded
Knight Cpl
D.C. (Divs)
17/11/31

J Knight Cpl
[illegible]
D. 3. 2.

D.C. (Divs.),
Information.
J. Stowe
13/11. D.C.C.

Translation of an extract from the Shanghai Nippo of Nov. 9, 1931.

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At 1. a.m. November 8, three drunken Japanese entered a certain cafe in Boone Road and ordered drinks. After several drinks one of them drew out a dagger from his pocket and attempted to stab a waitress and threatened customers in the premises. He was stopped before creating further trouble.

It is however hoped that the authorities(?) will look after such affairs in future.

D.O. "C"

For information.

C. P.

9.11.31.

D - 2890
D - 2891
D - 2892
D - 2893
D - 2894
D - 2894 A

Form No. 2.
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2890.
Section 2. xxxxxx Station,
Date 16. 11. 31.

Subject (in full) Report on possibility of trouble in Shanghai by local communists on November 16.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* D B Ku

With reference to the attached cutting from the Shanghai Times of November 6,1931 concerning a report that local Chinese communists are planning to create disorders in Shanghai on November 16, careful enquiries made by the staff of this office fail to reveal any intimation of possible disturbances which may likely take place in Shanghai on November 16.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI, Please pass to Registry Write!
16:11:'31.

Registry
Please file
H.R. 16/11

2602

Communists Planning Local Disturbances

NANKING, Nov. 5.—The Government authorities have received a report that the Chinese Communist leaders are holding a National Communist Congress in Kiangsi.

It is stated that they are planning to stage serious disorders in Shanghai on November 16.

The Government has issued instructions to the Shanghai authorities to make the necessary preparations to guard against any disturbance.—Reuter.

$2, For attention please
6:11:31.
D. Kuh
for report
7/11/31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2891
28. 11. 31.

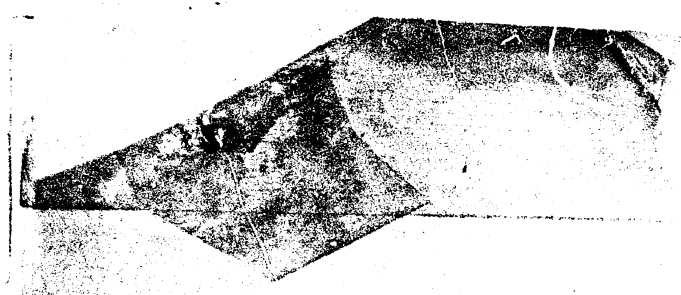
Dear Madam,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your undated letter and to state that diligent inquiries made with a view to tracing John O'Connor, to whom you refer, have had a negative result.

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Mrs. Mary H. Browne,
Ballysheen,
Killinick,
Wexford,
Irish Free State.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
C. & S. D. REGISTR
S. B. D. 2891.
28. 11. 31.

November 28 1.

Dear Father McGoldrick,

I have had exhaustive inquiries made with a view to tracing John O'Connor who was supposed to live in Shanghai from 1860 to 1880, but can find no trace of him. Examinations of the records available have failed to reveal any information which would throw light on the report that O'Connor was associated in Shanghai in hotel business with one Condon or Cordon or that any person named Condon, Cordon or O'Conner had a licence for a hotel in Shanghai at any time between 1860 and 1880. Enquiries at the American and British Consulates and Catholic Churches have also had negative results.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Father W. McGoldrick,
St. Columban's Mission,
976 Avenue Joffre.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2894
Station
Date 16.11.31.
Date Nov 16th 193

Subject (in full) John O'Connor

Made by D.S.Moore *Forwarded by* JBR. 27/11.

Regarding attached letter from St Columban's Missions concerning the above named individual.All enquiries made in an effort to establish his supposed residence in this city between 1860 and 1870 have proved abortive.Likewise, his supposed association with one Condon or Cordon in the managership of an hotel in Shanghai during the same years may possibly be correct,but existing records have failed to reveal either of the two names as being those of persons interested in such an enterprise during that period.

W.B.Moore.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

November 27th,1931

Further enquiries,on the lines suggested by the Officer i/c Special Branch,have been conducted in an effort to establish the truth or otherwise that John O'Connor did at one time reside in Shanghai.These enquiries like those made during the initial investigations,have proved fruitless.

W.B.Moore
D. S.

JBR. 27/11

Officer i/c Special Branch

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8 / 11 / 1931

To S2,

Will you please make some inquiries about this matter?

The Revenue Department may have some record of the hotel? The number of hotels in Shanghai between 1860 and 1870 must have been limited. The registration cards of the U.S. or British Consulates may show something.

JHG

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193

To

1/ British and American Consulate registries and shipping offices

2/ Custom House records of suspected smugglers

3/ Revenue Office records from 1869 to 1879

4/ Early Catholics kept by old Catholic churches used by foreigners

5/ A few very old residents — such as Mr. Fraser father and [illegible] if he ever Hertzberg and

Lt. Supt. Burke
and Hyndshaw

Old records
of members of Police

110

(3)

To

Hon. Secretary

U. patriots Society

Shanghai

China.

Ballyskean.
Tullimack
Wexford
I. F. S.

To
Hon Sec.
St patricks Society
Shanghai
China

Dear Sir

Could you please let me know if any man ~~born~~ named John O'Connor was Registered at your office between 1869 & 1879 an Uncle of mine that name has died in Nebraska in 1913. he left a big Estate & we have all his Certificates but the Court requires his handwriting & to trace him from Someplace, we know he was in China about that time. We are very poor people & that money would mean a lot to us

or if you could give me the signature
it would mean a lot to us.
Sorry for giving you any bother
& thanking you in anticipation
I remain
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
(Mrs) Mary K. Browne.

St. Columban's Missions
Shanghai, China.
上海崇眞堂

C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2 9
Date 2 2

October 18th 1931

Dear Mr. Givens:

I have received a letter of enquiry from Mary H. Browne, Ballysheen, Killinick, Wexford, about an uncle of hers, John O'Connor. He is thought to have lived in Shanghai between the years 1860 and 1870, trading in contraband shipping between Japan and China.

He was also thought to have been in partnership in a Shanghai hotel with a man named Condon or Cordon. The hotel is still in operation, so the relatives think, but Condon is dead.

Probably he did not register himself with the authorities on account of his smuggling profession. He left China and died in 1913 in Nebraska, worth a good deal of money, together with a good deal of property in houses and lands. The lawyers have located his Nebraska connections, but want to find out something about his activities and connections in Shanghai before they release the money.

Do you think you could hand this enquiry to some bureau or other which might be interested in tracing him. Should there be any detective agency in Shanghai which would do the searching, you might let me know of it, and I will communicate with his relatives at home. They of course would have to guarantee any expenses in the subject, so that I would wish to notify them first.

Sincerely yours,

T. McGlade M

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2892
Special Branch Station,
Date Nov. 16, 1931

REPORT

Subject (in full) Re. ~~attached~~. Enquiries regarding the disclosure of Police information to the "Eastern Times" (S Pao)

Made by D.S. Sansom *Forwarded by* C.D.C. J.W. Prince

Sir,

With reference to the publication in the S Poa (時報 on the 12-11-31, of information which frustrated police investigations, the assistant editor of the said ~~newspaper~~, Koo Ts Eur (顧 ? 安), was interviewed at the editorial office, 708 Chekiang Road, on the 15-11-31, by D.S. Sansom and C.D.C. 75, and he stated that the information was obtained by one of his reporters from the office of the City Magistrates Yamen. The name of the reporter was not disclosed and no further information could be obtained.

D.S.

Officer 1/C Sp. Br.

Sir,
This report under heading "kidnapping Case" was forwarded in the morning translations miscellaneous column Nov. 12. '31. copy of which is submitted herewith dated Nov. 13. '31.

D.S.A. 20/11

D.C. (Crime)
Information.

18/11

19/11

O. i/c Sp. Br.
17:11:31.

19:11:31.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Eastern Times published the following report on November 12:-

Sung Koo Ku (孫可久), the seven-year-old grandson of Sung Fang San (孫坊三), residing at Sung Ka Daung (孫家塘) in the 2nd District of the Shanghai ~~xxxxxx~~ Hsien Government, was kidnapped five days ago.

A letter was received from the bandits yesterday who demand a very large sum of money for the ransom of the unfortunate boy. Herewith are the bandits' stipulations:-

> With the next three days, a room will be provided by the boy's family on the 3rd floor of the Dah Chung Hwa Hotel (大中華飯店), corner of Foochow and Thibet Roads. The words "Wang Kwei Sung" (王桂生) are to be written on the signboard outside the room as the secret sign.

It is reported that $10,000 is the sum demanded by the kidnappers.

Owing to the poverty of Sung Fang San who is a farmer by profession, the matter has been reported to the Public Safety Bureau for investigation and arrest of the kidnapper.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Louza Station,

Date 12th Nov. 1931

Subject (in full) Re attached.

Made by D.I.Hall, Forwarded by A.O'Dwyer. C.I.

Assistance was rendered to the Chinese Authorities on the 10-11-31 when two C.D.Cs.were detailed to wait in the Great China Hotel together with Police from the 2nd Branch Public Safety Bureau.

Two C.D.Cs. have attended there since, but on sending a relief this a.m. it was found that the Press had somehow received information of their arrangements and in this morning's copy of the S Poa (申报), mention was made of them, thus nullifying them and all detectives have now been withdrawn.

D. I.

Copy newspaper attached

D.C. Crime

Sir

The premises were raided by our Detectives but none of the wanted men were there, but at the request of the Chinese Authorities we had the room watched until the report was seen in the newspaper.

D.I.A.

O.C. S.B.

Please send one of your men to find out where they obtained the news.

13/11

Translation of the attached despatch No.554 from the Chief of the Shanghai Hsien Government.

November (?), 1931.

Police Force,

International Settlement.

Gentlemen,

According to the reports received from Tsao Lieh, Chief of the 2nd Branch Public Safety Bureau and Bang Chao Tang, Chief of the 2nd District Peace Maintenance Corps, a gang of bandits attacked the home of the woman Sung Zao Shih at Sung Ka Tang in the midnight of the 7th of the present month, robbed over $100 in cash and carried away with them a 7 year old boy named Sung Koo Chiu (孫可久). Enclosed in the reports was a note left by the bandits giving the complainant one week's time to raise $50,000.00 and to send a man under the assumed name of Wong Kwei-sung (王桂生) to the 3rd floor of the Great China Hotel in Shanghai to carry out negotiations.

As the Great China Hotel is under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Police, we detail our Superintendent Hsu Nyi (許毅) to accompany his subordinates to make enquiries and arrests and also request you to render our men any necessary assiatance.

(Chopped) The seal of Yen Zung-yu (嚴慎予).

Bearer waiting.

S.B.O. A.
Please assist him
10/11

D.C. (CRIME)

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY No.
S. B. D. 2893
Date 24.11.31
Special Branch S.5. Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Date November 24, 1931.

Subject (in full) Incorrect News Reports in "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun"

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W. Prince.

Sir,

With reference to the attached I called upon Mr. Yamamoto, Editor of the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" and pointed out to him your views on the matter of his report on the Okajima incident, and he promised to consider the matter with a view to publishing a correction. Subsequently on November 21, 1931, a publication, as per translation attached, appeared in the above newspaper. This being in no way a correction of his original report on the incident, we approached Mr. Yamamoto again and he stated he could do nothing further in the matter as Mr. Okajima objected to the correction on lines submitted by us being published.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sir,

Mr Okajima is a member of the Committee of the Japanese Chisti Kwaiwo Ass'n. and evidently an influential person in the Japanese Community there, and it would appear that Mr. Yamamoto is afraid to offend him by publishing the correction to his report.

24/11/31.

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

For information.

File 24/11

2 S. 24.11.'31.

O. i/c Sp. Br. 24/11/31

November 21, 1931. Second Translation.

APPLICATION TO INSERT A CORRECTION OF PUBLISHED ARTICLE

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following report:-

The contents of the article published by the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi on October 29 in connection with two Chinese constables, No. 1319 and No. 2784 were contradictory to facts. It is, therefore, hoped that the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi will publish a correction.

Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police.
November 20, 1931.

To the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D 2893.
Special Branch Station,
Date S. 3 & 5. 16. 11. 31.
Date Nov. 1931

Subject (in full) Incorrect News-report in the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun"

Made by and *Forwarded by* C. D. I. Prince.

Sir,

On october 12, 1931, accompanied by C.D.I. Nakagawa, I approached Mr. T. Yamamoto, Editor of the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi Shimbun, with a view to having a correction inserted in the above paper regarding the incident mentioned in attached incorrect report which appeared in the above paper on October 29, 1931. In this case Mr. Yamamoto refused our request to have the correction published in his newspaper; stating that he had no reason to disbelieve Mr. Okajima's report on the incident.

C. D. I.

O/C Sp. Branch.

C.D.I. Prince,
Please see Mr T. Yamamoto and explain him the seriogness of accusing a police officer of pointing his pistol at a member of the public unless the person making the allegation is prepared to prove the charge. Is Mr Yamamoto prepared to do anything regarding the grossly unfair impression about the Municipal Police which his article must have created?

16:11:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193

To .....

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 5: 11: 1931

To Officer in charge, Spl. Br.

The English extract of Insp. Sullivan's report has been read over to Det. Sgt. Robinson, who investigated the case and who agrees with the contents of the report in question.

A.R. 5/11

C.D.I. Prince,
Please arrange to have the correct version of this matter inserted in the newspaper concerned.
JHG 5:11:31

Copy

十月廿八日午前一時十分頃邦人岡島八郎(帰国)
二名ト共ニ借自動車ニ乗リ通称路ヲ通リ帰宅中
通称路ト朱家嘴路ノ角ニ於テ立番中ノ支那
巡捕千三百十九号ト二千七百十四号ニ停止
停止サレ車夫ハ該巡捕ヲ通路上車ノ左ノ通
朱家嘴路ヲ把豊路ニ通行禁止ノ事ヲ告ゲラレ其
方向ヲ転換セントスル際岡島ハ下車シ其禁止ヲ在
ル防柵ノ赤燈二個ヲ路側ニ利シ運転手ニ林ヲ
止サセタル方向ニ進行スル事ヲ命ジタル巡捕
岡島ノ挙動ヲ抗辱スルト称シ其巡捕ハ拳銃
拉銃ヲ揮ヒ巡捕ハ岡島ヲ自由ヲ得ント押合ヒ

うち時間
其自動車ハ現場ヲ去ツテ逮捕ハ
其事件ヲ處理スル為メ岡島ヲハジメ数名
警察官ハ何レモ徹夜ノ疲勞
許リデナク逮捕ハ安心カラ同時ニ帰宅ヲ
事実ハ全ク十数年ノ経験ヲ

Correct Version of Incident

At about 1.15 a.m. on October 28, a Japanese named Okajima, accompanied by two Japanese women, whilst proceeding to his home on Point Road in a hired motor car, via Tungchow Road, was stopped at the corner of Tungchow and Point Roads by C.P.C.s 1319 and 2784 on duty in that vicinity, who informed the chauffeur of the car that Point Road from Tungchow Road to Chaoufoong Road was closed to traffic owing to road excavation taking place. On the chauffeur attempting to turn the car around, Mr. Okajima left the vehicle and removed the barrier and two red lamps to the side of the road and ordered the Chauffeur to proceed which he refused to do. On the policemen remonstrating with Mr. Okajima for his action, he caught hold of the pistol lanyard of C.P.C. 1319 who had to struggle to set himself free. The car by this time had left the scene and the policeman took Mr. Okajima to Harbin Road Police Station to have the matter cleared up. On inquiries being completed Mr. Okajima was allowed to go. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that a Chinese policemen pointed his pistol at Mr.Okajima.

Correct Version of Incident

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F. 23

Divisional Office " 1 "

2nd: November 1931.

Sir,

Reference attached. Reports from all concerned are attached herewith.

It would appear that the version of the affair published by the Shanghai Nichi Nichi is highly exaggerated. Further the accusation that the Police used a pistol is without foundation.

O/c S.B.
Should be corrected
2/11

C.P.
Forwarded
D. C. (Divisions)
OCT. 2 1931

D.C. (Divisions).

D.O. "D" Division.
2 NOV. 1931

Translation of an extract from the Shanghai Nichi-Nichi of 29.10.31.

CHINESE CONSTABLE LEVELS PISTOL AT JAPANESE AND TAKES HIM TO POLICE STATION.

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi publishes the following reports-

As frequently reported already there are certained Shanghai Municipal Police Chinese Constables, who allow themselves to be overcame by ill feeling towards the Japanese.

At 1. a.m. October 28, a Chinese constable No.1319 suddenly stopped Mr. Okajima of the Okajima paper factory on point Road when returning home in a motor car and demanded that he accompany Him to t he Police station owing to his having violated the traffic regulation. Mr. Okajima explained to the Police Officer that he had not violated any traffic regulation but the former insisted on his coming to Police station. Consequently Mr. Okajima followed the Policeman to the corner of Urga and Hailar Roads when another Chinese constable No. 2784, without ascertaining the circumstances of the case, took off his great coat and levelled his pitsol at Mr. Okajima saying "Japanese are bad".

Subsequently Mr. Okajima requested policeman No.2784 to also come along to Police station where he demanded that severe punishment be given to him.

Mr. Okajima did not violate any traffic regulation and it seems that t he trouble was simply due to ill feeling against the Japanese.

D. O. "D"

For report.

C. P.

29.10.31.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Harbin Rd Station,

Date 31 / 10 / 1931.

Subject (in full) Re Attached.

Made by and Forwarded by Insp't. Sullivan.

Sir.

I beg to report that I investigated the report made in the Japanese newspaper, The Nichi Nichi, on the 29/10/31, and found as follows:-

At about 1.10 a.m. on the 28/10/31, Mr. Okajima came out of a Japanese Brothel on Chapoo Road in an intoxicated condition, accompanied by two Japanese women, this brothel is situated opposite the Dah Loong garage, from where they ordered a car, No.18115 and were driven to Point Road, via Chaoufoong Road, accompanied by the two women. Point Road between Tungchow and Chaoufoong Roads is closed to Traffic, owing to the S.W.W. Coy. laying a 42 inches main through the Centre of the road and was closed at the request of the P.W.D.

When the car arrived at the barrier at Tungchow & Point Road corner, C.P.C. 1319 and 2784 who were patrolling No.11 Beat and who happened to be at this point at the time, told the Chinese chauffeur that the road was closed and that he could not proceed. The chauffeur attempted to turn about and Mr. Okajima left the car and removed the barrier and two red lamps to the side of the road, and ordered the chauffeur to proceed, which he refused to do. The C.P.Cs. then remonstrated with Mr. Okajima and he caught hold of the pistol lanyard of C.P.C. 1319 who had to struggle to get him off free. The car by this time had left and the C.P.C.s brought him to the station to have the matter cleared up. By the time he arrived at the station he had sobered somewhat and whilst in the Charge Room, he made no mention of C.P.C. 2784 levelling his pistol at him. This the C.P.C. denied and says that he was with C.P.C. 1319 and did not meet him at Hailar and and Urga Roads, which is about 400 yards away from scene of the

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Harbin Road Station,

REPORT

Date 31 / 10 / 19 31

Subject (in full) Continued

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by Inspt. Sullivan.

argument, at the station he was in an excited condition and was eventually allowed to go home. Attached statement of C.P.Cs. and the driver of the car, and reports from F.J. Robinson and P.J. Bolandenko.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J Sullivan

Inspector i/c.

D.C. "D" Division.

C.I.D. 31 OCT 1931

Form No.
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Harbin Road Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 31st. 1931

Subject (in full) Re attached file

Made by F.S.197 Robinson Forwarded by Inspector Sullivan

Sir;

I beg to report that at 1.35 a.m. on the 28th, inst. I was in the charge-room, when a Japanese subject named S. Okajima, residing at No.70 Point Road entered, followed by C.P.C.s 1319 and 2784 (11 beat).

The Japanese who appeared to slightly under the affect of intoxicants, and was very excited, reported that he had been refused permission at 1.30 a.m. to enter Point Road at the intersection of Tungchow Road and had been dragged from a M/Car Licence No.18115 by the aforementioned C.P.C.s and on the road was abused, and ill-treated by them, and forcibly brought to the station, later he stated that he was intercepted by the C.P.C.s whilst removing a barrier, which was barring his progress, he also admitted that he had a number of drinks with friends during the evening. A number of instances happened while Mr. Okajima was making his report that proved him to be in an inebriated condition, as follows. 1st. He accused C.P.C.1319 of having assaulted him on arrival at the charge-room, and within five minutes he pointed out C.P.C.2784 as being the agressor. 2nd. He took the numbers of the C.P.C.s on two occasions, in remarkably short space of time, and at 11.15 a.m. the same day telephoned to the station, asking for the numbers of the men with whom he had the trouble, 3rd. When exhaling his breath smelled strongly of alcohol.

Mr. Okajima was informed both by P.C.S.250 Balandenko, and myself that the matter would be brought to the notice of the Inspector in charge for necessary action.

The C.P.C.s made similar statements to the effect that at about 1.20 a.m. they saw Mr. Okajima pulling a barrier to one side to enable a M/Car Licence No.18115 enter

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Harbin Road *Station,*

Date Oct. 31st. *19* 31

Subject (in full)

Made by F.S.197 Robinson *Forwarded by* Inspector

Point Road from Tungchow Road. Going up they informed him that the road was closed to traffic and the barrier could not be removed, at this Mr. Okajima became very excited and abused them, catching hold of their pistol lanyards, from which position they had forcibly to free themselves. The condition of Mr. Okajima did not bearout his statement of having being illused by the C.P.C.s.

The foregoing reported may be corroborated by F.P.S. 250 Balandenko, F.P.S.113 White, and Clerk Chen Wen Kwei, who were in the charge room at the time the reports were made.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

E.V. Robinson

F.S.197

D.O. "D" Division.

Form 40
G. 10,000-6-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Lai Keu.
native of Ningpo, taken by me C.S.I. Tsang.
at 10 .m. on the 31/10/31. and interpreted by Clerk Huang.

I am a chauffeur employed at Dah Loong Garage, Chapoo Road, In answering to a call for service of a Japanese woman at 1.5 a.m. the 31/10/31, I immediately drove motor car 13115 out of the garage to Doong Tuh Lee alleyway, where three male and two female (prostitutes) Japanese boarded my car and I was told by one of the male Japanese to drive the car to Point Road, and when I asked him as to what part of Point Road, the Japanese was dozing, sitting quietly without giving me any words through his being overtaken by influence of liquor. On arriving at Tungchow and Point Road corner, he told me to turn East into Point Road, which had been barricaded with C.F.D. tressels? and warning board and red lamps. I then told the Japanese that the road had been closed to Traffic and he got out of the car and removed a long tressel? to the side of road, when 2 C.F.Cs. came up and spoke to the Japanese (what was spoken of I could not hear) but I saw C.F.Cs. attempted to remove the tressel? to the original position, to which the Japanese objected. By the time another male Japanese, stepping out of the car, tried to relieve the case, but when he saw that his drunk comrade had started quarrelling with C.F.Cs. withdrew himself into the car and told me to take him to N. Szechuen Road and Dixwell Road corner, where he dropped and I was then told to take the remainder, 1 male and 2 female Japanese, back to Doong Tuh Lee, the commencement of their journey.

(3d) by Zung Lai Keu in the attached Chinese statement.

C.P.L. C.I.D.
31 OCT 1931.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Harbin Road Police Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 31st. 1931.

Subject (in full) Re attached file

Made by F.P.S.250 Balandenko *Forwarded by* Inspector Sullivan

Sir,

I beg to report that at 1.35 a.m. on the 28th. Inst. I was on charge-room duty, when C.P.C.s 1519 & 2784 (11 beat) brought to the station a Japanese named S. Okajima residing at 70 Point Road.

The Japanese appeared to have been drinking and was in a very excitable condition, reported that he had at 1.30 a.m. been prevented from entering Point Road at the corner of Tungchow Road and had been pulled from a M/Car licence No.18115 by the above C.P.C.s and on the road was abused, and assaulted by them, and forced to come to the station, later he stated that he was stopped by the C.P.C.s when removing a barrier, which was placed by the P.W.D. across Point Road preventing his entrance, he admitted that he had been drinking with friends during the evening. During the time Mr. Okajima was making his report, he proved himself to be in a drunken condition by frequent contradictions which are stated hereunder. He accused C.P.C.1319 of having assaulted him, when first coming into the charge-room, and within five minutes he pointed out C.P.C.2784 as being the man who committed the offence. He twice took the numbers of the C.P.C.s in question in about two minutes, and later telephoned to the station, asking for the numbers of the men with whom he had the trouble, when exhaling his breath smelled strongly of alcohol.

Mr. Okajima was informed both by F.S. Robinson and myself that the Inspector i/c. would be informed of matter and that necessary action would be taken by him.

The C.P.C.s statements were in effect that at about 1.20 a.m. they saw Mr. Okajima dragging a barrier to the side of the road to enable a M/Car licence No.18115 to enter Point Road from Tungchow Road. Going up they told him that the road was closed to

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Harbin Road Police Station,

Date Oct. 31st. 1931.

Subject (in full) Continued

Made by F.P.S.250 Balandenko *Forwarded by* Inspector

traffic and the barrier could not be removed, at this Mr. Okajima became very excited and abused them, taking hold of their lanyards, causing the C.P.C.s to struggle to release themselves from his grasp. Mr. Okajima did not appear to have been assaulted by the C.P.C.s as there were no marks visible. No mention was made by Mr. Okajima of C.P.C.2784 pulling his pistol at anytime in the charge room.

This report can be proved by F.S.197 Robinson, F.P.S.113 White and Clerk Chen Wen Kwei, who were in the charge room when enquiries were made.

I am, Sir,

Yours Obediently,

F.P.S. 250 Balandenko

D.O."D" Division.

Form 40
G. 10,000-6-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of C.P.C. 1319.

native of Anhwei. taken by me C.S.I. [illegible].

at 8.30 a.m. on the 31/10/31. and interpreted by Clerk Huang.

I was on night duty, walking No.11 Beat with C.P.C. 2784 on Oct. 27th, 1931. At 1.15 a.m. the 28th, whilst on duty at corner of Point and Tungchow Roads, we saw a public motor-car Lic. No. 18115, driven by a Chinese and occupied by ~~a~~ Japanese, coming from the South along Tungchow Road and attempting to turn East into Point Road, which was at the time closed for all vehicular traffic, owing to the road-repairs, by placing across the road F.M.D. tressels attached with lighted warning lamps. The Japanese occupier, seeing his car being thus stopped, came out of the motor car, and, removing tressels to the side of road, ordered the driver to proceed along. I rushed up with C.P.C. 2784 and stopped the driver from going into Point Road, but despite our every effort in persuading him to keep away from it, the Japanese occupier, being under influence of drink, stubbornly & insistently ordered driver to drive on. This was however firmly rejected with the result that the Japanese, speaking in some kind of Japanese language supposedly of abusive nature, demanded to know my number, which was being covered by the favour of rain coat worn at the time, then the Japanese grabbed my lanyard in an attempt to lose my tunic button, but, I fearing that the Japanese might snatch the pistol I carried, caught hold of his hand, walking along to the station. C.P.C. 2784 did not point at him with his pistol as alleged, as there was no necessity to use force of arms. The accusation is false and the report should not be believed. C.P.C. 2784 corroborated this statement.

(The attached Ch. statement was signed by both C.P.Cs.)

D.C. ("D" Div.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2894
24. 11. 31.

November 23 1

Dear Sir,

With reference to your application of November 14 I have to inform you that there are no vacancies in this department.

Yours faithfully,

Deputy Commissioner(Crime).

Mr. C. Opatchy,
687 Avenue Joffre,
French Concession,
Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY

Section 2, S.B. Station,
No. S. B. D. 2892
Date November 21, 1931.
22-11-31

REPORT

Subject (in full) Constantine Opadchy, applicant for employment with the Municipal Police.

Made by D. S. Makaroff *Forwarded by* S.B. Lee 21

With reference to the attached application of Constantine Gavrilovitch Opadchy, dated November 14, 1931, for employment with the Shanghai Municipal Police, inquiries show that this individual is a Lithuanian subject who was born in December 1903 in Harbin.

He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in October 15, 1931 and since that time has been residing at No. 687 Avenue Joffre, a boarding house run by a certain Mr. Konovaloff.

Gavriyl Stepanovitch Opadchy, father of applicant, who arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in January, 1931, and returned to that place in July 1931, is a well known Soviet citizen and is an old member of Russian Communist Party. Furthermore, it is reported that in 1917-18 he was President of the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (Cheka) in Habarovsk and also that in Harbin he was a member of the District Committee of the Communist Party. During his stay in Shanghai he established his own business as a "Contractor Engineer" with an office at No. 320 Rue Cardinal Mercier. This office closed down upon his return to Harbin.

D.I.(CID) for information

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime) for information

O. i/c Sp.
22:11:31.

Shanghai, 14. Nov., 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 28941
Date 16. 11. 31.

R. C. Dires, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner
D. C. (Crime)
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Dear Sir:-

Having applied to Translation Section for a position. I was advised to direct my application stating my qualifications to you.
My name is Constantine Opadchy the date of my birth is 20. Dec. 1903 in Harbin of Lithuanian nationality. I have finished grammar-school in Harbin and then have spent about 10 years in Germany Czechoslovakia and France studying at german and czech polytecnics. From 1922 till 1924 I have studied engineering and architecture at Polytechnic in Darmstadt-Germany; then I went to Podebrady - near Prague - in Czechoslovakia and attended Polytechnic of that place until 1929 when I graduated with engineer-agriculturist's (Ingenieur-agronome) diploma. Afterwards I went to Paris in order to obtain an employment in Colonies State Service and to improve my knowledge of French but not having succeded with it, I returned to Harbin.
Being agriculturist, I went through many biologic-

/.

al and chemical courses as may be seen from my school curriculum. I can speak German, English Czech, Russian and partly French, besides above-mentioned languages from which I can freely translate. I can also translate from Spanish Italian and Polish helping me a little with dictionary as I studied those languages too.
I went 4 mounths ago through typewriting course and have also autodriver's diploma. During my student days I was outstanding allround sportsman.
I don't drink and don't smoke.
Owing to my ignorance as to what may be expected from me, I write all I find to be of any use.
I can support all these data with diplomas and to provide you with the best references as to my character and reliability.
Trusting to receive a favourable consideration, I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully.

C. Opadchy

687 Ave. Joffre

OC (SB)
No vacancies
Passed to you
16/11
Read.

FILE COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2694A
Late 17 11 31.

November 15, 1931.

Memo No. 378

to D.D.O.s A.B.C.D. Divs. & C. 1.

Please notify all Senior Detectives in your Division that in future where appeals are required by the Police and notice has been made to the Court by the M.A., the case papers with a brief summary together with an outline of the points showing the necessity for such application must be forwarded to the D.C. (Crime) as quickly as possible.

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

D - 2895

&

D - 2896

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
S. B. D. 2895
SECTION 2 Station,
20. 12. 31.
Date December 20 1931

Subject (in full) " EVENING POST" (" Vecherniaya Pochta"), Russian Newspaper.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* A Blk. D/

The publishing of the " Evening Post" (" Vecherniaya Pochta"), local Russian evening newspaper, the first issue of which appeared on November 11, 1931, ceased on December 5 owing, it is reported, to lack of funds.

Although it was anticipated that this newspaper would be of a pro-Soviet character and in spite of the various rumours which have been circulated regarding its editor's alleged co-operation with agents of the U.S.S.R., including V.A.Rover, local representative of the TASS Agency,- there is no evidence to this effect and the general contents of the newspaper in question were entirely of a non-political nature.

Information from a reliable source states that the funds for the publishing of the " Evening Post" were supplied to Preobrajensky, the editor, by N.A. Kolesnichenko, local lawyer, who recently arrived here from Harbin. This individual forms the subject of file D.2787, concerning his previous connections with the bolsheviks in Vladivostok.

According to an article which appeared recently in one of the Russian newspapers in Harbin, it was mentioned that Kolesnichenko upon his arrival in Shanghai had established a law office in co-operation with Preobrajensky and was connected with the newspaper " Evening Post". The article also denounced Kolesnichenko's former activity as Chief of Vladivostok police under the Bolshevist rule. It is believed that in connection with this article Kolesnichenko withdrew his financial support of the newspaper, which had no alternative but to cease publication.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
21.12.31.

10/12/31

Translation from Chinese

(Original on file)

Therehas appeared in Shanghai a Soviet publication entitled the "Evening Post" in which articles by the communist spies Kanin (vide report dated the 13th), Kliorin, Deeth (vide report dated the 18th) and a lawyer Preobrajensky who has been living in Shanghai for a long time and who has become a Soviet citizen. The paper was censored and subsidized by V. Rover. The paper is published in the Russian language, but it is intended to supplement it with a Chinese-English biplingual edition in time to come. In accordance with Rover's instructions the paper lends its support to all anti-Japanese movements. The editorial and printing departments of the paper are situated at No.1620 Haining Road with a branch office at No.269 Avenue Joffre.

Extract from French Police Daily Intelligence
Report dated November 20,1931

Para 9. N.F. Malinovsky,Russian journalist has no connection whatever with the publishing of the " Evening Post".

Ir contradiction to the information given in our report of November 16,1931 ,p.1.,para 2, we learn that N.F.Malinovsky,editor of the Russian newspaper "GOLOSS"(The Voice), although he had been invited by N.Preobrajensky to participate in editing of his newspaper " Vecherniaya Pochta"(Evening Post), refused to do so . He even refused to accept subscriptions to this newspaper at the office of " GOLOSS".
(Vide our report dated November 14, p.1,para 1.)

S.B.-D.2895

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2895.
20 11 31

November 19, 1.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 14 and to inform you that the establishment of a newspaper entitled "Vecherniaya Pochta" has been noted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

N. Preobrajensky, Esq.,

Bearn Apartments,

Flat 84,

267 Avenue Joffre,

French Concession.

DBK 20/11.

N. PREOBRAJENSKY
LAWYER

BEARN APT., 267 AVE. JOFFRE, FL. 84
TEL. 72456
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLI
C. & S. B. REGISTR
No. S.B.D. 2295
Date 19 11 31

Shanghai, November 14th, 1931.

The Secretary

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have from the 11-th instant established the daily Evening Newspaper "Vecherniaya Pochta" with offices and printing press temporarily at 1620 Haining road, and the object is to furnish the Russian reading public with General news, Information, Stories, etc... without any political leaning. If it should publish any political articles, it will be decidedly anti-Soviet.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. Preobrajenski

Editor.

Reg. II

Noted & returned

JMK. 20/11

17 NOV. 1931

REFERRED TO
POLICE FORCE
FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT.

S.C.

Reg. I

Please acknowledge receipt and pass W.S.D. wrote before filing.

JMK 29:11:31.

S.I. II

Passed to you please

C.C. 30/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2895
18. 11. 31.

French Concession of Shanghai
Service of Police
Political Section

November 14, 1931

Official Report on Communist and Foreign Activities in China

Activity of Comintern and U.S.S.R. Agents

A new Russian newspaper appeared on November 11

The first issue of a new Russian evening paper, entitled "Vetchernaya Potchta" (Evening Post), appeared on November 11. The publishing and printing office of the newspaper are located at 1620 Haining Road and a branch office has been installed at 732 Seymour Road (Publishing office of the Russian newspaper "Goloss", N.P. Malinovsky - vide our report dated October 17, 1931, p.8, para.12). Subscriptions for the paper and advertisements are accepted at Nos. 269 and 595 Avenue Joffre.

The chief editor of the newspaper is one N. Preobajensky lawyer, whose business dealings with the various local Soviet agents have frequently formed the subject of our reports.

Preobrajensky is assisted by M. Kliorine, a journalist attached to the local representation of the "Tass" Soviet Agency, already mentioned in our preceding reports.

There is every reason to believe that this enterprise is connected with V. Rover, local representative of "Tass". It is to be recalled that Kliorine and I. Kounine have, on several occasions, brought forward the question of the publication of a Russian pro-Soviet newspaper in Shanghai, which project is said to have met with the approval of V. Rover (vide our report of October 10, p.2, para.5 and previous reports).

It should, however, be noted that the two first numbers of this newspaper, which we have in our possession, are in nowise pro-Soviet in character, but have anti-Japanese tendencies.

Additional information regarding this publication will be given in our forthcoming reports.

Reg/ attach & file
DBK/1874

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2895
Date 18. 11. 31.

Translation of extracts from French Police Daily Intelligence Report dated November 16, 1931.

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF THE KOMINTERN AND OF THE U.S.S.R.

Para. 3 Supplementary information regarding the Russian newspaer "Evening Post".

Supplementary to the information given in our report of November 1 , page 1, para.1, the premises No.269 Avenue Joffre, at which address subscription to the Russian newspaper "VECHERNIAYA POCHTA" (Evening Post) was received, according to announcement, - are occupied by a shop under the style of the "New Department Store". The premises No.595 Avenue Joffre (another address given for receiving subscriptions) are occupied by the "Modes Parisiennes", a shop belonging to Mrs. Korniloff. Mrs. Korniloff states that she does not know anything regarding the newspaer and has no intention of receiving subscriptions for it. N.P.Malinovsky, Editor of the newspaper "GOLOS", officially joined the editorial staff of the "Vechernaya Pochta" to assist N.A. Preobrajensky.

Reg. Attach to file.
SBK 18/11

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2895
SECTION 2 Station
Date 17.11.31.

Date November 17, 1931

Subject (in full) "EVENING POST"("Vecherniaya Pachta"),Russian Newspaper.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by*

A new Russian evening newspaper entitled the " Evening Post" (" Vecherniaya Pochta") made its first appearance in Shanghai on November 11. The editor is Mr.N.A. Preobrajensky, lawyer who occupies an office at Ha.84,No 267 Avenue Joffre. A temporary editorial office has been established in the premises of the Yah Shing (亞 光) Press,at No P-D 1621 Haining Road,by which concern the paper is printed.

In the leading article of the first issue which contains nothing of an objectionable nature, it is stated that the newspaper will be at the service of the interests of Russian emigrants,the principal aims being:-

1) Furnishing information of practical and business character to Russian emigrants arriving in Shanghai in quest of employment; etc.,

2) Establishing,in connection with the newspaper, of a Consultation and Information Bureau to render practical assistance on the lines indicated above.

N.A.Preobrajensky forms the subject of file No 1.0.7926, regarding his bolshevist leanings prior to coming to Shanghai in 1926. At that time he was reported to be in touch with the "Tass", Soviet Telegraph Agency, and was connected with this agency for some time. In 1928 he left for France on some political mission. He returned to Shanghai in 1929 after which he resumed his work with the "Tass " Agency. During the same year he obtained a post as assistant in Mr.Franklin Chiu's law office,No 21 Tsongchow Road. Here he worked until 1931 when he established his own law office at the above mentioned address. In 1929 he renounced his Soviet nationality and applied for and secured an Emigrant's passport from the Chinese Authorities.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

-2-

In view of Preobrajensky's previous connections with Soviet institutions it was anticipated that this newspaper would be of a radical nature, but a perusal of the first five issues reveals no signs of any " radicalism", the contents being rather of a non-political character.

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,
Please keep in touch with a view to reporting in case the paper publishes pro Soviet or pro communist articles and pass to Registry & File.
The undermentioned are requested to note the instructions of the O/c S.B. 17:11:31.
D.S. Prokofiev 17/11/31 Noted A.P. 17/11.
D.S. Makaroff 17/11/31 N. Makaroff 17/11.
D.S. Icheramakansky 17/11/31 J.Ich.

Reg. File. 17/11

FM. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Memorandum. S.B. D. 2895.

date 16 XI 37

Shanghai, 193

To D. O. "b"

Sir

I beg to submit attached for the information of the Russian member of the Special Branch.

The shop No 1620 is a few doors E of the Station Gate.

W Robertson
Insp.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

DBK 17/11. 17/11. D.O. "b".

N. PREOBRAJENSKY
LAWYER

BEARN APT., 267 AVE. JOFFRE, FL. 84
TEL. 72456
SHANGHAI

Shanghai, November 14-th 193 I.

The Inspector

in charge of

Haining Road Station.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I have from the 11-th Instant established the daily evening newspaper "Vecherniaya Pochta" with offices and printing press temporarily at 1620 Haining road, and the object is to furnish the Russian reading public with general news, information, stories, etc., without any political leaning. If it should publish any political articles it will be decidedly anti-Soviet.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. Preobrajensky

Editor.

* See also D. 1647 & no 7926 & 9573

"EVENING POST" ("Vechernia'ya Pochta")
Russian Newspaper.

ROVER, V. A.
Representative of TASS Agency

SMP: S.B. D 2895

KOLESNICHENKO, N. A.
Local lawyer.

PREOBAJENSKY, N.
Lawyer

KLIORINE, M.
Journalist attached to "TASS"

KORNILOFF, Mrs.
Owner of "Modes Parisiennes"

MALINOVSKY, N. P.
Editor of newspaper "GOLOS"

Form No. 2
G. 21,~~500-1-31~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
S. B. D. 2896.
Section 2. Station
17. 11. 31.
Date November 17, 1931.

Subject (in full) Mr. and Mrs. J. Greiner.

Made by D.S. Moore. *Forwarded by* D.B. Lee 17/11

The male bearing the above name is a Shanghai born German-Chinese Eurasian, his father being **German** and his mother Chinese and he works **as** an accountant for The China Soap Co. Ltd, 18 The Bund. He is registered as a German subject at the local consulate of that nationality although his knowledge of the German language is very slight.

On July 10, 1931 he married at the local German Consulate an Australian-Japanese Eurasian **girl**, the daughter of Mr. Vivian Smith, Secretary of the Chinese Government Directorate General of Posts, Development Department. Following the marriage, the couple lived with friends until the beginning of September then removed to Flat 319 of 368 Kiangse Road. Here they stayed for about a month, but are now residing in a boarding house kept by a German lady, Mrs. F. Lacher at 70-72 Route de Grouchy, French Concession.

Johan Greiner is about 23/25 years of age, about 5' 5" in height has thick dark hair parted at the **left side**, has deep set dark eyes, sallow complexion and broad face. He neither smokes nor drinks and is regarded as a very steady living man whose chief interest lies in the study of books likely to improve his already fairly extensive knowledge of accountancy and he is not known to have or to have expressed at any time views on any particular political ideal.

W.B Moore.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

17:11:31

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16 : 11 : 1931

To .....

There is a
Mr and Mrs
J. Greiner living
in an apartment
house at the North
East corner of
Kiangse and
Ningpo Roads.

F 201
T.H. 2000-7-35

CENTRAL REGISTRY

FILE No. 97

SUBJECT:

Form 201
T.H. 1000-8-32

copy

FILE NO. D. 2897.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SUBJECT:

Extortion (alleged) of $300 by Lee Siau Dee and Chew Toze Deng from Chew King Pong. 17.11.31.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
D.C. (Crime) (for P.A.)	18. 11. 31.
No Action	

D-2898

&

D-2899

1/30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2898
Section E. Station,
23. 11. 31.

Date November 23, 1931

Subject (in full) Tai Van Chon (戴萬昌) c/o Sue Lo (水沫) Publishing Company, V.1109 North Szechuen Road.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* S B Ku

The Sue Lo (水沫) Publishing Co., which was formerly located at No.V.1109 Kung Yih Fang (公益坊) off North Szechuen Road, suspended business in March 1931. The premises are at present occupied by the Tung Hwa (東華) Book store.

Exhaustive enquiries have failed to establish the identity of one Tai Van Chon (戴萬昌), the addressee mentioned on the wrapper. The ex-manager of the Sue Lo Publishing Co. was one Tai Voong Sue (戴鳳書) who left Shanghai for Hangchow immediately after the closing down of the company. The exact address of Tai at Hangchow is unknown nor can any information regarding his present occupation be secured.

A copy of the wrapper has been made for reference.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,
Please return the wrapper to Mr Chaplain, Postal Commissioner. The messenger should hand the wrapper to Mr Chaplain personally.
23.11.31.

Wrapper returned to Postal Authorities 28/11/31

SBR 30/11 File 30.11.31.

W.B. Moore
D.S.

Form No. 1
20,000-I-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Memorandum S. B. D. 2898.

Date 18/11/1941

Shanghai, ...

To S2,

Communist literature entitled "The Young Guard" has been found in this wrapper. Please endeavour to locate the addressee and report. Please keep the wrapper intact as to must be returned.

D.I. Kuk
SIBK 18/4

БАНДЕРОЛЬ
ПЕЧАТЬ
ЗА ГРАНИЦУ
КИТАЙ
ШАНХАЙ

Printing

China.

Tai Van Chon

Sue Mo Publishing Co.

North Szechuen Road

Schanchai China

The Editors The"Young Guard "

Moscow-Centrel. Pouschetchnaja

N-5 Konm 3.

Outschzeer USSR

V

& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2898.
ate 5-12-31.

December 5 1.

My dear Steptoe,

I send you herewith a copy of the "Young Guard", an English language propaganda journal. It is known that copies of the "Young Guard" find their way to Shanghai from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

H. M. Steptoe, Esq.,

H.B.M. Consulate-General.

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 800
ERJ MB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China, December 3, 1931.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2898
5. 12. 31.

My dear Givens:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 24, 1931, enclosing a communist publication entitled "Young Guard," which you state is being circulated in Shanghai. I have read this with considerable interest and in compliance with
1/ your request I now return the copy herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

P. R. Josselyn.

Enclosure:
1/- "Young Guard."

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2844
21 / 1 / 31.

November 24 1.

Dear Josselyn,

I am sending herewith for your perusal a Communist Moscow publication called "The Young Guard"* which is being circulated in Shanghai. I shall be thankful if you will kindly return this booklet to me after you have perused it.

Yours sincerely,

W.G.

Paul R. Josselyn, Esq.,
American Consulate-General.

* Encl. 1. W.G.
24/11/31.

S. 1A.

No. A 797

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2899
18.11.31.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

November 13, 1931.

POLICE FORCE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
P. O. BOX NO. 158

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions).
Deputy Commissioner (Armed & Training Reserve).
Deputy Commissioner (Crime). ✓

The ruling contained in Police Order C.4306 of November 9 does not apply to police officers who were engaged as temporary constables and subsequently confirmed in their appointments.

In their case the full time served, temporary and otherwise, counts towards full service benefits.

Commissioner of Police.

16/11

Police Order No. C. 4306 dated 9.11.31.

The Council has ruled that temporary service shall not be admitted in assessing the period of service required prior to the granting of long leave.

(General Board Order No. 12025 of November 6, 1931).

D-2952

D-2953

D-2954

D-2955

D-2956

Police Orders dated April 20, 1931.

No. C. 3180.

Commencing from April 21, the following will be attached to C. 1 for duty with the Narcotic Section, Headquarters, Crime Branch:-

Inspector Perkins

S. I. Papp

C.D.S. 76

C.D.C. 1

" 175

This section has been formed for the purpose of suppressing the sale, use and transportation of opium and narcotics in the Settlement. In making raids, etc., members of this section will call upon C.I.s etc. i/c Stations for assistance and all F.I.R.s and papers in connection with their cases will be filed at the Station concerned. Stations will continue to work as heretofore but complete cooperation is necessary to ensure successful results.

No. C. 3181.

J.P.C. 55 N. Kumagai (W) is granted one month's seniority for good work during the quarter ending March 31, 1931.

No. C. 3182.

Ex-C.P.C. 1210 Li Feng Shan is re-engaged from April 11, as C.P.C. 878 at $24.00 per mensem with seniority from April 1, and is attached to Reserve Unit (East).

R.M.J. Martin

Commissioner of Police.

Date April 13, 1931.

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. L. D. 2952
Date 13/4/31

Formation of Narcotic Section

Location Office space consisting of two rooms in a second storey flat at No. 1 B. Honan Road has been secured and is ready for occupation.

Personnel The estimates for this section allow for the following:-

1 Foreign detective Inspector
2 Chinese detective Sergeants
1 Chinese 4th class clerk

S. I. Papp has already been transferred and entered on duties connected with the Section and Insp. Perkins is available when the necessary arrangements have been made with O.C. i/c Traffic Dept. for his transfer. This arrangement will not exceed the estimates except in a departmental sense.

It is recommended that C.D.S. 76 (Louza), C.D.C. 1 (Headquarters Crime Branch) and C.D.C. 175 (Hongkew) be transferred to the newly-formed section as the nucleus of a Chinese staff. This arrangement will not quite conform to the estimate but at least three Chinese detectives are needed to commence the section and the extra member of the staff can be taken from another section of Headquarters Staff. The detectives enumerated above have proved to be acquainted with the ramifications of the narcotic problem in Shanghai.

Mr. Tsaung Zung Pao, 3rd Grade clerk now attached to Crime Branch Head-

Date .....

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

quarters might be transferred and a clerk of the same grade be appointed to the vacancy thus created at Headquarters Crime Branch.

Equipment — Nothing allowed for in the estimates but efforts are being made to obtain the necessary furniture, etc. through other Sections.

Procedure — Despite the severance of certain connections, it is not anticipated that information will be lacking if inducement is forthcoming for informers. A difficulty does however arise in the method of punishment now generally inflicted by the Court on opium and narcotic offenders. Substantial fines were formerly imposed by the Court and the 20% of these monies donated to the Police was practically sufficient to pay informers and ensure regular sources of information. Of late, the Court has been more severe and sentenced offenders to terms of imprisonment. It may therefore be necessary from time to time to apply for funds to pay informers but it is not suggested that a fund be installed until work has actually commenced in the section and events prove the absolute necessity of the installation of a fund.

I attach Herewith a suggested draft for Police orders re. the formation of the section.

R.W. Forke
Supt.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. I. D. REGISTRY File No. No. S. B. D. 2952 7. 12. 31

To the Narcotic Section Station,

Date April 5, 1931

Subject (in full) Further suggestions for the organization of the Narcotic Section.

Made by S. I. Papp Forwarded by Supt. Yorke

5. Reports from Stations

With a view to enabling the Section to keep complete records of the number of raids carried out by the Municipal Police, and of the arrests and seizures made, as a result, it is requested, that copies of all reports concerning the matters given below be forwarded to the Superintendent, Crime Branch Headquarters with the least possible delay:-

1. Copies of reports of the occurrence Book re all raids, carried out by the Station concerned, persons arrested and seizures made, giving the exact quantity of narcotic seized in each raid.
2. Copies of all arrest reports and diaries concerning narcotic cases.

6. Assisting Stations in narcotic cases

In certain cases of arrests and seizures of powders, which are suspected to contain narcotics and when the laboratory of the Health Department is not available, the Section could assist the Stations in making a decision in the particular case. In such cases the Section could give an opinion, whether a certain substance contains narcotics or not. This opinion would be based on a simple test of the substance in question.

E. Papp

S. I.

D.C.(C. & S.B.)

This would defeat the system of de-centralization as now installed + Further contact of the Narcotic Section with a registry clerk is not the intention.

Rec'd. 7/4.

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Narcotic Section *Station,*

Date April 2, *1931*

Subject (in full) Suggestions for the organisation of the Narcotic Section.

Made by S. I. Papp *Forwarded by* Supt. Yorke

1. Duties of the Section

The principal duty of the Narcotic Section is to check as far as possible the illicit sale and use of opium and narcotic drugs in and their smuggling into the International Settlement.

The duties of the Section will be specifically as follows:-

1. To investigate and report regarding firms, hongs or persons who are engaged in the contraband traffic of opium and narcotic drugs in the Settlement.
2. To investigate and raid opium selling and smoking dens in the Settlement.
3. To enquire into anonymous informations received regarding narcotics.
4. To bring to notice any resolutions passed by the League of Nations with regard to the narcotic situation in the Far East.
5. To report on the extent of the illicit traffic in the Settlement, the French Concession and in Chinese territory.
6. To report on seizures made by the Maritime Customs and the administrations of adjoining areas.
7. To make monthly reports.

The Section will keep the following records:-

1. Lists of suspected smugglers and peddlers in narcotic drugs.
2. Lists of suspected addresses.
3. Lists of seizures made by the S.M.P. as regards:-
   A. Quantity

File No._____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date _____ 19

Sheet No. 2

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

B. Source

4. Lists of places raided and persons arrested.

2. Staff

It is estimated that the Section would require the following staff:-

One Foreign Inspector

One Foreign Sub-Inspector

Four Chinese Sub-Inspectors

One Chinese First Class Clerk

3. Procedure

It is proposed that the members of the Section will work in close co-operation with the members of police stations. They will conduct enquiries in accordance with the duties as set forth in Paragraph 1, apply for warrants when reasonable grounds exist and execute them with the assistance of the stations concerned.

4. Office Furniture

The Section would require the following equipment:-

One Telephone.

One Type-writer.

One Type-writing desk.

One long table with 4 drawers for use of the Chinese detectives.

Seven chairs.

E. Pape

S. I.

D.C.(C. & S.B.)

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Narcotic Section *Station,*

REPORT

Date April, 2, *19* 31

Subject (in full) Suggestions for the organisation of the Narcotic Section.

Made by Inspector Perkins *Forwarded by* Supt. Yorke

The following are the duties of the Section:-

1. To investigate and raid opium selling and smoking dens in co-operation with stations concerned.
2. To investigate and as far as possible prevent smuggling of narcotics into the Settlement.
3. To inquire into anonymous letters received regarding narcotics.
4. To make monthly reports.

Staff

In order to carry out the above duties the Section would require the following staff:-

One Foreign Inspector

One Foreign Sub-Inspector

Four Chinese Sub-Inspectors

One Chinese First Class Clerk

It must be understood that this staff will be sufficient only on the condition that working in close co-operation with stations concerned will be satisfactory.

O. B. Perkins.

Inspector

D.C.(C. & S.B.)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Traffic Branch *Station*

REPORT

Date December 8, *19* 30.

Subject (in full) Re Opium Preventive Squad.

Made by Inspr. O. B. Perkins. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

With reference to attached, I beg to report that during the last three years very little opium has been seized with the exception of approximately 685 lbs. which was undoubtedly in transit through the Settlement having come from the River boats tied up at the Hongkew and Wayside Wharf.

Owing to the smallness of the Squad which consists of one Foreign Inspector and one Chinese Clerk, under the Officer i/c of the Traffic Branch, with only the assistance of other members of the Traffic Office when raiding, and the firm belief that very little-if any-opium is now stored in the Settlement, most of the time has been taken up in raiding and obtaining information of opium smoking dens.

Re No. 1. The only correspondence received is an occasional report from Headquarters calling for inquiries which after enquiries are made is returned to Headquarters, and a few personal anonymous letters which are usually uselsss and not filed. The records kept are Court records of evidence and file cards as per attached. A number is given to the Court record and entered on the file card.

No. 2. This is not done only in very special cases, when these by report form together with Court record.

No. 3. The local side of the matter is kept in touch with by informers. Practically no information is received regarding other parts of the World, other than that which occasionally comes from Headquarters, appears in newspapers, or from the Dollar Company, in reference to smuggling of 5

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Traffic Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 8, 1930.

Subject (in full) Continued.

Made by Inspr. O. B. Perkins. Forwarded by

oz. tins of opium from Shanghai into the United States by the Company's steamers.

Through information received from this company, it has been possible to keep in close touch with a very powerful and well organised gang of smugglers who operate between here and the United States. Several of these smugglers reside in the Settlement, but as their business is carried on outside Settlement limits, it is extremely difficult to get the required information to make arrests.

No. 4. 20% of Court fines are allowed by the Special District Court in all opium cases. The fines are paid into the Court and the 20% is applied for by the station concerned and on receipt of same is forwarded to Headquarters (Pay Office).

No. 5. Informers usually get 10% of the fines and where no fines are paid, from the Special Fund. As it is thought advisable to keep informers away from the Traffic Office, they are usually paid through the Clerk, Wong Zoen Ding, who is attached to the Preventive Squad.

No. 6. Through informers generally, with the exception of the gang which is active on the Dollar vessels, there are practically no suspects.

No. 7. Staff:- One Foreign Detective Inspector, One Russian Detective Sub-Inspector, One 1st Class Clerk, two Cantonese Detective Sergeants, three Chinese Detective Sergeants.
Furniture:- 3 writing desks, one filing cabinet consisting of a top & 4 drawers, one typewriter and 6 office chairs.

*File No.*_____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Traffic Branch~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date December 8, *19* 30.

Subject (in full) Continued.

Made by Inspr. O. B. Perkins. *Forwarded by* _____

No. 8. Returns are forwarded annually together with report.

No. 9. The following gives results of raids etc. compared with all stations in 1929:-

	Preventive Squad.	Stations.
Successful Raids.	191.	No record.
Unsuccessful Raids.	25.	" "
Persons Convicted.	1315.	3301.
" Dismissed.	144.	171.
Opium pipes seized.	872.	No record.
Opium seized.	330 catties.	629½ catties.

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

O. B. Perkins.

Inspector.

D. C. (Cr. & Sp. Br.).

CONFIDENTIAL

(C. & S.B.) Office Notes

Date November 7, 1930.

S. I. Perkins

Narcotic Section.

Please forward a report on your present system of investigation.

1) Methods of filing correspondence and records,
2) Means of supplying information, concerning narcotics generally,
3) Methods used to keep in touch with local side of the matter, and also with action in other parts of the world,
4) disposal of court fines,
5) Payment of informers,
6) Methods of surveillance of suspects,
7) Staff and furniture required to run the section effectually,
8) Reports on returns submitted, and if periodically, when,
9) The records of work performed as compared with that done at stations.

H. Davis

D. C. (C. & S.B.)

D.2953

2953

MEMORANDUM RE THE MOVEMENTS OF LIM GOAN LIANG OR LIEM GOAN LIAN, SUSPECTED JAVANESE COMMUNIST.

Lim Goan Liang or Liem Goan Lian, a Netherlands Chinese, first came to the knowledge of the Shanghai Municipal Police during December 1931, when an article appearing in the overseas edition of the N.R.I. newspaper "de Locomotief" of November 14th - 17th, 1931, bearing on this man and his connections with the Great China Co. Ltd. and certain Russian Trade representatives in Shanghai, was brought to our notice.

Enquiries made in Shanghai, however, failed to confirm this report.

Other information pointed to his close connection with Soviet Trade Representatives in Paris, whilst he was also strongly suspected of disseminating communist propaganda.

Lim Goan Liang arrived in Hongkong from Java on November 21, 1931 by the s.s."Tjibadak". During his stay in the colony he resided at the Hongkong Hotel and acted in a very suspicious manner.

On November 28, 1931 he sailed by the s.s. "President Adams" for Manila where it is said that he has connections with the Far Pacific Oil Co.

It is reported that he frequently travels between Java, Hongkong and Amoy, generally employing the J.C.J.Linie.

Reg.
Please file.
DBK. 3/11
YC.S.B.
Liu For your information please
AK. 3/11

E.I. 3 NOV 32

REGISTRY
S.B.D. 4953
11 1 32.

January 11 32.

Seaboard Confidential

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.4119 of December 7,1931, containing information regarding the activities of a Javanese named Lim Goan Liang, and to inform you that efforts made to confirm the report that this individual maintained connections with the Great China Co.Ltd and certain Russian trade representatives in Shanghai have proved abortive.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. 5003-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D. 2953
Section 2. Station, 8. 1. 32.
Date January 8, 1932

Subject (in full) Lim Goan Liang alias Liem Goan Lian.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* 2 B Ku. 9.

With reference to the attached letter of December 7, 1931 from the Netherlands Consulate General on the subject of a Java Chinese named Lim Goan Liang (Liem Goan Lian), deligent inquiries have failed to trace this individual in Shanghai. Furthermore there is no one known by this name at either the local branch of Centrosojus or the Great China Co. Ltd.

In event of any information regarding this individual being obtained a report will be duly submitted.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao, Letter please

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.4119.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.2953.
7. 12. 31.

SHANGHAI, 7th December 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the actions and intentions of a certain Java Chinese Lim Goan Liang (Liem Goan Lian) have given rise to suspicion on the part of Netherlands consular officials.

In the overseas edition of the Netherlands Indian newspaper "de Locomotief" of November 14th - 17th last an article appeared concerning this man and his connections with the Great China Co. Ltd. at Shanghai and certain Russian trade representatives there.

Other information, the source of which is unknown to me, points to close connections with Soviet trade representatives at Paris, while he is also suspected of being a propagandist for communist doctrines.

I am now informed that Lim Goan Liang arrived in Hongkong from Java per s.s."Tjibadak" on November 24th last. He stayed at the Hongkong Hotel and changed rooms there at least once. He seems to have acted in a very suspicious manner and carried a pistol under his coat.

He originally planned to sail for Manila on November 27th per s.s."Empress of Canada", but ultimately sailed per s.s."President Adams" on November 28th for that port, where he seems to have connections with the Pan Pacific Oil Co.

Liem Goan Liang usually travels between Java-Hongkong-Amoy per s.s."Tjibadak" and visited Amoy several times.

It

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

D.1. Kuh.
SBR 11/12

S2, For attention please
7:12:31

It seems unlikely that Liem will visit Shanghai in the very near future as he arranged for passage to Singapore, and has probably attended to his business in Manila during the stay in that port of the s/s "President Adams".

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

F 201
T-H. 2000-7-33

E.417

CENTRAL REGISTRY

FILE No. D 2754

SUBJECT:

Cairo Conference

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
Cairo Registry	
E 417	

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.B. & S.I. REGISTERED No. D. 2424

Sect. No. 2. Station.

Date December 1, 1931.

Subject (in full) Change of Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

It has been officially announced that the change of commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party will take effect from December 1, 1931.

Baron Captain Shibayama, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, to be the commanding officer of the H.I.J.M.S. "Hagi".

Baron Captain Sanematsu to be Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI and Registries,
Please note - and return Duce.
7:12:31

* Yes
Noted
7/12/31

9.12.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. S. D. REG. STN. S. D. 2956.
S. I. Station, 17.12.31.
Date December 16, 1931

Subject (in full) Meeting of "Conscience Group for National Salvation" members in Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Made by D.S.I. Moore *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, Supt.

With reference to the attached instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch, the opinion of the Commissioner of Police regarding the use of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by outsiders, was imparted to Mr. L.T. Chen, who stated that non-members of the organization were permitted to participate in the meeting on December 13 through a misunderstanding of his instructions. He has, however, issued a further instruction that participants in meetings on Y.M.C.A. premises must be members of the Association.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information

O. i/c Sp. Br.
16:12:'31.

17/12

18.12

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.1~~5000~~,

REPORT

Date December 15, 1931.

Subject (in full) Meeting of "Conscience Group for National Salvation" Members in Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Made by D.S.I. Moore *Forwarded by* The Robertson, Supt

In accordance with instructions contained in attached memorandum relating to a meeting of "Conscience Group for National Salvation" Members in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 201 Szechuen Road, on December 13, Mr. L.T. Chen, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. was interviewed during the morning of December 15 at his office in the Kincheng Banking Corp. Building, Kiangse Road.

Mr. Chen was apparently not familiar as to who held the meeting and as to what took place, and after a telephone conversation with one of the executive staff of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., stated that only about one-third of the attendance at the meeting on December 13, were members of the Y.M.C.A. The remainder, he declared, although outsiders were law abiding, and not at all likely to associate themselves with radical elements.

Moore

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

O/c S.B. — Commissioner of Police,
noted. Mr Chen Sir,
assured me that
he would not allow meetings Information
of outsiders - only members
of the Y.M.C.A. I think it
desirable that he should stick
to that course as far as
possible

Rowley
15/12

J. H. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
15:12:31.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 15.12.31 193

To D.S.I. Moore

Please see Mr. Chen,
ymca, Szechuen Road,
& enquire if meeting
held on the "Y" premises
on the afternoon of
Dec. 13 was confined to
members of the ymca.

HB

Extract from Intelligence Report of 14.12.31.

Some 80 members of the "Conscience Group for national Salvation" at a meeting held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 201 Szechuen Road, between 2 and 5.15 p.m. December 13, decided to formally inaugurate the "group" in the Y.M.C.A. building, Szechuen Road, on December 20, and to join the "Citizens' National Salvation Conference" proposed by Waung Ching Wei.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 8: 12: 1931.

To ~~Commissioner of Police,~~

Sir,

Mr K. T. Chen, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. will call to see you at 11 a. m. to-day, Tuesday, December 8.

File

J. P. Gueiro
O. i/c Sp. Br.
8:12:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2956.
Date. 9. 12. 31.

FRENCH
EXTRACTS FROM ~~XXXXX~~ POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

December 7, 1931

MEETING OF VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES.

At 7 p.m. yesterday fifty persons representing 30 local public bodies including the North-East Fellow Provincials Association in Shanghai, the Association of Returned Students from Japan, the Union of Rickshaw Coolies, the Union of Wharf coolies of Japanese Shipping Companies, the Union of Newspaper Distributors, the Union of Hotel Porters, the Association of "Alarm Clocks", the People's Committee of "Advance", etc., held a meeting at Y.M.C.A., 201 Szechuen Road. Chen Nee Lung, representative of the North-East Fellow Provincials Association in Shanghai, presided. The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That a body to be known as "The Grand Anti-Japanese Association of the Chinese People " be formed.
(2) That an Executive Committee of 15 members be appointed.
(3) That the question of general strike of workers, merchants and students be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration.
(4) That a circular be issued protesting against the Nanking Government and the Canton Government.
(5) That a telegram be sent to the League of Nations rejecting the recognition of Dr. Alfred Sze.
(6) That a circular be issued requesting students throughout the country to go on strike as a protest against the arrest of Peiping students at Nanking.
(7) That an "Execution Group" be organized for the purpose of assassinating members of the Anti-Japanese Committee who betrayed the people.
(8) That a general meeting be held at the Recreation Ground at West Gate at 1 p.m. December 13.in order to organize a big demonstration.
(9) To overthrow the Committee Opposing Japan which is under the control of the Central Government.

The meeting terminated at 11.20 p.m.

Amongst those present at the meeting were a large number of communists. The members of the newly elected executive committee will hold a meeting at Y.M.C.A. this morning.

The representatives of the merchants and of the large labour unions in Shanghai, including the Postal Workers Union, the Union of Workers of the Electricity and Waterworks Companies at Nantao and Chapei, did not attend the above meeting because General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, and Chao Lih Ts, Secretary to General Chiang Kai Shek, had approached Yu Yah Ching, Wong Shao Lan as well as Loh Ching Sz, a postal worker, who is also an influential member of the Postal Workers Union.

9.12.

FLASH NO. 1

D - 2960

D - 2961

D - 2962

File No. D. 2960.

SUBJECT

Quest of 4 communists at
No 1214 Hart Rd on 15/12/31
on behalf of Soviet Union Authorities

Political Section

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 26/9/ 19 32 F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. 4481-4

2960

Reg. No. 67289 Stn. B/ell Procurator Ng Judge Zau, Kuh

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 1.

Proceedings

Mr. T.S.Lea appeared for the police.

Mr.Lea:- The property in this case was seized at No.1814 Hart Rd. & 420 when certain persons were arrested for communist activities & handed over to S.P.S.B. The property has been stored at B/ ell station since 16/12/31 & the police ask that an order be made for the disposal of same & the charge sheet be endorsed to that effect.

Decision.

. . . . . .

A. /G.

Charge Sheet marked in Chambers. 17/1/33.

C

To be brought to Court for safe keeping.

S2. For attention and please pass Registry File.

21: 1: 33.

Called

I. 2. 23/1/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C & S. B. REGISTR
No. D 2960.
Date 16/5/32

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 6, regarding the arrest of an alleged communist Yu Ai Ling (俞爱林) at No.1214 Hart Road on the night of December 14/15, 1931 and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

President,

3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court.

逕覆者接准
貴院五月六日大函開於一
九三一年十二月十四五日在车
赫德路二一四号捕獲共產
嫌疑犯俞愛林一案已悉
特此函复即希
查照為荷此致
江蘇高等第三分院院長

特務處長
代警務部長 祈文司

五月十六日

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-I-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 2960
14 5 32

Special Branch S. A ~~Station~~

Date ~~May~~ 14, 1932

Subject (in full) Case against Yu Ai Ling

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, Supt.

Mr. Wang Oo Ching interviewed states that the 3rd Branch of the High Court in the French Concession has held a trial of the case against Yu Ai Ling and has remanded the case sine die.

Mr. Wang will telegraph to Nanking asking that the prisoner be transferred back to the Military Court there.

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Please reply the 3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court stating that the matter is receiving attention.

14:5:32

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY
S. I. Station
No. D 2960.
Date May 12, 1932.
Date 13 / 5 / 32

Subject (in full) Case against Yu Ai Ling

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, Supt.

Yu Ai Ling was wanted by the Nanking Authorities on a charge of being a member of the Kiangsu Communist Provincial Government. He was arrested by the Bubbling Well Police on Dec. 14, 1931 and handed over to the Defense Commissioner who sent him to Nanking. In December 1931 Chiang Kai-shek resigned and the Military Court attached to his office was abolished. Yu Ai Ling was consequently transferred to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow. There he was detained until about March 1932 when owing to the impending danger to Soochow during the recent hostilities the prisoner was transferred to the 3rd Branch of the High Court in the French Concession. How this was arranged is not known but evidently the Soochow Court has lost the file of this case and thinking that it originates from Shanghai sent the prisoner to the French Concession. The case against Tsai Fee has nothing to do with Yu Ai Ling. Rumours are current that Yu Ai Ling is endeavouring to secure his release from the French Court. If desired, I shall ascertain from Wang Oo Ching as to how the case stands at present and to discover whether he can arrange to have the man sent back to Nanking.

B

A

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Supt. Tan,
Please do as suggested at "A".
Reference "B", please consult to Wang Oo Ching possibility of prisoner having been sent by mistake to French Concession.
T.R.G.
12:5:32.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 12 1932

To Supt Lan,

Please ascertain how the case the Chinese Authorities v. Yui Ah Ling stands at present, and how it comes about that the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court (French Concession) is inquiring about his case.

WL

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section C.I.D. S. B. B. Station

REPORT

File No. 2960

Date May 12, 1932

13/5/32

Subject (in full) Despatch dated May 6, 1932, from the 3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court (French Concession) addressed to Bubbling Well Station re: Arrest of Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林) alias Yui Oen Ling(俞安林).

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross.

With reference to the despatch dated May 6, 1932, from the 3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court, on the subject of one Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林), I have to report that on December 9, 1931, a letter was received from Captain Teng Ching Min(鄧警銘), Chief Intelligence Officer of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, requesting the Settlement Police to make investigations regarding one Ai Ling(愛林), native of Ningpo, employed as a brass-smith at the Tramway Depot, Hart Road, who had been implicated by a communist named Hsu Wei San(許畏三) as being the "Chairman of the Communist General Labour Union". Hsu, who was formerly connected with the "Federation of Labour Unions", a communist organ, was arrested by the Soong Wu Military Authorities at No. 70 Chuan Zoen Li(存善里), Jessfield, O.O.L. on December 8, 1931.

During the night of December 14/15, 1931, Yui Ai Ling (俞愛林)together with a female named Wang Yeu Tseng(王月貞) alias Dong Sih Lai(唐雪蘭) were brought to Bubbling Well Station from No. 1214 Hart Road in the custody of a police officer acting on a report received from a tenant at this address that they were suspicious characters. On the early morning of December 15, the late Wong Ping(王斌), Detective of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, called at Bubbling Well Station and identified Yui Ai Ling as being identical with the person who formed the subject of Captain Teng's letter and that he was wanted by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of propagating communism, and the female as being the wife of Lau Wong(老王) alias Liu Ching San(刘金山) alias Wong Ching San(王金山), another notorious communist, who, it subsequently transpired, had absconded from No. 1214 Hart Road during the night of

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

December 14. Lau Wong, who is reported to be the "Secretary of the Communist Section of the Shanghai Municipal Workers' General Union", is also wanted by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of communist activities. As a result of a watch maintained at the latter address, Liu Kwei Yuan(刘癸園), elder brother of Lau Wong(老王), also a communist, and a female named Sung Wong Sz(孫王氏) were arrested while entering the premises later in the day (December 15).

On December 15, Yui Ai Ling's(俞愛林) home at No. 216 South Chengtu Road was accordingly searched on the authority of a warrant, and a note book containing pencilled notes relating to accounts of the "General Labour Union" and the "Municipal General Federation" was seized.

In the room at No. 1214 Hart Road, which was hurriedly vacated by Lau Wong(老王), an account book containing the following significant items showing Yui Ai Ling's connections with the Party was seized:-

"1/8 Received from Lien Kyi(联记) (?Federation of Labour Unions) through Oen Ling(安林), $100.

"3/9 Received from Lien Kyi(联记), through Oen Ling(安林), $80. "

Further investigations revealed that Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林) had rented, on behalf of Lau Wong, a dwelling house at No. 10 Wai Ying Lee(槐蔭里), off Wuting Road. Enquiries at this address showed that Lau Wong had resided there together with his wife from August 15 to December 5, 1931. An agreement of lease in the name of Yui Oen Ling(俞安林) was subsequently obtained by the Police; and Liu Kwei Yuan(3rd accused), according to his own statement, had lived at No. 10 Wai Ying Lee, Wuting Road,

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

for about two months prior to his removal to 420 Wuting Road. A search of Liu's quarters at 420 Wuting Road, also made on December 15, resulted in the finding of a large quantity of pro-Communist books in the English and Chinese languages.

Upon being brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 16, 1931, all accused with the exception of the 4th, an elderly Chinese female who was released, were ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

Points implicating Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林) alias Yui Oen Ling(俞安林) are tabulated hereunder:-

1) Implicated by Hsu Wei San(許畏三), a communist formerly connected with the "Federation of Labour Unions", who was arrested by the Soong Wu Military Authorities, to the effect that Yui Ai Ling is the Chairman of the General Labour Federation, a Communist organ.

2) The finding at his home at No. 216 South Chengtu Road, of a note book containing notes relating to accounts of the "General Labour Union" and "Municipal General Federation", communist organizations.

3) The finding at No. 1214 Hart Road of an account book containing entries relating to the receipt of money from the Federation through "Oen Ling"(安林), an alias of Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林).

4) The renting of premises No. 10 Wai Ying Li(槐蔭里) off Wuting Road on behalf of Lau Wong(老王), a notorious communist wanted by the Chinese Authorities.

5) Admitted in his statement to the Police as having ~~first made~~ the acquaintance of Lau Wong(老王) in Canton about 11 years ago and having had dealings with him in May, 1931, in Shanghai.

Re: renting of 10 Wuting Rd.

Officer i/c S. B.

D. I.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, May 13, 1932.

To Officer i/c Special Branch,

An examination of the Noulens documents has been made but none of the names contained in the attached report can be traced. The person in charge of Trade Union work, according to Noulens papers, was at that time, Lo Fo-tien and the man engaged in propaganda work among tram-way workers was Jui Fei.

D. I.

13:5:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY

Section 2, S. B. xxxxxx
No. D 2960.
May 12, 32
Date 12/5/32

Despatch dated May 6, 1932, from the 3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court (French Concession) addressed to Bubbling Well Station re: Arrest of Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林) alias Yui Oen Ling(俞安林).
// and D. I. Ross.

With reference to the despatch dated May 6, 1932, from the 3rd Branch Kiangsu High Court, on the subject of one Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林), I have to report that on December 9, 1931, a letter was received from Captain Teng Ching Min(鄧警銘), Chief Intelligence Officer of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, requesting the Settlement Police to make investigations regarding one Ai Ling(愛林), native of Ningpo, employed as a brass-smith at the Tramway Depot, Hart Road, who had been implicated by a communist named Hsu Wei San(許畏三) as being the "Chairman of the Communist General Labour Union". Hsu, who was formerly connected with the "Federation of Labour Unions", a communist organ, was arrested by the Soong Wu Military Authorities at No. 70 Chuan Zoen Li(存善里), Jessfield, O.O.L. on December 8, 1931.

During the night of December 14/15, 1931, Yui Ai Ling (俞愛林)together with a female named Wang Yeu Tsong(王月宗) alias Dong Sih Lai(唐雪來) were brought to Bubbling Well Station from No. 1214 Hart Road in the custody of a police officer acting on a report received from a tenant at this address that they were suspicious characters. On the early morning of December 15, the late Wong Ping(王斌), Detective of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, called at Bubbling Well Station and identified Yui Ai Ling as being identical with the person who formed the subject of Captain Teng's letter and that he was wanted by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of propagating communism, and the female as being the wife of Lau Wong(老王) alias Liu Ching San(劉金山) alias Wong Ching San(王金山), another notorious communist, who, it subsequently transpired, had absconded from No. 1214 Hart Road during the night of

December 14. Lau Wong, who is reported to be the "Secretary of the Communist Section of the Shanghai Municipal Workers' General Union", is also wanted by the Chinese Authorities on a charge of communist activities. As a result of a watch maintained at the latter address, Liu Kwei Yuan(刘魁元), older brother of Lau Wong(老王), also a communist, and a female named Sung Wong Sz(宋王氏) were arrested while entering the premises later in the day (December 15).

On December 15, Yui Ai Ling's(俞爱林) home at No. 216 South Chengtu Road was accordingly searched on the authority of a warrant, and a note book containing pencilled notes relating to accounts of the "General Labour Union" and the "Municipal General Federation" was seized.

In the room at No. 1214 Hart Road, which was hurriedly vacated by Lau Wong(老王), an account book containing the following significant items showing Yui Ai Ling's connections with the Party was seized:-

"1/8 Received from Lien Kyi(联记) (?Federation of Labour Unions) through Oen Ling(安林), $100.

"3/9 Received from Lien Kyi(联记), through Oen Ling(安林), $80. "

Further investigations revealed that Yui Ai Ling(俞爱林) had rented, on behalf of Lau Wong, a dwelling house at No. 10 Wai Ying Lee(槐檐里), off Wuting Road. Enquiries at this address showed that Lau Wong had resided there together with his wife from August 15 to December 5, 1931. An agreement of lease in the name of Yui Oen Ling(俞安林) was subsequently obtained by the Police; and Liu Kwei Yuan(3rd accused), according to his own statement, had lived at No. 10 Wai Ying Lee, Wuting Road,

for about two months prior to his removal to 420 Wuting Road. A search of Liu's quarters at 420 Wuting Road, also made on December 15, resulted in the finding of a large quantity of pro-Communist books in the English and Chinese languages.

Upon being brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 16, 1931, all accused with the exception of the 4th, an elderly Chinese female who was released, were ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

Points implicating Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林) alias Yui Oen Ling(俞安林) are tabulated hereunder:-

1) Implicated by Hsu Wei San(许畏三), a communist formerly connected with the "Federation of Labour Unions", who was arrested by the Soong Wu Military Authorities, to the effect that Yui Ai Ling is the Chairman of the General Labour Federation, a Communist organ.

2) The finding at his home at No. 216 South Chengtu Road, of a note book containing notes relating to accounts of the "General Labour Union" and "Municipal General Federation", communist organizations.

3) The finding at No. 1214 Hart Road of an account book containing entries relating to the receipt of money from the Federation through "Oen Ling"(安林), an alias of Yui Ai Ling(俞愛林).

4) The renting of premises No. 10 Wai Ying Li(槐荫里) off Wuting Road on behalf of Lau Wong(老王), a notorious communist wanted by the Chinese Authorities.

5) Admitted in his statement to the Police as having first made the acquaintance of Lau Wong(老王) in Canton about 11 years ago and having had dealings with him in May, 1931, in Shanghai.

re: renting of 10 Wai Ying Li 2

Officer i/c S. B. D. I.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-I-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Bubbling well Station,

Date May 7, 19 32

Subject (in full) Station Reference File No. 70.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson Forwarded by

P.C. Comm Information and instructions # 7/5

Sir,

On the 14/15-12-31 four persons named Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭), Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林), Liu Kwan Yuan (劉寬園) and Sung Vong Sz (陳馮氏) were arrested on suspicion of being involved in Communistic activities.

On the 16-12-31 a representative of the Soong Wo Garrison Authorities applied for them to be handed over, when they appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court. The first three named were handed over, and the fourth released, on that date. We received no further information as to how they had been disposed of until the 4-5-32 when a letter was received from the 3rd. Branch Kiangsu High Court (Frenchtown) applying for further particulars regarding the case. This letter, together with translation, is herewith attached to the case file, and forwarded for instructions or disposal.

A.C. (Sp Br) For disposal please

K.M.B. A.C. 9 MAY 1932

H.T. Widdowson.

D.S.I.

$2, For attention. Please consult with me after you have gone into this matter.

H.J.Y. 9:5:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Bubbling Well Station

Report

Date May 7, 1932.

Subject (in full) Station Reference File No. 70.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities

Made by D.S.I. Widdowson forwarded by

Sir,

On the 14/15 -12-31 four persons named Deng Shih Lan (鄧雪蘭), Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林), Liu Kw n Yuan (劉寬園) nd Sung Vong Sz (陳通氏) were arrested on suspicious of bein involved in Communistic activities.

On the 16-12-31 a representative of the Soongwo Garrison Authorities applied for him to be handed over, when they appeared before the Shanghai Special District Court. The first three named were handed over, and the fourth released, on that date. We received no further information as to how they had been disposed of until the 7-5-32 when a letter was received from the 3rd. Br nch Kiangsu High Court (Frenchtown) applying for further particulars regarding the cas . This letter, together with translation, is herewith attached to the case file, and forwarded for instructions or disposal.

Widdowson

D.S.I.

D.C.Crime

Information and instruction

H. 7/5

S 2,
For attention. Please consult with me after you have gone into this matter.

T.B.Given
9.5.32.

A.C.(Sp.Br.)
For disposal please

KMB.
D.C.
9th.May 1932.

(Copy)

TRANSLATION OF A DESPATCH LETTER DATED 6-5-32

ADDRESSED TO THE BBUBLING WELL POLICE STATION

FROM THE 3RD. BR NCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT.

With reference to the case against Tsar Fee et al, tried in this Court on suspicion of "Endangering the Republic", one of the accused named Yu Ai Ling st tes the he was admitted to Gaol by mistake, as he was only a guarantor to Liu Ching Sung in leasing a house, and that he was not arrested, but surrendered to the Police with Wong Hao Tsung on the 15-12-31.

This Court is unable to believe this statement unless it is reliably confirmed, therefore I hereby ask you to inform us, whether the above statement is genuine or not, at your earliest convenience.

(Chopped) President Liang Zung Jih.

Translation of a Despatch Letter dated 6-5-32, addressed to the Bubblingwell Police Station, from the 3rd. Branch Kiangsu High Court.

With reference to the case against Tsar Fee et al, tried in this Court on suspicion of "Endangering the Republic"; one of the accused named Yu Ai Ling states that he was admitted to Gaol by mistake, as he was only a guarantor to Liu Ching Sung in leasing a house, and that he was not arrested, but surrendered to t he Police with Wong Hao Tsung on the 15-12-31.

This Court is unable to believe this statement unless it is reliably confirmed, therefore I hereby ask you to inform us, whether the above statement is genuine or not, atyour earliest convenience.

(Chopped) President Liang Zung Jih.

S.B.-D.2960

S. B. REGISTRY
D. 2960.
23. 12. 31.

December 22, 31.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements of Wong Yeu Tseng (王月清) alias Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭), Yu Eu Ling (俞亞林) alias Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林) and Lieu Kwei Yuen (刘宛圓) who were arrested on December 15, 1931, at Chinese dwelling No.1214 Hart Road, 216 South Chengtu Road and outside 1214 Hart Road, respectively, on a charge of propagating communism, together with lists of communist literature seized at these addresses.

On December 16, 1931 they were ordered to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military Headquarters together with the literature seized.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Sp.Br.),
for Commissioner of Police.

Monsieur le Directeur

des Services de Police,

French Concession.

Encl. 8.
23/12/31 N.P.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

29

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 22, 19 31

Subject (in full) Case against Wong Yeu Tseng (王月曾), Yu Eu Ling (俞宏林) and Lieu Kwei Yuen (刘巍圆) charged with propagating communism.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.B.Ku D.I.

Regarding the case against Wong Yeu Tseng (王月曾) alias Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭), Yu Eu Ling (俞宏林) alias Yu Ai Ling (俞爱林) and Lieu Kwei Yuen (刘巍圆) who were arrested on December 15, 1931 at Chinese dwelling No.1214 Hart Road, 216 South Chengtu Road, and outside No.1214 Hart Road respectively, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on December 16, when they were ordered to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to these individuals, lists of communist literature seized, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D R A F T

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements of Wong Yeu Tseng (王月貞) alias Dong Shih Lam (唐雯蘭), Yu Eu Ling (俞安林) alias Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林) and Lieu Kwei Yuen (刘窺園) who were arrested on December 15, 1931, at Chinese dwelling No.1214 Hart Road, 216 South Chengtu Road and outside 1214 Hart Road respectively, on a charge of propagating communism, together with lists of communist literature seized at these addresses.

On December 16, 1931 they were ordered to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military Head uarters together with the literature seized.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

File Copy

DRAFT

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for your information tabulated statements of Wong Yeu Tseng (王月曾) alias Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭), Yu Eu Ling (俞安林) alias Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林) and Lieu Kwei Yuen (刘窺園) who were arrested on December 15, 1931, at Chinese dwelling No.1214 Hart Road, 216 South Chengtu Road and outside 1214 Hart Road respectively, on a charge of propagating communism, together with lists of communist literature seized at these addresses.

On December 16, 1931 they were ordered to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military Head uarters together with the literature seized.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner i/c Special Branch
for Commissioner of Police.

Directeur des Services de Police,
French Concession.

: Bubbling Well.

Wong Yeu Tseng (王有宗)alias
Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭)

Pootung : 22. Female.

From February 1931 to date of arrest (15.12.31)

From February 1931 to date of arrest (15.12.31)

Nil

Nil

1214 Hart Road.

Pootung, Shanghai.

7 a.m. 15.12.31
1214 Hart Road.

Offence against the ~~Internal~~ Security of the State.

Handed over to the Soong Wu Military Authorities on 16.12.31.

While making investigation into the whereabouts of one Lau Wong (老王) alias Lieu Kyung-san (刘景山), for whose arrest on a charge of being an active communist a warrant has been issued by the Shanghai Special District Court, the Municipal Police on December 15 arrested the accused, wife of the missing man following the seizure of a small quantity of communist literature in her home at 1214 Hart Road.

: Bubbling Well.

Yu Eu Ling (俞安林) alias
Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林)

Ningpo. : 34. Male (Married)

Ten years.

Ten years.

Brass fitter.

Shanghai Tramway Depot, Hart Road.

216 South Chengtu Road.

Shao Kong Village (蕭江鎮), Ningpo.

7 a.m. 15.12.31
216 South Chengtu Rd.

Offence against the Internal Security of the State.

Handed over to the Soong Wu Military Authorities on 16.12.31.

While making investigation into the whereabouts of one Lau Wong (老王) alias Lieu Kyung-san (刘金山), for whose arrest on a charge of being an active communist a warrant has been issued by the Shanghai Special District Court, the Municipal Police on December 15 arrested the accused following the seizure of a notebook containing an account of monies received from the Federation of Labour Unions in his home at 216 South Chengtu Road.

: Bubbling Well.

Lieu Kwei-yuen (刘寇園)

Kiangsi : 33. : Male.

From March 1931 to date of arrest (15.12.31)

From March 1931 to dat of arrest (15.12.31)

Unemployed, (ex-teacher)

Nil

420 Wuting Faung (武定坊),
Ferry Road.

Kiangsi.

7.45 a.m. 15.12.31
Outside 1214 Hart Road.

Offence against the Internal~~ism~~ Security of the State.

Handed over to the Soong Wu Military Authorities on 16.12.31.

Following the arrest of Wong Yeu Tseng (王幼曾) alias Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭) and ~~Wan~~ Yu Eu Ling (俞安林、) alias Yu Ai Ling (俞愛林), the Municipal Police apprehended the accused, said to be a brother of the absconded Lau Wong (老 王) outside 1214 Hart Road. A search of his home at 420 Wuting Faung, Ferry Road, revealed a large quantity of communist literature.

List of documents etc. seized at No. 1214 Ka Zoh Zhang(合泰坊), Hart Road at 7.30 a.m. December 15, 1931.

1) One account book recording various sums of money received from "Lien 聯 " (? the Federation of Labour Unions).

2) "Statement of Account of the 'Kuai Ji Yi' for October" (? Expenses incurred by the Kuai Ji Yi Employees' Union).

3) One envelope addressed to "Wong Tsiou Yen(黃秋燕), c/o Mr. Kwo Kwei(郭 貴), Zoh Hwa Dispensary(大 華), Foochow Road, Shanghai", dated Dec. 11. Printed on the envelope: "Mr. Liu Pei Hwa's Office(劉佩華), Hsien Wei Kwo(縣衛郭), Telegram, Nienguan."

4) One piece of paper bearing the following address: Chen Ka Shing(陳家興), c/o Liu Yen Young(劉有榮), 48 Yao Shing Shun Yee(宝興新里), Yao Shing Road(宝興路), Shanghai.

5) One Post Office Receipt No. 31231 for registered article addressed to Yeh Yui Sz(谈鸿时), Changsha.

6) One Post Office Receipt No. 9025 for $5. sent to Changsha by money order.

7) One Retired Soldiers' Certificate issued to "Clerk Wong Ching Hwa(黃 景 華)" to enable him to travel from Kaifong to Shanghai, dated November 30, 1931. Chopped: Office of Staff Officers of the Military Headquarters of the Southern Route Bandit Suppression Army Group.

8) One Consultation Card issued by the Women's Clinic of the Chinese Red Cross General Hospital, Avenue Haig, to Wong Yeh Tsung(王 月 貞). Clinic No. 33465, dated July 16,1931.

9) Photograph of a young Chinese and a girl, with Chinese characters written on the reverse side: "To Brother Tsiou Hoong(卡大 鴻) and sister-in-law Sieu Lian(秀 蓮). From Pei Hwa(佩 華) and Ming Hwa(明華) on the occasion of betrothal, 1.5.30."

10) One book entitled "General Principles of Communist International" (Communistic)

11) One letter addressed by "Pei(佩)" to his "Brother Tsiou Hoong (卡大 鴻)" stating that he is incompetent to accept the position of business manager of a dispensary to be established in Eastern Chekiang by his brother's employer and suggesting that it would be ~~xxxxxxx~~ profitable to run a food shop at his place.

12) One book entitled "Popoff's Historical Conditions for the period from the Democratic Revolution of Capitalistic Classes to the Revolution of the Proletarian Classes".

13) One book entitled "History of China's Revolutions from 1925 to 1927" (Communistic).

14) 6 letter papers of the Zoh Hwa(大華) Dispensary, 85 Foochow Road, bearing the rubber stamp in English and Chinese: "上海大華藥房 Standard Drug Co., Ltd., Shanghai".

15) 3 blank cheques of the Savings Department of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank.

16) Badge No. 3 of the Government Property Office of the Kiangsi Finance Bureau.

17) 7 keys.

Translation of Extracts from an Account Book (Item 1 of list of documents seized) seized at No. 1214 Ha Tah Faung, Hart Road at 7.30 a.m. December 15, 1931.

1/8	Received from "Lien Kyi 聯記"(? Federation of Labour Unions)	$100. ---through Oen Ling(安林).
17/8	Received from "Lien Kyi "	$40.
20/8	Received from "Lien Kyi "	$50.
24/8	" " " "	$40.
	" " " "	$30.
	" " " "	$20.
	" " " "	$50.
1/8	Paid Shan(山) for a Pass	$12.
2/8	" Tea Party for Federations of Electricity Employees and Ricsha Coolies.	$ 5.
3/8	Paid No. 92 house rent	$5. and $4.
	Paid Foh Kung(福根)	$2.
	Paid Tsang Sz (曾 の)	$1.
6/8	Paid Tsang Zao Ling(曾紹林)	$5.
	Paid Ang Sung(杏生)	$10.
	" " "	$3.
	Paid rent for Ricsha Coolies' school, through Foo(輔)	$10.
8/12	Paid Ang Sung(杏生)	$10.
15/8	Paid Yui Fee(余飛)	$1.
	Charge for removal of house	$2.50.
14/8	Paid Shan(山) for House Rent	$13.
20/8	Hotel charge	$2.
	Paid Ang Sung(杏生)	$5.
	" Yui Fee (余飛)	$10.
20/8	" Yui Fee (余飛)	$12.
26/8	Paid Shan(山) for living expenses	$18.
28/8	Paid Yui Fee(余飛)	$12.
	" Ang Sung(杏生) for house rent.	$9.
3/9	Received from "Lien Kyi", through Oen Ling(安林)	$80.
4/9	Received special expenses	$20.
6/9	" " " through Chao(趙).	$20.
11/9	Received from "Lien Kyi" through Chao(趙)	$80.
16/9	Received from "Lien Kyi" (paid to Ang(杏 " by Chao" 趙 ")	$50.
24/9	" " "	$75.
3/10	Received from "Lien Kyi"	$40.
	Ditto	$20.
6/10	Received through Chao	$25.
12/10	" " "	$100.
24/10	Received through Bing (予)	$50.
26/10	Received through Mang Chao(孟趙)	$30.

Translation of a statement of accounts entitled "Statement of Accounts of the 'Municipal' for October", seized at 1214 Ha Tah Faung, Hart Road, on December 15,1931.

1) House Rent

1.	Standing Committee	$13.00.
2.	Lao Wong(老王)	$13.00.
3.	Ang Sung(杏生)	8.50.
4.	Faung(方)	$10.00.
5.	Zau Woo(趙和)	7.00.
6.	Small Moh Bee(小麻皮)	$10.00.
		$61.50.

2) Living expenses

1.	Lao Wong(老王)	$15.00
2.	Ang Sung(杏生)	$15.00
3.	Lao Faung(老方)	$15.00
4.	Zau Woo(趙和)	$15.00
5.	Foo Chung(輔君)	$10.00.
6.	Lau Tah Boo(老大婆)	$12.00.
		$82.00

3) Propaganda expenses

1.	Municipal employees	7.00
2.	Riesha [illegible]	1.00
3.	Bus [illegible]	1.00
		$ 9.00

4) Locomotion

1.	Lao Wong(老王)	8.00
2.	Ang Sung(杏生)	5.00
3.	Zao Woo (趙和)	6.50
4.	Lao Faung(老方)	5.00
5.	Telephone	2.50
		$27.00

5) Miscellaneous expenses

1.	Newspaper & stationery	4.40
2.	Tea and lunch	19.70
3.	Expenses incurred by Lao Tah Boo(老大婆) for removal.	3.00
		$27.10

6) Special Expenses

1.	Mimeograph	$25.00	
2.	Lodging House	$10.60	
3.	Eastern Shanghai Telephone School	7.00	
4.	Tsang Zao Ling(曾兆林)	4.00	
5.	Tan Yui Sz(陳雨時)	5.20	
6.	French Tram.	5.00	
7.	British tram.	8.00	
8.	Riesha House rent(? (Rent for Riesha Coolies' Union)	6.00	(Kashing Road)
	Ditto, Sinza district	11.00	
	Ditto, Tien Pao Li (天宝里)	4.00	
	Total	$85.80.	

Grand total $292.40.

Search of Yui Ai Ling's home, 316 South Chungtu Road, at 1 p.m. December 18, 1931.

No communistic literature was seized except a small note book containing pencilled notes relating to accounts.

The following is a translation:-

General Labour (Union)

Received	? men's living expenses----	$30.00
"		$10.00

Nov. 29.

Received		$30.00
1. (Dec. 1 ?)	Received	$10.00
2. (Dec. 2 ?)	Received	$10.00.
	Received from Lao Deu (Old man)	1.00.

Payments to "Municipal Middle" (? Federation of Municipal Workers)

Oct. 23.	Paid	$30.00
	Paid	$10.00.
Nov. 29.	Paid	$30.00.
	Paid	$10.00
	Paid	$10.00.

	Rice	7.00
	Money club	16.00
	Money Club	6.00
Paid	Ah San(阿三)	4.00
	Food	3.00
	Rent	4.00

Preparatory Meeting on 20th. Wong Ching Sung(王生) and Sang Yien(尚賢).

List of Pro-Communistic Books seized from No. 430 Wuting Lee, Ferry Road, at Noon, December 15, 1931.

(Books in English)

1) One copy: Bukharin: Imperialism and World Economy.
2) One copy: The Soviet Union Looks Ahead, the five year plan for economic construction.
3) One copy: Bukharin, The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class.
4) One copy: Yakovlev: Red Villages.
5) " " Max Beer: Social Struggle and Thoughts.
6) " " " " : The Life and Teachings of Karl Marx.
7) " " Ryazanoff: The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.
8) " " Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.
9) " " Dun: Soviet Trade Unions.
10) " " Borders: Village Life Under the Soviets.
11) " " Wilson: The New Schools of New Russia.
12) " " Smith: Woman in Soviet Russia.
13) " " Laidler and Thomas: New Tactics in Social Conflict.

(Books in Chinese).

14) Socialism and Social Movement, part 1 and 2.
15) Marx: Economical Critics.
16) Bukharin: Economic Theory of the Leisure Class.
17) The development of Chinese Capitalism.
18) Mah Chi Ming: International Imperialism.
19) General Principles of Economy (Translation from Japanese).
20) History of Soviet Diplomatic Dealings.
21) The Explorer (Novel).
22) Koresh: Philosophical Foundation of New Society.
23) Labour Economy.
24) Chinese Community and Chinese Revolution, by Du Shi Sung.
25) Textbook of social science, Argumentation.
26) A Treatise on Social Science (Translation from Japanese).
27) History of Chinese Revolution.
28) Russian literature.
29) Soviet Women and Peasants.
30) Materialism (translation from Japanese).
31) Imperialists and Petroleum.
32) Two copies: The World Monthly.
33) The International Monthly, Vol. 1 issue No. 1.
34) Diplomatic Dealings of American Imperialists.
35) History of the Taiping Revolution.
36) Currency and Capitalism (Translation from Japanese)
37) History of Chinese Revolutions from 1925 to 1927.
38) Marx: The Poverty of Philosophy.
39) La-di-kuh: History of Chinese Revolutionary Movements.
40) Outlines of Modern Economical Ideas.
41) Soviet Women.
42) Economical Organization of Soviet Russia.
43) Soviet Peasant Problems and Land Policy.
44) Life and Theory of Marx.
45) The Five Year Plan for Economic Construction.
46) New Schools in Soviet Russia.
47) Materialism and Sociology.
48) Chinese Labour Movement in 1929/30.
49) Lien-mah-kuh: After War.
50) Development of Socialism.
51) Social Development.
52) A study into Chinese Ancient Society.
53) Modern Sociology.
54) Soviet New Education.
55) The World Monthly, 1930 special issue.
56) The World Monthly, 5 different issues.
57) History of Chinese Socialism.
58) Chinese Revolutionary Literature.
59) Materialism and Religion.
60) Foreign diplomacy and Foreign Economic and politic l influence in China.

61) A Study into Chinese Social History.
62) Life of Marx.
63) Life of Marx and Engels.
64) Introduction to New Literature (Proletarian Literature).
65) Engels' Fee-Er-Fo-Har.
66) Soviet New Education.
67) The Students' Monthly (on Socialism).
68) History of Soviet Revolution.

(Books in Japanese)

69) Japanese translation of Werner Sombart Sozialismus und Soziale Bewegung.
70) Dictionary of Labour Terms.

Documents, Bank Passbooks, etc. seized at the same place.

71) Exercise book containing notes (in ink) on the history of Chinese revolutionary movements.

72) Letter addressed to Liu Kwen Yuan(刘宽园), 462 Rue Prelupt, French Concession, from Tsang Bei Soen(张蓑丞), Honan Reconstruction, expressing his inability to comply with Liu's request for a loan.

73) Love letter addressed to Yih "易" by Ching Yoong(卿雲).

74) Photograph of a young Chinese and his girl.

75) Passbook No. 21068 of the Savings Bank of the Wing On Company, in the name of Tsung Fyi(通记), showing a balance of $20.

76) Passbook No. 1200 of the Savings Department of the World Book Company, in the name of Zee Tsoen Yuin(徐瞻雲), leaving no balance.

77) One chop : "Zee Tsoen Yuin(徐瞻雲)".

78) One chop : Liu Kwei Yuan (刘宽园).

Copy. Correction 5/4729-32. CDD. Robertson Spec Branch.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 23/12/31 **19** **F. I. R. No.** ..... **& S. Stn. No.** 2260.

Reg. No. 5/4774/31 **Stn.** ..... **Procurator** Zung. **Judge** B. D. Soong, Kau.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31. 23.12.31.

Court No. 4.

A 1. Application by police for disposal of furniture [illegible] No.1214 Hart Road and 420 Kuting Road [illegible] been handed over to the [illegible] for confiscation on 16/1/31 for being connected.

Proceedings Mr T S Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr Lea :- There is some property left behind in these accused's houses, so we wish the Court to make an order for the disposal of it. The furniture is at No.1214 Hart Road and 420 Kuting Road.

Judge :- I remember, there is no furniture left behind by the accused.

Mr Lea :- There is some property. (Here Mr Lea read out the list of property to the Judge).

Judge :- Where is the property now.

Mr Lea :- It is at present in the Police Station.

Decision. To be temporarily kept in the station to await decision.

F.Boorman.

$2. Please complete and pass to Reg. Wpte.

23:12:31.

D.I. Kuh. K.I.V. DBK 28/2

Reg. Case still pending on 24/2/32. Ack noted. DBK. 24/2

Form No. 2.
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D. 2960.
SECTION 2 Station,
22.12.31.
Date December 11 1931

Subject (in full) Execution of Shanghai Special District Court Warrants Nos 3678 and 3681 in respect of one Lau Wong (老王), alias Lieu Kyung San (刘金山)

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* J.B.Ku. 31

With reference to the remo of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated December 11,1931,on the subject of one Lau Wong(老王) alias Lieu Kyung San (刘金山),against whom the above warrents were issued,I have to state that according to information in possession of the Soong Wu Military headquarters this individual is the" Secretary of the communist section of the Shanghai Municipal Workers' General Union".

Enquiries made at Alger & Co,No 5 Hongkong Road,agents for the house No 10 Wa Ying Li (枕霞里) off Muting Road,where Lau Wong formerly resided,show that one Yui Oen Ling(俞安林) was the registered tenant of this house from August 15 till December 5,1931,the rental being $ 32 per month. Wong Hao Tsung(王皓春) proprietor of the "Yoong Tai Han" money exchange,tobacco and food shop at No F.1422 Hart Road,went security for Yui Oen Ling.

On December 14 the Yong Tai Han shop was visited by members of the Special Branch on three occasions,with a view to eliciting information regarding Lau Wong's whereabouts,but Wong Hao Tsung,the proprietor of the shop, was absent in each instance. At about 5 p.m. the same day a note was left at the shop requesting Wong Hao Tsung to call at this office at 9 a.m. on December 15.

At about 2 a.m. on December 15 D.I.Ross received a telephone message from Bubbling Well police station to the effect that two Chinese,- one male and one female, were detained in connection with this affair.

From subsequent inquiries made by the staff of S.2 it was ascertained that house No 10 We Ying Li (槐蔭里) was rented by Yui Oen Ling on behalf of Lau Wong who for obvious reasons did not wish to rent the place in his own name.It appears

Form No. 2
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

that when Wong Hao Tsung received the note referred to above(at about 8 p.m.,14-12-31) he immediately showed it to Yui Cen Ling and demanded an explanation. The latter individual then admitted that he had never resided at No 10 Wa Ying Li,Wuting Road, but had rented the house in his name on behalf of Lau Wong,whom he had been in friendly terms with for a number of years. Yui then requested Wong to accompany him to the "Toong Ngoh Ky(1"(董玉記) tailor's shop,1214 Hart Road where Lau Wong was then occupying an upstairs front room together with his wife. On arrival at this address the matter was explained to Lau Wong by Yui,and it apears that the former, after reading the note,aroused his wife and together they started packing up their belongings preparing for a hurried departure.This action aroused suspicions of Dong ZU Ziang (董寿祥),proprietor of the tailor shop, who at 11.50 p.m. reported to the Bubbling Well Station regarding the suspicious behaviour of his tenants. Upon the arrival of the police it was found that Lau Wong had already absconded. His wife Wong Yeu Tseng(王玉貞)alias Dong Shih Lan (唐雪蘭) alias Tang Shih Lan (唐雪蘭) and Yui Cen Ling however were detained and D.I.Ross informed.

A visit made later to No 1214 Hart Road resulted in the arrrehension ,outside the said premises, of one LieuKwei Yuen(劉窺園),Lau Wong's elder brother,and a watch kept on the premises resulted in the arrest of a female named Sung Wong Sz (孫王氏).

Warrants were then obtained to search premises No 420 Wuting Faung,Wuting Road (武定坊) and 216 Iao Yu Faung(鎖裕坊) South Chengtu Road- residences of Lieu Kwei Yuen and Yui Cen Ling respectively. Both places were raided between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Form No. 2
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

on the same day. At the former place a quantity of communistic literature was seized, while a note-book containing pencilled notes relating to accounts paid to the " General Labour Union" and the " Municipal General Federation", was found at the latter address.

Yui Cen Ling was identified by Intelligence officer Wong Ling of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters as one Yu Ai Ling (俞 安 林) alias Ai Ling (愛 林), brass-smith employed at the Tramway Depot, Hart Road, wanted by the Chinese Authorities, who declare that he is an active communist and is " the Chairman of the Communist General Labour Union".

Lieu Kwei Yuen, Yui Cen Ling, Long Shih Lan, alias Tang Shih Lan, alias Wong Yeu Tseng (Lau Wong's wife) and Sung Wong Sz appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 16 when the first three were extradited to the Chinese Authorities together with the literature seized, while the fourth accused was released.

A. Prokofiev.

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Translation of guarantee bond and agreement of lease entered into between Yui Cen Ling and Soong Kee Co., ( ). Compradores & Algas etc., attached, the original having been returned.

Tabulated statements for information of French Police are being compiled.

Efforts to obtain a photo of Lau Wong are being continued.

Good

22.12.31. SBK 22/12.

C O P Y.

TRANSLATION OF GUARANTEE BOND.

The undersigned hereby undertakes to be the guarantor for Yui Oen Ling (俞安林) who has rented from your Co. house No.10 Wa Ying Lee (華盈里), Wuting Road, at the rental of $32 per month. The undersigned will assume full responsibility for the following matters on behalf of the guaranteed:-

1) Keeping rents in arrear and absconding.

2) Change of fittings inside or outside the house, but unable to return the original style.

3) Opium and gambling offences, prostitutes, robbers, and other lawless acts.

4) Illicit trade.

5) Sublet the house to others who commit the above offences.

Signed: Wong Hao Tsung (王浩春)

Chopped: Yoong Tsi Han (shop) (榮泰号)
South of Hart Road,
corner of Annam Road.

August 15, 1931.

Checked by
Chopped Yoong Tai Han (榮泰号)

AGREEMENT OF LEASE.

I rent your house at No.10 ~~xxxxxx~~ Wa Ying Lee, Wuting Road, at $32 per month. I will pay the rent in advance and observe your regulations printed on rent receipts. If I commit any violations, you may deal with me in any way as you please.

To Soong Kee Co. (松記公司)

Signed: Yui Oen Ling (俞安林)

August 15, 1931.

D I. Kon. D 4960.

"B"

Bubbling Well Station

December 20th, 1931.

The attached is lists of property which has been brought to this Station from the homes of the 1st accused Deng Shih Lan(鄧雪蘭) and 3rd accused Lou Kwan Yuan(劉桂園), who were handed over by the Shanghai Special District Area Court to the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Authorities on 16-12-31 for being communists.

An application is being made at the Shanghai Special District Court on 21-12-31 for disposal of the property.

D.S.

21/12

D. E. Ross.

December 20th, 1931.

Property confiscated from

420 Wuting Road	1214 Hart Road
1 Iron Bed	1 Chinese Wooden Bed
1 Wooden Coat Stand	1 Wooden coat Stand
1 leather suit case	1 Camp Bed
1 Rattan cane suit case	2 Wooden chairs
3 Wooden Stools	1 Cane Chair
2 " table (small)	1 Wooden cupboard (small)
1 Blue and green Blanket	1 Large wooden table
2 White and Purple Bedcover	1 small " table
1 pair white and Pink cotton pants	3 Wooden stools
1 " Grey cotton pants	2 leather suit cases
1 " Black cotton pants	1 Cardboard suit case
2 " white cotton pants	1 Pig skin Box
1 Brown and green cotton Jacket	1 white Blanket
1 Grey cotton long gown	1 grey "
1 White and Pink cotton Jacket	3 Red and white bed covers

3 Pillows

1 pair blue cotton pants

2 " blue & white cotton pants

2 " white and Red " pants

4 " white cotton pants

1 " Green & grey cotton pants

1 " blue silk pants

1 " foreign cream trousers

1 " " Navy blue "

15 white cotton Jackets

3 foreign Style Waistcoats

武定路四百廿号克公之器具一览

铁床 一只
木衣架 一座
皮箱 一只
藤衣箱 一只
木凳 三只
小木橦 二只
蓝绿色毯单 一条
紫白色被頭 二条
粉红白色布褲 一条
灰色褲 一条
黑色老布褲 一条
白老布褲 二条
棕绿色布短衫 一件
灰色长衫 一件
粉红白色布短衫 一件

赫德路四廿号克公器具及衣服等物如下

中国木床 一只
木衣架 一座
墨床 一只
木椅 二只
脚椅 一只
小木桌 一只
大木拉 一只
小木橦 一只
木枪 三只
皮箱 二只
木板箱 一只
铁皮箱 一只
白毡单 一条
灰色毡单 一条

红白色被頭 三条
枕頭 三個
蓝色布褲 一条
蓝白布褲 二条
红白布褲 二条
白布褲 四条
灰绿色布褲 一条
蓝色绸褲 一条
西式好白色褲 二条
蓝色海军褲 一条
白布短衫 三件
西式襯衫 三件

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

D 2960.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D 2960.
Section 2, Station,
Date December 18, 1931

Subject (in full) Shanghai Special District Court Warrant No.3779, issued on December 16, 1931.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross

In connection with the above mentioned warrant issued by Judge Hyui at the instance of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters for the arrest of one Lieu Kyung San (刘景山) alias Lau Wong (老王) on a chrge of propagating communism, I have to report that members of the Special Branch accompanied by Bubbling Well detectives and a representative of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, upon visiting this individual's address at 1214 Eh Tah Faung (合泰坊), Hart Road, were informed that Lieu had vacated the premises hurriedly some few hours previous.

A description of Lieu is as follows:-

Age about 40, height 5'5", medium build, round face, dark complexion, hair thin inclined to be curly in front, said to be a native of Chekiang, speaks Cantonese.

DB Ku -

D. I.

Copy of report together with warrant containing outstanding of above attached.

Officer i/c Special Branch. DBK 18/12

Warrant returned to Court. CRC 19/12/31.

江蘇上海特區地方法院
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

期日 Date December 16, 1931.

Nature of Document 文件內容

Warrant No. 3779 issued by Judge Hyui at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters.

Soong Wu Military Headquarters.
-v-
Lieu Kyung San alias Lau Wong.

Address:- 1214 E'h Tah Faung, Hart Road. (Upstairs).

Wanted by Soong Wu Military Headquarters for being a communist.

警員惠丁

S2, For attention please. 16/12/31.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

D 2960

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D. 2960.
Section D. Station,
21.12.31.
Date December 17, 1931.

Subject (in full) Shanghai Special District Court Warrants Nos.5780 and 5781.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. *Forwarded by* J.B.Ku. A.I.

Regarding the above mentioned warrants issued at the instance of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters for the arrest of Yui Oen Ling (俞 安 林) and Lieu Kwen Yoen (劉 寬 園), on a charge of propagating communism, I have to report that these two individuals were arrested by the Municipal Police on December 15, and transferred to the Chinese Authorities by order of the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 16. Certain incriminating literature found at their respective addresses namely: 430 Wuting Faung (武定坊), Ferry Road and 216 South Chengtu Road, was confiscated by the Court.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Copy of report together with warrant obtaining authorization attached.

Officer i/c Special Branch. J.B.Ku 18/12

18:12:31.

21.12

江蘇上海特區地方法院
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

期日 Date December 16, 1931.

Nature of Document 容內件文

Warrant No. 3780 issued by Judge Hyui at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters

Soong Wu Military Headquarters.
-v-
Yui Oen Ling

Address:- 216 Pau Yui Faung, Chengtu Rd.

Wanted by Soong Wu Military Headquarters for being a communist.

警員惠丁

S2, For attention please. 16:12:31

江蘇上海特區地方法院
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

期日 Date December 16, 1931.

Nature of Document 容內件文

Warrant No.3781 issued by Judge Hyui at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters.

Soong Wu Military Headquarters.
-v-
Lieu Kwen Yeen.

Address:- 420 Wu Ding Faung,
Wuting Road (downstairs)

Wanted by Soong Wu Military Headquarters for being a communist.

警員惠丁

S2, For attention please. 16:12:31

Communist Activity - Court Proceedings

Wong Yeu Tseng (王有貞) alias Tang Sih Lan (唐雪蘭, Yu Eu Ling (余宇林) alias Yu Ai Ling (余愛林, Lieu Kwei Yen (廖桂賢) and Sung Wong Sz (孫王氏) who were arrested on December 15 on a charge of propagating Communism (Vide I.R. 16/12/31) appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 16 when the first three accused were ordered to be handed over to the Soong Wu Military Headquarters, together with literature seized while the fourth accused was released.

5 copies. Spec Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 16/12/31 **19** **F. I. R. No.** ... **Stn. No.** A4481-4

Reg. No. 5/47229-32 **Stn.** B'Well. **Procurator** **Judge.** Soong, Doo & Kau.

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

C.I.D. S.S.D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2960.
18 12 31.

Dong Shih Lan ( ) Age 31. Female.
Yu Ai Ling ( ) " 34. Nitter.
Liu King Yuan ( ) " 38. Unemployed.
Sung Vong Sz ( ) " 45. Female.
alias
Vong Ying.

Charge

Application.

Application is hereby made for the handing over of the four accused who are wanted by the Shanghai & Kowsung Garrison Commander Corps on suspicion of being communists.

Proceedings

Mr. T. S. Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr. Lea :- I ask the case be heard in camera (granted). At 11.50 p.m. on 14/12/31 the tenant of the house at No.1214 Hart Road came to the B'Well Road Station and reported that the 1st accused who is his sub-tenant was packing up everything and was about to leave the premises without due course. The police went to this house and brought the 1st accused and 2nd accused to the station. At 7 a.m. on 15/12/31 the police got in touch with the detective Wong Hing of the Kiangsu Garrison Commander Corps and when he came to the station he identified the 2nd accused as the man who was wanted by them in connection with a case against Sinu Tsung. At 7/15 a.m. on 15/12/31 the police went in ent to 1214 Hart Road and found some books there. Later they saw the 3rd accused going to this house so they arrested him. He resides at 420 Kutine Road. At about 10 p.m. ~~on~~ the 4th accused was arrested by a watchman who was left there when he saw the 4th accused going to this premises. The 2nd accused resides at 217 Chengtu Road. He is a member of a tramcar employees Committe and he is the guarantor for the 1st accused when the latter rented the house, at 1214 Hart Road. One of the books which was found at 1214 Hart Road relates the accounts and in some of the said committe. The detective of the Garison Commander Corps is in Court and he wishes to hand over the accused to be tried with the other men already in their custody.

C.D.C.190 Corroborated.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for ..... 19 ..... F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. .....

Reg. No. ..... Stn. ..... Procurator ..... Judge .....

Fm. L. D. I Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No.2.

Det. [illegible]ing, of the Commander Corps:- ... an named Kyui

Yet ... who arrested on Je nfield and gave information which led us to the knowledge of 1 14 Hart ... 5 a.m. on 15/. /41 I received a telephone fro. the Sheffield Road Station to the effect that they had arrested the 1st and 2nd accused. I went to Station and there identified the 1st accused as one of the employees of the Chinese employees' co...ittee. The 2nd accused is the brother of Chiu Chin ... n. In addition the 1st accused tore up a photo which contains the 1st accused and her husband. I beg to supply the ... other ... of the first ... ccused as they are connected with the others already in our custody.

... .307 :- At 10 a.m. on 15/12/41 I arrested the 4th accused when she ... to 1214 Hart ...t.

1st accused :- I live at 1214 Hart ... . I moved to this house on 5/12/41. Chiu Chin ... an is my sweet ... rt. I do not know if he is a co...unist. I c...not read Chinese. Hart was ... in my room. The 2nd accused is a friend of my sweetheart and ... in the ...urrantor ... he rented the house. ... tore my ... photo at the ... tion. I do ... know ... Chiu is ...

3rd. accused :- I am a bras... smith employed by the ...rchal ...nway Co. ... a ... ber of the co...ittee ... a com...ist. A ... man named ... Chiang ... e to ... and re...tee me to be his guarantor in renting a house. ...ater I asked the owner of Yung Fai Shop to be his ...rantor. The account book in Court is not ...ine.

3rd accused :- I live at 480 ...ting Road. Chiu Chin ... an is my brother. I was arrested when I ... nt to visit my ... ther. ... st of books ... und in my house belong to a ... r named Ko ... ng Hue.

4th accused :- My husband's name is Chung Yuan. Last Friday, I met the 1st accused and she borrowed $2.00 from me. Yesterday I went to her house to collect money and was then arrested. I ... now

Understand a copy is available elsewhere, please ... by to Adam for Supts Burroughs Brooke

?

?

7

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for ..... 19 ..... F. I. R. No. ..... Stn. No. .....

Reg. No. ..... Stn. ..... Procurator ..... Judge .....

Fm. L. D. I. Revised 5-31. G. 100 m-5-31.

Sheet No. 3.

the 1st accused bec[illegible] ive[illegible] house last year on [illegible]eymou[illegible]oad.

[illegible]eol[illegible]ion

1st and 3rd accused to be bonded over to the respective of the Garrison Commander terms & stat[illegible] the medical pro-perty

4th accused die[illegible] no conviction [illegible]

D. B. (Special)

REGISTRY
D.2960
17. 12. 31.

Station Ref. No. 70

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

"B"

Bubbling Well
December 16th, 31

9a.m.-12noon

16-12-31

S.M.P. Court.

On 16-12-31 the four accused namely Tong Chih Kan (唐雪蘭), Yue Ai Ling(俞安齡), Liu Kuen Yuan(劉鯤源), and Sung Vong Sz(孫鴻氏)appeared before the S.M.P. Court. The Court sat in camera, and after hearing the evidence the Judge ordered that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused should be handed over to the Chinese Authorities, and the 4th accused be released.
The books, and documents seized were to be confiscated by the Court.

C.W. Gosling
D.P.S. 326.

L. Silewich S.
17/12

D. I. R.
17-12-31
17/12

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16:12: 193 1.

To S I,

Please see
and pass to S2
for further report
in due course.

YB

S2 should endeavour
to get an explanation
regarding the
expenditure mentioned
in the note book
D.I. Kuh.

16/12

D.I.P — 16.12.31

• Communist bases raided - four arrests

While making investigation into the whereabouts of one Lau Wong (老王) alias Lieu Kyung-san (劉慶山), for whose arrest on a charge of being an active communist a warrant has been issued by the Shanghai Special District Court, the Municipal Police on December 15 arrested Wong Yeu-tsing (王月青) wife of the missing man following the seizure of a small quantity of communist literature in her home at 1214 Hart Road. One Yu Eu-ling (俞乃林), residing at 216 South Chengtu Road, was also taken into custody, following the discovery at this address of a notebook containing an account of monies received from the General Labour Union. These arrests led to the apprehension of one Lieu Kuei-yuen (劉魁元), said to be a brother of the absconded Lau Wong outside 1214 Hart Road, revealed a large quantity of communist literature. A watch kept on 1214 Hart Road resulted in the arrest later in the day of a female named Sung Wong Sz (宋王氏).

F. 22 E.
G. 30m-1-31

SB Copy. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE & S. B. REGISTRY S. B. D. 2960 16. 12. 31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

Station reference no. 70.
Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

CRIME REGISTER No.

"B" Division.

Bubbling well Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

December 15, 19 31.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	(1) Dong Shih Lan (唐寶蘭), 22, Pootung, female, 1214 Hart Rd (2) Yu Ai Ling (俞步林), 34, Ningpo, 216 Chengtu Rd. (Hart Rd (3) Liu Kwan Yuan (刘寬源), 33, Jiangsi, 420 uting Road (4) Lung Yong Sz (陈=易氏), 45, Chenliang, female, Dong Ka (Loong
Arrested by	S.I. Ross & party Representative of Shui Koosung Garrison Com. Corps.
Date and place where arrest took place.	15-12-31, Hart Road
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested).	
Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

At 11.50p.m. 14-11-31, one named Dong Su Siang, tailor, residing at 1214 Hart Road reported to the Stn. to the effect that a man and woman who sublet two rooms over his shop at the above address were acting in a suspicious manner, having packed a number of suitcases and placed them in the alleyway outside the tailor's shop at 11.30p.m. prepared for a quick removal. F.P.S. McArdle and C.D.C. 192 were sent to make enquiries, they returned to the station at 12.30a.m. bringing with them a female named Dong Shih Lan (唐寶蘭) and a male named Yu Ai Ling (俞步林), it was found that the female was one of the sub-tenants, and was found by the above two officers to be in bed fully dressed when they visited the above address, while her husband was found to have absconded. The man Yang Tai Kan was also found at 1214 Hart Road, it appears that some time he acted as guarantor for the female and her husband when they took a house at 10 Wai-ying Li, uting Road, this man had in his possession a paper giving instructions to one named Dong Huo Tsung to call at the Special Branch Office, 18 Hankow Road at 9a.m. 15-12-31, it appears that this had been given to

D. I. R. 16. 12. 31. R.

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

Station Reference No. 70.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:-- 1 (Cont)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

ong Iuo feung by a S.I. detective, and he showed it to Yu Ai Ling, and afterwards to one named Iau ong (老王) the absconded man.

After making enquiries into the affair the undersigned informed D.I. Ross, Special Branch, and D.I. Ross accompanied by A.S.I. Prokofiev came to the station, and it was then found that the absconded man Iau ong was a Communist wanted by the Chinese Authorities. The female Dong Shih Lan stated that her husband Iau Ong had gone to see his brother, but could not say where this brother was residing. At 7a.m. 1st. Class Military Intelligence Officer ong Ping Shanghai and oosung Garrison Headquarters came to the station, and upon seeing Yu Ai Ling recognised him as being a Communist wanted by the Chinese Authorities, therefore he and the female Dong Shih Lan were placed under arrest. At 7.15a.m. D.I. Ross and party visited 1214 Hart Road to make enquiries, and at 7.45a.m. as the party were leaving the house to return to the station, a male Chinese who was from all intentions about to enter 1214 Hart Road suddenly turned, and hurried along the alleyway upon seeing the Police party, he was followed and arrested on suspicion in the alleyway, and brought to the station, where he gave his name as Liu Kwan Yuan (劉寬園), residing at 420 Wuting Road and it was found that he is an elder brother of the absconded man Iau ong. C.D.C. 327 was detailed to go to 1214 Hart Road and waited inside the building, and in event of any person visiting the place to question them. At 10.30a.m

F. 22F
G. 90m-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Station Reference No. 70. .....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:-- 1 (Cont) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

this S.B.C. brought to the station one female named Sung Yong Sz (宋容氏). Enquiries were made and she is suspected of being concerned in connection with Communist activities.

Search warrants were obtained to search the house of the 2nd. and 3rd. accused. At the house of the 2nd. accused no Communistic literature was found, except a small note book which contained pencilled notes relating to accounts paid to the General Labour Union and the Municipal Middle Federation. At the home of the 3rd. accused, a number of Communistic books were found, which were handed to the Special Branch.

Attached to this report is a list of the Communistic books, and statements made by the accused.

The 4 accused will be brought before the S.M.C. Court on the 16-12-31 when an application by the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Authorities will be made for them to be handed over.

16:12:31.

for D.P.S. 326.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Dong Shih Lan(唐雪蘭)aged 22 years.
native of Pootung taken by me D.C. Hunt
at B'well St'n on the 15-1-41 and interpreted by C.D.S. 10 .

States,

My name is Dong Shih Lan, I am a S/female, and native of Pootung, 22 years of age, and formerly resided in the "Tah Koo" Lee Village, Chun Soo, East Gate, and have resided at No. 12, Seymour Road since the end of February 1941. Until about 10 days ago, when I moved to, 1214, Hart Road. I am unable to read or write, and have never been educated. I was brought to Shanghai by my Sweetheart, named "Long Ching Lai, who resides at 1214, Hart Road. I have never participated in any work of a communistic nature, and know nothing, of the business of my Sweetheart, who provides me with the necessities of life. This is my true statement.

(Signed by) Dong Shih Lan.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Liu Kwan Yuan, aged 35 years native of Tai Fu Hsien, Kiangsi taken by me C.I.C. 192 at B'dell Rd. on the 17-12-31 and interpreted by xxxxxxxx Y.S. Wu.

states;

I am unemployed and reside at No. 429 Yuting Rong, Yuting Road. I graduated from a Middle School in my native country. In January in the 18th. year of the Republic (1929) I came to Shanghai to find a friend named Tong Foh Tou. He was living at Chengtu Road (No. unknown). As I failed to locate him, I returned Home in Kiangsi. In March in the 20th. year of the Republic (1931), owing to the bandits trouble, I came to Shanghai and lived at 875 Avenue Road, where I stayed for 5 months, and then I removed to No. 10 Tai-ying Li off Yuting Road. At the latter address, I lived for about 4 months, until I again removed to 420 Yuting Rong off Yuting Road. My expenses are partly supplied by my father in Kiangsi, and some I borrowed from a friend named Tsang Lih Kwe, who is a Governmental official at Saichow-fu, Hunan. I am not interested to any political party and have no previous conviction. I know Tong Yung Tan who resided in the same house with me at No. 10 Tai-ying Li, Yuting Road and now he resides at 1214 Hart Road. This morning I was to go to find him there, when I was arrested.

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Vong Sz( )alias Vong Ying,aged 45 native of Ong Sing Shih, Chekiang taken by me D.S. Barton at B'well St'n on the 15-12-31. and interpreted by C.D.I. Yan.

States,

Sung Vong Sz( )age 45, native of Ong Sing Shih, Chekiang, arried female and resides at No. 56 Yue Ching Li, Tong Dong Ka Loong(West Kong Ka Dist)since April 1931. Came to S'hai 5 years ago and for 3 years resided at No. 51 5 Bing Li, Tong Dong Ka Loong. In April 1930 removed to No. 12 Seymour Road, until April 1931. Unemployed.No education, and cannot read or write. Came to S'hai 5 years ago t live with her aged sister named Sung Vong Sz( )who resides at 56 Yue Ching Li, Tong Dong a Loong, who supports her. She states t at she does not belong to and has no knowledge of any communist party or any representatives On 11-12-31 her former neighbour who resided at No. 12 Seymour Rd, and at present resides at 1214 Hart Road met her in the Tong-dong-Ka-loong alleyway, and asked her for a loan of $2.00 which she promised to return on 14-12-31, but did not, so at about 9a.m. 15-12-31, went to 1214 Hart Rd where she was arrested at 10.20a.m. 15-12-31.

(Signed by) Sung Vong Sz

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Yu Ai ming, aged 36 years
native of Ningpo taken by me [illegible] Hunt
at B'ell tn. on the 15-12-31 and interpreted by C. [illegible] Lo

states;

I lived in the Chao Kong Village, Ningpo until 10 years ago, when I came to Shanghai and rented a house at 216 Chengtu Rd, and have since been employed at the Tramway Co as a brass fitter. I can read and write a little, having attended a country school for about 4 years. I first met Yong Kyung Sun 11 years ago in Canton and again, during May of this year on Hart Road, outside the Tramway Co. He asked me to do guarenter for him for a house at No. 10 Kuting Road. I did this and also found him a shop in Hart Road called the Yoong Ta". On the 5-12-31 he told me that he had removed to 1214 Hart Road. On the 14-12-31 the shop master of the Yoong Ta shop told me that the Police wanted the guarantor's paper for the house at No. 10 Kuting Road. At 10p.m. 14-12-31 I went to 1214 Hart Road for the purpose of obtaining the guarantor's paper from Yong Kyung Sun. When I saw him, he informed me that they were held by his brother and departed to get them. I returned to the shop in Hart Road and was later informed by a tailor that Yong Kyung Sun's sweetheart was packing her boxes and about to leave,

Form 40
G. 17m-1-31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

(2)

The following is the statement of Yu Ai Ling

native of _____ taken by me _____

at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

I immediately proceeded to ong's address and detained her and requested the tailr to report to the Police tation. Soon after the Police arrived and I was arrested. This is my true statement.

List of Co-Communistic Books seized fro. No. 460 Queen's Ferry Road, at Noon, December 15, 1931.

(Books in English)

1) One copy: Bukharin: Imperialism and World Economy.
2) One copy: The Soviet Union looks Ahead, the five year plan for economic construction.
3) One copy: Bukharin, The Economic Theory of the Leisure Class.
4) One copy: Yakovlev: Red Villages.
5) " " Max Beer: Social Struggle and Thoughts.
6) " " " " The Life and Teachings of Karl Marx.
7) " " Ryazanoff: The Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels.
8) " " Schools, Teachers, and Scholars in Soviet Russia.
9) " " Dun: Soviet Trade Unions.
10) " " Borders: Village Life Under the Soviets.
11) " " Wilson: The New Schools of New Russia.
12) " " Smith: Woman in Soviet Russia.
13) " " Zeidler and Thomas: New Tactics in Social Conflict.

(Books in Chinese)

14) Socialism and Social Movement, part 1 and 2.
15) Marx: Economical Critics.
16) Bukharin: Economic Theory of the Leisure Class.
17) The development of Chinese Capitalism.
18) Hah Chi Ming: International Imperialism.
19) General Principles of Economy (Translation from Japanese)
20) History of Soviet Diplomatic Dealings.
21) The Explorer (Novel)
22) Korsch: Philosophical Foundation of New Society.
23) Labour Economy.
24) Chinese Community and Chinese Revolution, by Mah Tse-tung.
25) Textbook of social science, Argumentation.
26) A Treatise on Social Science (Translation from Japanese)
27) History of Chinese Revolution.
28) Russian literature.
29) Soviet Women and Peasants.
30) Materialism (translation from Japanese).
31) Imperialists and Petroleum.
32) Two copies: The World Monthly.
33) The International Monthly, Vol. 1 issue No. 1.
34) Diplomatic Dealings of American Imperialists.
35) History of the Taiping Revolution.
36) Currency and Capitalism (Translation from Japanese)
37) History of Chinese Revolution from 1925 to 1927.
38) Marx: The Poverty of Philosophy.
39) La-di-kuh: History of Chinese Revolutionary Movements.
40) Outlines of Modern Economical Ideas.
41) Soviet Women.
42) Economical Organization of Soviet Russia.
43) Soveit Peasant Problems and Land Policy.
44) Life and Theory of Marx.
45) The Five Year Plan for Economic Construction.
46) New Schools in Soviet Russia.
47) Materialism and Sociology.
48) Chinese Labour Movement in 1929/30.
49) Lien-mah-huh: After War.
50) Development of Socialism.
51) Social Development.
52) ~~xxxtxk~~ A study into Chinese Ancient Society.
53) Modern Sociology.
54) Soviet New Education.
55) The World Monthly, 1930 special issue.
56) The World Monthly, 5 different issues.
57) History of Chinese Socialism.
58) Chinese Revolutionary Literature.
59) Materialism and Religion.
60) Foreign diplomay and Foreign Economic and political influence in China.
61) A Study into Chinese Social History.
62) Life of Marx.
63) Life of Marx and Engels.

64) Introduction to New Literature(Proletarian Literature)
65) Engels' Fee-Er-Po-Har.
66) Soviet New Education.
67) The Students' Monthly (on Socialism).
68) History of Soviet Revolution.

(Books in Japanese)

69) Japanese translation of Werner Sombart Sozialismus und Soziale Bewegung.
70) Dictionary of Labour Terms.

Documents, Bank Pas.books, etc. seized at the same place.

71) Exercise book containing notes (in ink) on the history of Chinese revolutionary movements.
72) Letter addressed to Liu Kwen Yuan(刘霭園),468, Rue Frelupt, French Concession from Tsung Bei Soen(張斐然),Honan Reconstruction, expressing his inability to comply with Liu's request for a loan.

73) Love letter addressed to Yih" by Ching Yoong(鄭雲).
74) Photograph of a young Chinese and his girl.
75) Passbook No. 21068 of the Savings Bank of the King On Company, in the name of Tsung Kyi(遵記), showing a balance of $20.00

76) Passbook No. 1200 of the Savings Department of the World Book Company, in the name of See Tsoen Yuin(徐瞻雲), leaving no balance.

77) One chop: "See Tsoen Yuin(徐瞻雲)".

78) One chop: Liu Kwei Yuan (刘霭園).

Search of Yui Ai Ling's home, 216 South Chengtu Road, at 1p.m. December 15, 1931

No communitic literature was seized except a small note book containing pencilled notes relating to accounts.

The following is a translation:-

General Labour (Union)

	Received	7 men's living expenses-----	$35.00
			$10.00
Nov. 29.			
	Received		$30.00
1. (Dec. 1 ?)		Received	$10.00
2. (Dec. 2 ?)		Received	$10.00
		Received from Lao Deu (Old men)	1.00

Payments to "Municipal Middle" (? Federation of Municipal Workers)

Oct. 23.	Paid	$35.00
	Paid	$10.00
Nov. 29.	Paid	$30.00
	Paid	$10.00
	Paid	$10.00
	Rice	7.00
	Money club	16.00
	Money club	6.00
	Paid Ah San(阿三)	4.00
	Food	3.00
	Rent	4.00

Preparatory Meeting on 20th. Wong Ching Sung(王金生)and Zang Yien (尚賢)

Search Warrant. No.3743.

15.12.31.

S.M.P.(B'Well)

420 Wuting Paung, Wuting Road.

To search and seize communist literature.

Search Warrant No.3744.

15.12.31.

S.M.P. (B'Well)

216 Pao Yu Faung,
South Chengtu Road.

To search and seize communist literature.

TRANSLATION OF GURANTEE BOND

The undersigned hereby undertakes to be the guarantor for Yui Oen Ling (俞安林) who has rented from your Co.house No.10 Wa Ying Lee (坤旺里), Kuting Road, at the rental of $32 per month. The undersigned will assume full responsibility for the following matters on behalf of the guaranteed:-

1) Keeping rents in arrear and and absconding.

2) Change of fittings inside or outside the house, but unable to return the original style.

3) Opium and gambling offences, prostitution, robbers, and other lawless acts.

4) Illicit trade.

5) Sublet the house to others who commit the above offences.

Signed: Wong Hao Tsung (王浩春)

Chopped: Yoong Tai Han (shop) (葉泰子)
South of Hart Road, corner of Annam Road.

August 15,1931.

Checked by
Chopped Yoong Tai Han (葉泰子)

AGREEMENT OF LEASE

I rent your house at No.10 Wa Ying Lee, Kuting Road, at $32 per month. I will pay the rent in advance and observe your regulations printed on rent receipts. If I commit any violations, you may deal with me in any way as you please.

To Soong Kee Co (松記古月)

Signed Yui Oen Ling (俞安林)

August 15,1931.

Fm. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 11 : 12 : 1931.

To S2,

Please find out the ~~Paitow~~ activities which Law Wong undertook on behalf of the Communist party and, if worth while, give him a place in our cards.

Who went security for Law Wong when he rented No. 10 Wa Ying Lee (華英里), Foley Road, near Wuling Road?

S.S. [illegible] 13/12

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI File No. D 2960
& S. D. REGISTRY
Section 2. Station
14.12.31.
Date December 11, 1931.

Subject (in full) Execution of Shanghai Special District Court Warrants Nos. 3678 and 3681.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D B Ku D.I.

In accordance with the instructions contained in warrants Nos.3678 and 3681 issued by the Shanghai Special District Court at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters to arrest a communist named Lau Wong (老 王) alias Lieu Kyung San (劉金山) and to search and seize certain communistic literature in "the premises No.10 Wa Ying Li (懷陰里) Ferry Road, off Wuting Road", the above address was visited at 11 a.m. on December 10, 1931 by members of the Special Branch accompanied by D.S. Nancarrow and representatives of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters.

From enquiries made it was ascertained that Lau Wong and his wife had been living at this house, one construction of which was completed in May 1931, from July until December 5, when they vacated the premises. The present whereabouts of Lau Wong are unknown.

A search of the premises which is unoccupied, failed to disclose anything of an incriminating nature.

According to Koo Zung Zien (顧盛泉), 42, native of Soochow, employed as watchman in the alleyway in question, Lau Wong whom he believed to be a metal shop employee, commenced removing his furniture by wheelbarrows on December 3rd, Algar & Co. No.5 Hongkong Road are the agents for the premises, which is a Chinese dwelling.

Lau Wong's description is as follows:-

Age about 40, height 5'5", stout build, round face, dark complexion, speaks Canton dialect.

Reg. warrants to be returned to Court vide verbal instructions of O/c. SB on 15/12. DBK 16/12. A. Prokofiev. S.

Done 16/12/31

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy of report together with warrants enclosing translation of same attached herewith. DBK. 11/12. Reg. annual please and return 752

D.I.R. 10.12.3.

Communist arrested in Chinese controlled territory

At 9 a.m. December 8, detectives from the Soong Military Hdqrs arrested a communist named Shu Kei-san (許其三) in a Chinese dwelling No.70 Chuan Zuen Li (許春里), Jessfield, O.O.L., Shu was formerly connected with the Federation of Labour Unions, a communist organ. A search of the premises failed to reveal anything of an incriminating nature.

江蘇上海特區地方法院
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

期日 Date December 9, 1931.

Nature of Document 容內件文

Warrant No. 3678 issued by Judge Chow at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters

Soong Wu Military Headquarters.
-v-
Lau Weng alias Lieu Kyung San.

Address:- 10 Wa Ying Li, Ferry Road
off Wuting Road.

Wanted by Soong Wu Military Headquarters for being a communist.

警員收

江蘇上海特區地方法院
Shanghai Special District Court

送To S. B.

期日 Date December 9, 1931.

Nature of Document 容內件文

Search warrant No. 3681 issued by Judge Chow at the request of the Soong Wu Military Headquarters.

To search and seize certain communistic literature in premises No.10 Wa Ying Li, Ferry Road off Wuting Road.

警員惠下

Form No. 3
25.000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2960.
Station,
Date 10.12.31.

Date December 9, 1931.

Subject (in full) Letter from Captain Dung, Soong Wu Military Headquarters re Communist suspect named Ai Ling (愛林)

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt

According to information received by local Chinese Military Authorities from a communist named Hsu Wei San (許畏三), whom they arrested on December 8 in Tsao Ka Too, it is alleged that a brassamith named Ai Ling (愛林), a native of Ningpo, who is employed with the Tramway Shed Hart Road, is the Chairman of the Communist General Labour Union. Captain Dung, Chief of the Military Intelligence Office who forwards this information asks that enquiries be made regarding this man.

T. S. Shaolian

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, For attention please.
D.1. Kuh.
DBK. 10/12.

S/C S.B.
The subject of this inquiry was arrested on a charge of propaganda communism on 15/12. and was transferred to the Soong Wu authorities on 16/12 by order of the 2nd B.K.H. Court. DBK. 16/12

T.S. 9:12:31.

茶擬散佈捕獲共党許畏三供出 貴租界靜安寺電車公司內銅匠愛林（化名）是共党總工會委員長請即飭查拿並祈見覆為荷此請

紹良仁兄大鑒

弟鄭蘅謹啓 十六九

滬海警備司令部偵查隊用箋

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1937

History Of Police Force Is Traced By Speaker

Deputy Commissioner Young Gives Interesting Outline Of Development Of Settlement's Law Guardians; Early Days And Difficulties Recalled

Another of the interesting talks arranged by the British Residents' Association was given yesterday evening at the Assembly Hall of the Cathedral School for Boys, when Mr. S. C. Young, Deputy Commissioner of the S.M.P., outlined the development of the Police Force of the Settlement and the manner in which its growth was identified with the history of the city.

In addressing the large gathering present Mr. Young said, in part:—

It can be said with a considerable amount of truth that the history of the Shanghai Municipal Police is the history of the International Settlement.

It is of interest to remember that, although the British Settlement first came into being in 1843, it was not until 1854 that authority was obtained for the establishment of a Police Force. The first Land Regulations of 1845 expressly forbade such an establishment and only permitted the employment of watchmen approved by the Chinese Officials of that time. However unsatisfactory this may have been, it should be borne in mind that there were few foreigners in the Settlement in its early years and the Chinese residents could be numbered in hundreds.

In 1853 came the Small Swords members of the Triad Secret Society who captured the Chinese City, and the Chinese population was increased to approximately 20,000 by the influx of refugees. The admission of Chinese to the Settlement was contrary to the agreement then in existence which laid down that no new Chinese residents could be admitted and the original Chinese residents were expressly forbidden to rent houses to each other or to build for the purpose of renting to other Chinese.

Police Force Created

It was the situation created by the influx of refugees that necessitated the revision of the Land Regulations and the creation of a Police Force. Land Regulation 10 of the revised regulations of 1854 permitted the organization "of a watch or police force" and thus what you now know as the Shanghai Municipal Police came into existence.

The Settlement was at that time entirely British and the Consul had complete control. The American Settlement had been in existence for some time in the area now known as Hongkew. In 1863 the British and American Settlements were united to form the International Settlement. It has been said that one of the main causes of the amalgamation was that Hongkew had become the home of the undesirable and criminal elements owing to the efficiency of the Police in the British Setlement.

Strength Of Force

The first police force consisted of eight men under a Superintendent, but this grew to approximately 200 during the Taiping Rebellion when the Chinese population grew to about 300,000 as the result of the attack on the Chinese City and the ravaging of the surrounding countryside by the Taipings in 1860. When the Taiping Rebellion collapsed in 1864, many of the Chinese left for their former homes, and the population declined to about 70,000.

Those interested will find that this was the time of the first land crisis when land values which had been greatly inflated tumbled to depths comparatively far below anything lately experienced. The economic crisis which resulted led to the appointment of the first economy commission, and this led to the reduction of the Force which then stood at 164 and which up to that time had consisted entirely of foreigners.

In 1865 Chinese Constables were recruited for the first time, and we find in that year a total of 61 foreigners and 42 Chinese. In 1884 Sikhs were enlisted principally for the policing of Bubbling Well and Jessfield Roads. From that time the Force has gradually increased and in 1916, 30 Japanese were appointed. To-day the strength of all branches of the Force is 452 foreigners, 272 Japanese, 555 Sikhs and 3,452 Chinese.

Difficulties Faced

Shanghai, as many of you know, presents difficulties from a police point of view which exist in no other place, and the successful and efficient administration of a police force in this area is an important part of the Council's service to this community.

The higher control is vested in a commissioner who has under him five Deputy Commissioners of the regular police and one Volunteer Deputy Commissioner who is responsible for the control of that useful volunteer body popularly known as the 'Specials.'

Four Divisions

For administrative and executive purposes the Settlement is divided into four police divisions lettered A, B, C and D. A and B divisions are situated south of the Soochow Creek and C and D to the north of that line. Each division has its headquarters in a police station in the division, and each headquarters has a Divisional Officer who may be either an Assistant Commissioner or a Superintendent who is in complete charge of the division and a Divisional Detective Officer, usually a Superintendent, who is responsible for the investigation of all crimes committed in his division.

In turn, each division consists of three or four police districts. Each police district is a self-contained unit consisting of uniform and detective staffs and is so organized that everything outside of extraordinary situation can be handled by it without assistance from any other station. The Divisions come under the control of the Deputy Commissioner in charge known as D.C. (Divisions) and thus you see the line from the Constable on the beat, through the Inspector in charge of the District, and Divisional Headquarters, to the Deputy Commissioner who is in close touch with the Commissioner.

All crime reports similarly percolate from the Stations to the Deputy Commissioner responsible to the Commissioner for crime investigation.

Headquarters Staff

The more important administrative work in connection with the personnel is carried out at Police Headquarters. There is a Japanese Deputy Commissioner who assists the Commissioner where his branch is concerned and a Chinese Deputy Commissioner who looks after the needs of the large Chinese Staff in a similar way.

An important section of the Force at Headquarters is the Special Branch which consists of a staff of detectives under a Deputy Commissioner. It is their work to deal with political matters of all kinds, unions, labour strikes and anything that may tend to disturb the peace and good order of the Settlement. This branch keeps in close touch with Division, etc., and can usually give an indication of possible disturbances to come in order that preparation can be made to meet them.

Mr. Young then proceeded to outline the various departments under the Municipal Police located at Headquarters, and their respective duties. These included the Traffic Department, Armed and Training Reserve, Stores, Armoury, Transport Section, Fingerprint, Arms Identification, Photographic Studio, Printing Section. Modus Operandi Section, Narcotic Section, Crime Branch Headquarters, Telephone and Wireless Sections and Boarding House Section.

The Specials

Continuing he said:—

The Specials deserve more time than I have at my disposal this evening. Since their formation during the war period they have assisted the regular police whenever required and with an enthusiasm that is beyond praise. They also do a fair amount of patrolling and as a body of volunteers, founded on the British model, they merit the support of the British community here.

I have, so far, kept away from the subject of finance. You all know that the Police Force requires a considerable proportion of the Municipal Estimates. The peculiar condition under which this force has to labour necessitates a greater proportion of strength to population than you find elsewhere, but the comparison between its cost and that of forces elsewhere is of some interest. Such a comparison shows that the proportionate cost, on a population basis, is less than half of what it is in London and less than a third of the cost in Los Angeles.

Surrounding Areas

The position of the Settlement from a geographical and an administrative point of view makes the work of the force extraordinarily difficult. The nine square miles comprising this area is, as you know, surrounded by areas under entirely separate jurisdictions. However close the co-operation between the police forces outside and ours, any action we wish to take outside involves formalities which not only militate against the successful conclusion of the project, but entail a use of manpower out of all proportion to that required when operating in our own territory. And when I tell you that of 10,000 persons arrested for the more serious crimes in 1936 only 3,176 were residents of the Settlement you will realize that

Regret Is Futile

By Brooke Peters Church

Nothing is fatal or final in bringing up a child. Youth has an amazing power of recovery. Of course psychiatrists will point out the dangers of repression and the traces of warping a child forever some childhood episode . . . Par-

...s sell an egg.

MEMBERS of the British Residents' Association are reminded of the meeting to-day, at 5.30 p.m. in the Hall of the Cathedral Boys' School, at which Mr. S. C. Young will speak on "Police Administration in the Settlement." Members who have not received tickets can obtain them on application to the Secretary, 27 The Bund.

19503

BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CHINA

A Meeting for Members will be held on Friday, February 26, 1937, in the Assembly Hall, Cathedral School for Boys, Kiukiang Road, at 5.30 p.m.

Speaker: Mr. S. C. YOUNG.

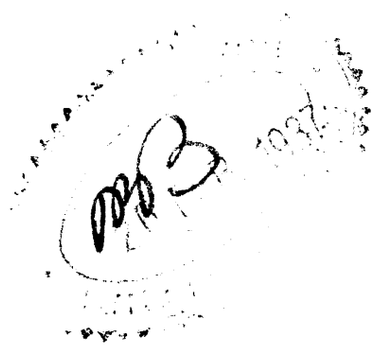
Subject:

"POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE SETTLEMENT"

Admission by card.

P. AYRTON, *Secretary.*

9216



Shanghai
British Residents' Association

ANNUAL REPORT

The Committee, which came into office as the result of election and nominations in November 1931, consisted of :—

MESSRS. H. E. ARNHOLD
A. W. BURKILL, O.B.E.
J. G. CLAY
R. W. DAVIS
LT. COMMANDER W. A. ELLIOT
MESSRS. V. L. FAIRLEY
A. E. FENTON
MRS. J. T. FORD
MR. E. F. HARRIS
COLONEL M. H. LOGAN, O.B.E., M.C.
BRIG.-GENERAL E. B. MACNAGHTEN, C.M.G., D.S.O.
MESSRS. RANALD G. MCDONALD
JOHN MCNEILL
A. P. NAZER
K. E. NEWMAN
DR. W. S. PARSONS
MESSRS. N. L. SPARKE, O.B.E.
A. DE C. SOWERBY
E. S. WILKINSON
H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

Messrs. Burkill, Fairley, Fenton, McNeill, Sparke, Colonel Logan, Brigadier-General Macnaghten, Dr. Parsons and Mrs. Ford resigned from the Committee on leaving for home, and their places were taken by :—

MESSRS. A. M. CANNAN
S. M. EDWARDS
W. J. HAWKINGS
H. W. P. MCMEEKIN

DR. W. E. O'HARA
MR. HAROLD PORTER, C.M.G.
MRS. SUTCLIFFE
MR. HUGH MIDDLETON
DEAN TRIVETT
MR. W. H. E. THOMAS (who served only for a few months)

At the first meeting of the General Committee held on December 2nd, 1931, Mr. A. W. Burkill, O.B.E., was elected Chairman, and Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., Vice-Chairman. On the departure of Mr. Burkill, for London, Mr. Woodhead succeeded him as Chairman and Mr. Ranald G. McDonald became Vice-Chairman.

SUB-COMMITTEES: On the formation of the Association two Sub-Committees were appointed:

(1) A Membership Sub-Committee consisting of:—

MR. A. P. NAZER, and
LT. COMMANDER W. A. ELLIOT

which has recently been increased by the addition of:—

MESSRS. J. G. CLAY
S. M. EDWARDS
HUGH MIDDLETON
DR. W. E. O'HARA
DEAN TRIVETT
MRS. SUTCLIFFE

(2) PUBLICITY COMMITTEE: This consisted of:—

MESSRS. H. E. ARNHOLD
R. W. DAVIS
K. E. NEWMAN
A. DE C. SOWERBY
H. G. W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.

In the latter part of the year it was abolished and its functions were assumed by the Executive and Finance Committee, which consists of:—

THE CHAIRMAN
VICE CHAIRMAN
MESSRS. H. E. ARNHOLD
J. G. CLAY
HAROLD PORTER, C.M.G.
E. S. WILKINSON

(3) An Information Sub-Committee has recently been constituted consisting of:—

MESSRS. E. F. HARRIS
M. J. COX
A. M. CANNAN

COLONEL HAYLEY BELL, D.S.O.
MESSRS. W. E. HOLLAND
J. R. JONES, M.C.
W. J. KESWICK
HUGH MARTIN, D.S.O.
H. W. P. McMEEKIN
K. E. NEWMAN
A. de C. SOWERBY

(4) A Constitution Sub-Committee was formed consisting of :—

MESSRS. RANALD G. McDONALD
S. M. EDWARDS
HAROLD PORTER, C.M.G.
A. M. PRESTON
A. de C. SOWERBY
E. S. WILKINSON

It drafted the Constitution and Rules for election which will be submitted at the Annual Meeting.

MEETINGS : During the year there have been 11 monthly meetings and four Emergency Meetings of the Joint Committee, and numerous meetings of various Sub-Committees.

MEMBERSHIP : The total membership of the Association is now 3,002, made up as follows :—

	SHANGHAI	OUTPORTS
Men	2,119	139
Women	702	42
	2,821	181

At an early stage in the Association's history applications were received from Britons in the Outports asking whether they might join. It was immediately decided that they would be welcome and that they be granted this privilege, although it was understood that it would not be possible for them to participate in the election of the Committee when not actually in Shanghai. There are now members of the Association in Chefoo, Ershihlipu, Ningpo, Soochow, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Nanking, Foochow, Antung, Chinkiang, Changsha, Chungking, and Weihaiwei and there is an affiliated Association in Hankow. As a result of the recent visit of the Chairman to Manchuria, it is expected that there will be considerable additions to the membership of the Association in Harbin, Mukden and Dairen. The question of the participation of Tientsin appears to depend upon the proposed change of name of the Association from the " Shanghai British Residents' Association " to the " British Residents' Association of China."

LONDON ORGANIZATION : It was appreciated at the outset that the most effective way of fulfilling the responsibilities with which the Association was entrusted would be the creation of an effective organization in London. On the invitation of the Committee, Messrs. O. M. Green, E. F. Mackay, H. G. Simms and P. C. Young, C.B.E., agreed to serve as a London Committee. On the recommendation of this Committee, a Publicity Agent and a Political Agent were appointed in London. The cost of the London organization—exclusive of cables, stationery and similar charges—is £1,000 per annum. This organization has kept in close touch with Members of both Houses, with British commercial organizations, and with the leading British newspapers, and has done valuable work in educating the British public regarding the problems of the British communities in China.

FINANCES : The membership fee of the Association was originally fixed at $1.00 per annum, but as soon as it was decided to establish the London organization, it became apparent that far more substantial funds would be necessary, and an appeal was therefore addressed to members for special contributions. The result was most satisfactory, the amount received during the year being Tls. 30,755.32, which included a grant of Tls. 6,021.52 from the Shanghai Information Service. Of this amount Tls. 13,360.16 is now on fixed deposit. The expenses of the Association are set forth in detail in the statement of accounts.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS : The Committee has throughout the year maintained cordial relations with the Committees of the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association (Shanghai Branch), to whom it is indebted for much valuable assistance in securing information required for the London Committee, and also with the Outports. On several occasions resolutions and memoranda endorsed by all three bodies have been communicated to His Majesty's Government.

LETTERS AND CABLES : The number of local and foreign letters despatched during the year was 615, which included 54 addressed to the London Committee. Letters and circulars to the Outports numbered 658 ; eight circulars were issued to Members ; and sixty-nine circulars were sent to the members of the Committee.

Nineteen cables were sent to and sixteen received from London.

STAFF : The Association has been permitted to use a portion of the office accommodation of the British Chamber of Commerce at a nominal rental, and also to avail itself of the services of the Chamber's Secretariat.

NOVEMBER 17TH, 1932

Shanghai
British Residents' Association

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

November 22nd, 1932

AGENDA
(Amended)

1.—To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ended September 30th, 1932.

2.—To adopt Constitution and Rules.

3.—Method of Ballot for Committee.

To submit the following Resolution :—

The election of members of The Committee shall take place in the following manner :—

(*a*) Any two members of The Association shall be at liberty to nominate a member to serve on The Committee. The nomination form shall be signed by the Proposer and Seconder and countersigned by the nominee in token of his agreement to stand and shall be sent to the Secretary within twenty-one days after the Annual General Meeting.

(*b*) A Balloting List of the names of the candidates, in alphabetical order, shall forthwith after the expiration of the said twenty-one days be sent by post, to the address of each member as recorded in the books of The Association. The Balloting List shall contain, in addition to the names of the candidates and their respective Proposers and Seconders, instructions to the recipient as to the manner of balloting

(namely, by striking out the names of those candidates for whom he or she does not desire to vote) and the number of vacancies required to be filled, the month and year of issue and instructions as to the return of the balloting paper to The Association.

(*c*) Each member of The Association shall be entitled to vote for any number of the candidates named in the balloting paper not exceeding the number of vacancies, provided that only such balloting papers as shall have been received by The Association at its office within the time prescribed on such balloting papers, not being less than ten nor more than fourteen days after the date of the despatch of the same shall be taken into account in the ascertainment and reckoning of votes.

(*d*) Any balloting papers received thereafter or incorrectly completed, shall be rejected, and the ballot shall not be invalidated by reason of the fact that any member entitled thereto shall not have received a balloting paper or that any balloting paper, when completed, shall not be delivered at the office of The Association within the time appointed by reason of any failure of or delay in the postal service, or otherwise.

(*e*) The Secretary shall prepare a list, in alphabetical order, numbered consecutively, of the members entitled to vote. Such list shall be checked and certified by two members of the Committee nominated by the Committee for that purpose. The Secretary shall thereafter send to each member upon the list a balloting paper, bearing a number corresponding to the number under which such member is listed. Each balloting paper shall be initialled by the Secretary immediately prior to enclosure in the envelope in which it is to be despatched. Any member entitled to vote who shall not receive a balloting paper may apply to the Secretary, who shall issue a balloting paper to the applicant, bearing the date of issue, the number under which the applicant is listed in the Association, the initials of the Secretary, and (in the event that the records show that a balloting paper has already been sent to the applicant) the word "duplicate," in red. Prior to the opening of the ballot box the numbered list of members shall be destroyed by the Secretary in the presence of the two members of the Committee above mentioned.

(*f*) The balloting papers when despatched to the members shall be accompanied by a printed envelope marked "Ballot" and addressed to the Secretary. When received by the Secretary such envelopes shall be placed, unopened, in a specially constructed locked box.

(*g*) This Ballot Box shall be opened on the day following the date set as the last day for the return of the balloting papers at a time to be fixed by the Committee. There shall be present the Secretary and

two members of The Association, not being members of The Committee, nominated by The Committee as scrutineers, and any member of The Committee desiring to attend.

(*h*) Should any ballot papers marked "duplicate" be found in the Ballot Box, the Scrutineers shall satisfy themselves that no Ballot papers bearing the same number be included ; if two papers bearing the same number be found, the duplicate only shall be taken and the original excluded.

(*i*) The result of the ballot shall be announced in the Press as soon as possible after the counting of the balloting papers and upon such announcement the appointment of the new Committee shall become effective.

4.—Any other Business.

SHANGHAI BRITISH RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

As the Association does not employ a Shroff, Members are requested to send their subscriptions as early as possible to the B.R.A. Office, No. 17, The Bund, (3rd Floor, Room 37).

Shanghai
British Residents' Association

November 17th, 1932

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am instructed by my Committee to forward to you herewith :—

(1) The First Annual Report.

(2) Agenda for the First Annual General Meeting.

Yours faithfully,

P. CAMPBELL,

Secretary

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2961.
14.12.31.

Shanghai British Residents' Association.

Telephone:
10194, 12694

17 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Circular
No. 3.

8th December, 1931.

Dear Sir/or Madam,

I am requested by my Committee to send you herewith in pamphlet form copy of the speech delivered by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., in introducing the resolution on Extraterritoriality passed unanimously at the inaugural meeting of the Association held at the Shanghai Race Club on November 12th.

Copies of this pamphlet are being despatched to all members of the House of Commons with the intention of creating deeper interest among members on this important question.

My Committee thinks there may be many persons at home with whom you are acquainted who would be interested in this question. They have, therefore, decided to supply members of the Association with as many copies as they desire at a cost just sufficient to cover the cost of printing, i.e. six for $1 or 20 cents each.

Should you desire copies please forward cash with order to the undersigned.

Yours faithfully,

P. Campbell

Secretary.

Ref' Section
12/12

10/a.

Shanghai British Residents' Association

Speech made by Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., at the inaugural meeting of the Shanghai British Residents' Association held at the Shanghai Race Club on Thursday, November 12th, 1931, when proposing the following resolution on Extraterritoriality :

> "That in view of the present unsettled conditions in China, the political uncertainty, and the absence of any stable and authoritative Government, this meeting of British residents in Shanghai is unanimously of the opinion that the acceleration of negotiations regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality is inadvisable, and that this question, and the kindred problems of the future of Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Shameen should be reviewed in the light of the obvious inability or unwillingness of the Nanking Government to implement its Treaty obligations, or to exercise effective control over the provincial and military authorities."

[Printed by Request]

Mr. H. G. W. WOODHEAD.—It has devolved upon me to propose a resolution on the subject of extraterritoriality. It is unnecessary to emphasise to an audience composed entirely of Britons in Shanghai the vital importance of this question. A false step now would adversely affect the welfare and the interests of British residents in China, not only of the present but of future generations. Extraterritoriality affects almost every phase of our lives in this country, domestic, business and professional. A single false step now may produce irreparable disaster, and it is because I believe that such a false step is contemplated by H. M. Government that this meeting is going to be asked to express its views on the subject. It is common knowledge that negotiations for the abolition of extraterritoriality have been taking place between the British Minister and the Chinese Foreign Office at Nanking, and it has been reported in the Press that a draft treaty has actually been drawn up, whilst according to some authorities it has actually been initialled. This has given rise to much apprehension amongst the British residents of Hankow and Tientsin lest their interests are to be sacrificed on the altar of expediency. We have been told that the negotiations and the draft treaty that has been prepared as a result thereof are in accordance with the avowed policy of the British Foreign Office. I propose to show you that, on the contrary, they represent a complete reversal of the policy announced in 1929, and that they come perilously near to actual betrayal of our interests in China. You may recall that, in April, 1929, the Chinese Government, claiming that the assimilation of western legal conceptions and the incorporation of Western legal principles in Chinese jurisprudence were making rapid progress, demanded that extraterritoriality be abandoned as promptly as possible. What was the British Government's reply? This is a point I want to emphasise as indicating the state of affairs, and so I will read the most important passage in the British Government's reply of August of the same year. It was :—

"His Majesty's Government would, however, observe that the promulgation of codes embodying Western

legal principles represents only one portion of the task to be accomplished before it would be safe to abandon in their entirety the special arrangements which have hitherto regulated the residence of foreigners in China. In order that those reforms should become a living reality, it appears to H.M. Government to be necessary that Western legal principles should be understood and be found acceptable by the people at large, no less than by their rulers, and that the Courts which administer these laws should be free from interference and dictation at the hands, not only of military chiefs, but of groups and associations who either set up arbitrary and illegal tribunals of their own, or attempt to use legal Courts for the furtherance of political objects rather than for the administration of equal justice between Chinese and Chinese, and between Chinese and foreigners. Not until these conditions are fulfilled in a far greater measure than appears to be the case to-day will it be practicable for British merchants to trade and own property throughout the territories of China with the same equality of freedom and safety as these privileges are accorded to Chinese merchants in Great Britain. Any agreement purporting to accord such privileges to British merchants would, for some time to come, be a mere paper agreement to which it would be impossible to give effect in practice. Any attempt prematurely to accord such privileges would not only be of no benefit to British merchants, but might involve the Government and people of China in political and economic difficulties."

That was what the British Government thought in August, 1929. It will be seen that certain very vital principles were laid down as essential preliminaries to the abandonment of the special safeguards under which we live and trade and do our ordinary business in China to-day. I will mention only two. The first was the elimination of military interference with the functions of the judiciary. Recently we have had a flagrant example of the failure of the Government to eliminate this interference. I refer to the Thorburn case. The truth of this tragedy—the whole truth—is still unknown, although

the British Government is apparently willing to accept the Chinese Government's belated statement as to what occurred. We should like to know what happened to John Thorburn between June 2 and June 8, when he was alleged to have been shot by Col. Huang, and whether he was really shot; because an eye-witness, who gave a statement to the *North-China Daily News* stated that he had seen him, bound and bleeding, and crying out in Chinese :—" Save my life," on June 10, being led through Soochow under a military escort, two days after he is supposed to have been shot. That military interference has not ceased can be amply proved—another single reference to the Nakamura case in Manchuria will suffice.

Secondly, the British Government insisted on the suppression of groups and associations who set up arbitrary tribunals of their own. If you think that the suppression of these groups has been effected, I need only refer you to the present practices of the boycotting committees in Shanghai. Most of you are aware that they actually had the audacity to establish a prison and a so-called court for the control of Chinese offenders against their self-constituted regulations, within the reserved area of the Settlement itself. I do not think I am disclosing any confidences when I say that the British Chamber of Commerce has received frequent complaints of the confiscation of British goods under the mistaken impression that they were of Japanese origin.

It is no exaggeration to assert that the very abuses which the British Government regarded in 1929 as constituting insuperable obstacles to the abolition of extraterritoriality flourish and continue to flourish to-day, and would still flourish even if paper safeguards were incorporated in any treaty purporting to effect their suppression, and yet what do we see the British Government doing? In May this year, the Chinese Government announced that extraterritoriality would be abolished on January 1, 1932, in spite of the fact that we enjoy these rights under treaties which are still valid. And, instead of insisting on the sanctity of these treaties, the British Government under-

took negotiations with Nanking which, to the best of our belief, have resulted in one surrender after another of the vital rights and interests of the foreign communities. In 1931, as in 1929, the premature abandonment of safeguards such as are now enjoyed would have been not only of no benefit, but would have involved the Government and people of China in difficulties.

One of the unfortunate consequences of the policy pursued by our Government, as was pointed out by a very distinguished Scot who recently left Tientsin, was that we have been driven "as our only defence against the too precipitate action of our own Government to lay emphasis on the worst features of the Chinese character, and, when we do not wish to be too open, in our condemnation, to blazon China's shame even in the Press of this country." We all know that the Chinese have good points, but they have not yet been manifested in the administration of justice. Even Chinese propagandists do not now fall back on the superiority of Chinese law. In a letter only a few days ago, we were invited to become "fellow victims" in the struggle against the forces of oppression and injustice. "Fellow victims" mark you. If we find it difficult to continue that struggle now, how much more difficult will it be when the safeguards which enable us to continue that fight have been abolished? I suggest, as others have done, that any resolution adopted to-night should be unanimous. It would be fatal to have any influential body of local opinion disassociating themselves from this new body. We must aim to give reasonable views and to secure as far as possible the sympathy of those at Home and in other parts of China, so as to secure a reconsideration of the extraterritoriality issue. The Committee have drafted a resolution which may not appear strong enough to some of you, but it does cover the main points at issue. The British Government's view appears to be that the situation is such that the conclusion of any new treaty prior to January 1 next is better than having no treaty at all. How can it be seriously argued that a treaty must be concluded to supplant a valid

treaty abrogated by the Chinese without our consent? I cannot understand that. What possible value can safeguards existing only on paper have in such a treaty? They will be torn to pieces when it suits the Chinese just as the treaties now in operation are being torn up. Your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that it would be preferable to have no treaty at all than to make an undignified and unwarrantable surrender. For that reason the Joint Committee has, amongst other things, cabled Home its emphatic protest against the views expressed by Sir Harry Fox that the abolition of extra-territoriality will assist British trade. It now remains only for me to propose the Resolution, of which you have copies in your seats, namely :—

> "That in view of the present unsettled conditions in China, the political uncertainty, and the absence of any stable and authoritative Government, this meeting of British residents in Shanghai is unanimously of the opinion that the acceleration of negotiations regarding the abolition of extra-territoriality is inadvisable, and that this question, and the kindred problems of the future of Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Shameen should be reviewed in the light of the obvious inability or unwillingness of the Nanking Government to implement its Treaty obligations, or to exercise effective control over the provincial and military authorities."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. E. Fenton and carried unanimously.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2961
Date 10. 12. 31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, November 28, 1931

H.G.W. Woodhead Named By British

Post Associate Editor Heads Association Ballot List

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., associate editor of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, headed the list of successful candidates for membership on the committee of the newly-formed Shanghai British Residents' Association. The results of the balloting were made public yesterday afternoon, the day, incidentally being the birthday anniversary of Mr. Woodhead. The election was held at the Shanghai Race Club November 12. The list of 11 successful candidates follows:

		Votes
1.	Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E.	1.472
2.	Mr. A. de C. Sowerby..	1.297
3.	Mr. R. W. Davis	1.180
4.	Mr. N. L. Sparke	1.170
5.	Mr. H. E. Arnhold ..	1,124
6.	Mr. Ranald G. McDonald	1,039
7.	Col. M. H. Logan, O.B.E.	1.044
8.	Mr. A. P. Nazer	1.032
9.	Mr. E. F. Harris	894
10.	Mr. John McNeill	894
11.	Lt.-Commander W. A. Elliot. R.N. (Rtd.)	883

The committee of the organization will include the 11 elected and the following, all of whom are to serve till December 31, 1932:

Messrs. A. W. Burkill representing the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association; J. G. Clay representing St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai; A. E. Fenton representing St. Patrick's Society; E. S. Wilkinson representing Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch); K. D. Newman representing St. David's Society; Brig-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten representing the United Services' Association; V. L. Fairley representing the Anzac Society; Dr. W. S. Parsons representing the Canadian Association of China and Mrs. J. T. Ford representing the British Women's Association.

Mr. Woodhead, former editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, has been associated with this newspaper a little more than one year, coming direct from Tientsin where he enjoyed international fame as a fearless, outspoken and able journalist. He is the author of the daily column of The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, "One Man's Comment For Today."

$I
Please note and pass W Registry file carefully.
30:11:'31.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.3, Special Branch ~~Secretary~~

REPORT

Date 20 Sept 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2962
Date 20 9 40

Subject (in full) Silent Chinese cinema films previewed

Made by D.S. McKeown. *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

The following silent Chinese cinema films were previewed and approved for local public exhibition by Inspector Riegert, G.M.F., D.S. McKeown and Clerk Van Ti Fu, S.M.P., at the Wing On Roof Garden Cinema, No.627 Nanking Road, on the morning of September 19, 1940:-

"Black Coat Robber" 黑衣大盜	Drama.	Carter Film Co.	9/1800m
"Attempted Suicide Of A Waitress" 女招待自殺記	Romance.	-do-	9/1900m

The subtitles and synopses of these two films were examined and found to contain nothing objectionable.

The above films will be shown at the Wing On Roof Garden Cinema, the permits will therefore be issued by the S.M.P.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 20/9/40

J M Brown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D-3002

D-3009

D-3011

D-3013

F. 201
T.H. 1000 8-31.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

FILE No. D.3002

SUBJECT:

C.Y.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
[illegible]	

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

D.3002

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, ... *193* .....

To .....

Note
This file must not be handed to anyone without the express permission of D.C. Prime.

[illegible] 24/12/31.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28:3: 1930

To D.L.I. Duncan,

Please warn Jones in accordance with a/P.C.'s instructions. Don't tell Jones that we have obtained the report about his doings in Nyasaland.

J.R.G.

Sir

Jones warned as above verbally & confidentially to-day 31-3-30.

a/P.C.(Pol).

W.Duncan
D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. BR. REGISTRY
No. D.3002.
Date 27 : 1 : 32

CONFIDENTIAL

January 20, 32.

Sir,

RE: Mr. C.Y. JONES.

With reference to your letter of January 13 to the Commissioner of Police concerning the outstanding account of the above, I have to inform you that Mr. Jones will call on you today in connection with this matter.

I am, Sir,

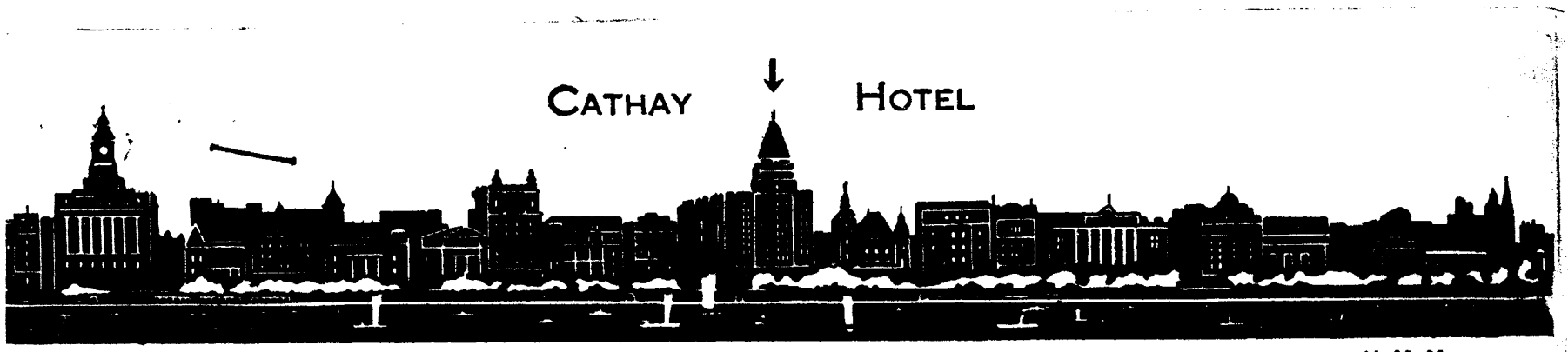
Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

General Manager,

Cathay Hotels Ltd.

Shanghai.



E. CARRARD
General Manager

TELEPHONE
11240

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

CABLE ADDRESS
"CATHOTEL"

H. M. MANN
Secretary

18th January 1932.

The Commissioner of Police,
18, Hankow Road.

Dear Sir,

RE: MR. C. Y. JONES.

Would you please be good enough to let me know if the above party is now employed by you. He has been written to at your address but no reply is received and the greatest trouble has been caused in connection with his outstanding Account. I should like to close the matter without resorting again to legal measures.

Thanking you and regretting to trouble you in such a matter,

Yours faithfully,

GENERAL MANAGER,
CATHAY HOTELS LTD.

JMC:M

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3002
Date 21:12:31

My dear Reader,

With reference to your letter of Yesterday's date on behalf of C. Y. Jones, I am afraid there is little hope of his being given the appointment in the Municipal Gaol which will be gone vacant in the near future. He came to see me shortly after he arrived in Shanghai and I told him at the time that in the light of what had happened to him in Nyasaland it would be very difficult to give him any employment in the Police Force. Besides, the vacnacy is not likely to be filled until next Spring and it is very unlikely that we shall go outside the Force to fill it.

I appreciate the spirit in which your letter is written and am sorry I cannot be more helpful.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) R.M.J. Martin.

M. Reader Harris, Esq., M.C.
22 Peking Road,
Shanghai.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & Co.

PLATT & CO.
HERBERT LIPSON WARD.
ARTHUR ERNEST SEDDON.

WHITE-COOPER & CO.
REGINALD FRANCIS CHESTER MASTER.
MONTGOMERY READER HARRIS.
MAURICE BLUMFIELD BROWN.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
"RETSAM" OR "ATTORNEY" } SHANGHAI. MRH/RA.

CODES:
A.B.C. (5TH & 6TH); BENTLEY'S (NEW) & WESTERN UNION.

TELEPHONE NOS: 15224, 15225 & 15226.

SHANGHAI
C. & S. I.
No. S. B. D. 1051 3002

23, Peking Road
4 - 8 - 31

Shanghai, July 16th. 1931.

My dear Martin,

I am writing you on behalf of C. Y. Jones, whom I am very anxious to see in some decent employment.

I have known him since 1915, when he came out to France to join the 1st Battalion of the Kensingtons, of which I was then Adjutant. He served as an extremely efficient signalling officer until wounded in 1917. He then joined the Indian Army as a regular officer, and was a captain on the staff of the North Persian Force. He remained in the Army until October 1922, when he resigned of his own accord, and purchased land in Australia and was sheep-farming until he lost nearly all his money in the beginning of 1925. He then went home to England, and in March 1925 obtained from the Colonial Office a job in Nyasaland. He was there as District Commissioner and District Magistrate until January 1929, when he was arrested for embezzlement of £100, for which he was given one year's imprisonment. I gather from Blunt's opinion, who has read all the papers, that according to the Appeal Court it was found to be really a case of criminal negligence in the keeping of his accounts.

As District Commissioner he had his own prison, and has considerable experience as a prison superintendent, apart from his own unfortunate experience. He also has certificates that he is qualified in Hindustani.

I feel quite convinced from my own knowledge of him that he is never likely to go wrong again. However, his previous experience seems to tell against him everywhere, and though I know he has made every endeavour to get work he has not succeeded, and it is for that reason that he has been doing this rather unpleasant job of a kind of a detective, which he dislikes intensely.

He does not drink, and so far as I know has no vices. I know he is applying for the job of a gaol superintendent, which he understands is vacant, and personally I believe if he is given a trial you would not regret it, as his one object in life is to make good. This is not one of those letters written from importunity; I write it because I really believe in the man and want to see him given a chance.

Yours sincerely,

H. Mann Harris

Captain R. M. J. Martin.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER
Secret and Confidential.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. I. O. D. 1084 3002
Date 28-3-30

CONFIDENTIAL.

Cecil Ynyr Jones.

The above-mentioned man was sent to us on February 3rd by Mr. Blun of the British Consulate. His history is briefly as follows:-

His father was a Lt. Colonel in the Indian Army. Jones, who is just under 32, enlisted in 1914, August 5th, was wounded January 1st 1915; granted a commission October of the same year; rose to the rank of Captain; wounded the second time in 1916. After the war he was in the regular Indian Army. Resigned to go sheep farming in Australia; lost all his money. Returned to England. 4 months later left for Nyassaland in the Govt. Civil Service. After 2 years in Nyassaland went on leave. While away shortage in accounts was discovered; comparatively small sum according to his own story - £150. Was convicted and served 1 year in prison in Nyassaland. Came direct to Shanghai from prison, a letter of explanation having preceded him in which the Governor of Nyassaland wrote saying that should Jones be refused admission to China he is to be returned to England at the cheapest possible rate, and the cost of passage charged to the Govt. of Nyassaland. Jones arrived here destitute. I understand that there is £50 on the way, being proceeds of a public collection made for him in Nyassaland. We have put him up temporarily at the Navy Y.M.C.A. at a cost of $3.50 per day, United Services Association have agreed to share expense. If at the end of one month he has not secured employment I have suggested to Mr. Blunt that he should be returned to England at the expense of the Nyassaland Government: should they refuse to pay perhaps St. George's Society and

Received
[illegible]

United Services Association would share the expense. Jones is a nice looking boy, seems very keen. Explains his defalcations as being the result of a mistake on his part for not filing vouchers.

Mr Groves

Let file. He might be told to give allen a wide berth for his own good, confidentially.

28/3. LCA

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 27-3-30

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Secret and Confidential

File No. D 300...

Sir,

In connection with attached, further enquiries show that Allen was formerly a P.F.S. in the S.M.P. and was dismissed on April 24, 1929. Soon afterwards he went to Singapore and obtained employment with an office appliance coy. as salesman. He was eventually dismissed owing to his services proving "most unsatisfactory." It is reported that he is heavily in debt there.

In January of this year he returned to Shanghai and was engaged as salesman with the Office Appliance Coy, No. 74 Nanking Road. This position he held until the end of February when he was dismissed owing to the fact that he had been contracting debts far in excess of his income.

He resided for about three weeks at the Bickerton Hotel, Bubbling Well Road and was then put out owing to being unable to pay his bill for board and lodgings. This bill was finally met by his employers. He now resides in the Navy Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

Owing to Allen's general bad character Jones is endeavouring to break partnership with him and set up a business of his own. Allen, although still connected with the business, is now working with E.J. Lloyd & Coy, Manufacturers Agents and General Merchants, No. 18 The Bund as a salesman. He is without doubt a thorough waster, and will in all probability end up in the British Court.

C.Y. Jones is believed to have been a Captain in the Indian Army and had worked in the Colonial Intelligence Office at one time but had to resign owing to health reasons. He came to Shanghai in Feburuary 1930 with the intention of setting up an Investigation Agency and it was while residing in the Navy Y.M.C.A. that he became acquainted with Allen.

* See D.1081

cf Information Rec'd 28/3

POLITICAL BRANCH
(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

On learning that Allen had previously served in the Police here he offered him a share in the business thinking that his Police experience would prove useful in pursuing various investigations.

Jones is, to all appearance, straightforward, and seems only too anxious to run an honest business.

D. S. I.

A/D. C. I.

Confidential

D.S.I.

I presume D/S Duncan obtained his information re Jones from the latter person himself. It is not actually correct. I agree that he is straightforward & anxious to run an honest business. I understand he had obtained employment. Copy of Sir Percy Sykes's answer for confidential file herewith

MAR 28 1930

D.3009
8. 2. 32.

February 8th., 32.

My dear Steptoe,

Further to my letter of December 22, I send you herewith a copy of a report* made by a detective of the Special Branch on the subject of one Chen Han Seng (陳漢生) and one Wan Liang Tsung (萬良準).

Yours sincerely,

J.M.C.

* Encl. 1.
8/2.32 N.P.

The following information has been obtained establishing the identity of Chen Han Seng (陳翰生), the holder of P.O. Box No.422 and Wan Liang Tsung (萬良驊) of the Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute.

(1) Chen Han Seng (陳翰生), age about 30, native of Muslch has been residing at No.230 Route Prosper Paris for the past two years. He is employed with the Editorial Department of the Commercial Press Ltd. He is said to be of a respectable character and receives very few visitors.

(2) Wan Liang Tsung (萬良驊), Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute.

Wan Liang Tsung, age about 30, native of Kiangsi, was formerly in the employ of the Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute, Nos.2/4 Route Comille Lorioz, in charge of the general affairs depattment for a period of six months. He left Shanghai for his native place towards the end of November 1931. Although nothing is known in this office against this individual, it is learned that certain students of the National Central Research Institute harbour pro-communist tendencies.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D. 3009.

Section 2, Station

Date February 6, 1932

Subject (in full) Identity of Chen Han Seng (陳漢生) and Wan Liang Tsung (萬良琤)
(File No.D.3009)

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* DIKuh O.C.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report instructing that discreet enquiries be made with a view to locating and establishing the identity of Chen Han Seng (陳漢生), the holder of P.O. Box No.1422 and Wan Liang Tsung (萬良琤) of the Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute, the following information has been obtained:-

(1) Chen Han Seng (陳漢生), age about 30, native of Wusieh, has been residing at No.230 Route Prosper Paris for the past two years. He is employed with the Editori l Department of the Commercial Press Ltd. He is said to be of a respectable character and receives very few visitors.

(2) Wan Liang Tsung (萬良琤), Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute.

Wan Liang Tsung, age about 30, native of Kiangsi, was formerly in the employ of the Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute, Nos.2/4 Route Comille Lorioz, in charge of the general affairs department for a period of six months. He left Shanghai for his native place towards the end of November 1931. Although nothing is known in this office against this individual, it is learned that certain students of the National Central Research Institute harbour pro-communist tendencies.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File WHG Reg. Please attach remainder of file. WHG 6:2:32.

...CHINA MUNICIPAL POLICE
...S REGISTRY
D. D. 3009.
22. 12. 31.

December 22 31.

My dear Steptoe,

I have to report that inquiries go to show that Chen Han Seng, the holder of Post Office Box No.1422, lives or has lived at No.230 Route Prosper Paris. His application for the box is signed as a reference by Wan Liang Tsung (萬良淙), Social Science Research Department of the National Central Research Institute (國立中央研究院社会科研究所).

Yours sincerely,

MG.

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

S2,
Please make discreet enquiries with a view to locating and establishing the identity of 1 and 2!

MG
22:12:'31.

D/Kuh.
23/12

F. 501
T.H. 1000-12-31

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

FILE No. D. 3011

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SUBJECT:

V. A. Rybakoff alias Robicoff alias Rebekieff arms traffickers.

NAME	SENT TO	DATE
See Confidential Drawers.		26 - 1 - 32.

Frl. 2
G. [illegible]-6-32

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D.3011
[illegible] Station,
Date 3/12/37

Subject (in full) [illegible]

Made by D.S. Ho Forwarded by D.I. Kn. 01

[illegible] Shanghai for Tsingtao [illegible] August [illegible] by the s.s. "Tatsu Maru," returned here [illegible] 27 [illegible] the s.s. "Chichibu Maru." It is believed that he has stayed in his room at 617 Broadcast Building, South Szechuen Road, a considerable number of gas pistols which he obtained from an Italian steamer and that the pistols are delivered to purchasers by both his wife Mrs. Widler and her sister. Information from another source indicates that one S. Y. Fu (潘三星), merchant, connected with the "Protector" Co., 25 Jinkee Road is also an agent for the sale of gas pistols. He resides at 14 An Loh Fong off Bubbling Well Road. Rybaloff at one time was employed with this concern and it is believed that he (Fu) has some connection with Widler.

D.C.(Crime)
Information
The Robertson Supt
Officer i/c Special Branch.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] REGISTRY
D. 3011.
Section [illegible] Station,
17. 1. 32.
Date January 29. 1932.

Subject (in full) V. I. Rybakoff alias Rebiroff alias Robekieff.

Made by D.S. Tchuremissoff. *Forwarded by* J B Kerr A/S

* See D. 775.

With reference to the D.S. (Crime) note of December 24, 1931, on the subject of V. I. Rybakoff and his connections with Ellis Widler and Jack S Crawley, enquiries show that Rybakoff is at present in Harbin with both Widler and Crawley and is believed to have had business dealings with Widler as far back as 1929, when he (Rybakoff) was then employed with the Protector Co. No.35 Jinkee Road, a firm dealing in Bullet Proof Devices and Bullet Proof Glass. Widler, it is known, was one of the first persons to introduce this class of goods into China. The acquaintance of Crawley and Rybakoff is believed to date back to 1928. At this time the first named was operating a gambling den in Harbin. Crawley was later arrested and fined G$500 for this offence. During 1927 Crawley, who had arrived in Shanghai some time previous, renewed his connections with Rybakoff, who was then the manager of the now defunct "Palais de Danse", No.55A Bubbling Well Road.

In June 1931 Rybakoff left Shanghai for North China and Manchuria. It is rumoured that this trip was taken in connection with the object of demonstrating to certain Northern Generals the value and efficiency of certain "liquid fire" apparatus in which they were interested. It was intended, that Rybakoff should act as advance agent and when he had aroused sufficient interest among prospective purchasers, the other two individuals would then proceed North and if successful in their negotiations would demand a substantial cash deposit in advance prior to the delivery of any goods ordered. With the reputation that Crawley and Widler have established for themselves in China, and the absence of any stock, it is easy to believe that the prospective purchasers would undoubtedly have been swindled out

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

_____ Station,

REPORT

Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

* see D. 3094

* Their money. The arrest of Crawley by the American authorities on Feb. 6, 1932 on a charge of importing opium into the U.S.A. has made Crawley go out of business and back to his native land, Russia, and as a result Rybakoff and Fidler are now adopting various methods to obtain a livelihood.

Various meetings between these three are said to have taken place at Fidler's place of residence, Flat No.7, 180 Seymour Road, where he professes to be the operator of a private inquiry agency. At this address it also is believed that he conducts gambling on a small scale.

Another meeting place of these individuals, prior to Crawley's arrest, was the "Velvet" Sweet Shop, Central Arcade, 101 Szechuen Road, in which concern Crawley until recently openly had a financial interest. This shop is at present under the joint ownership of two Chinese named Lee Woo Lin (李和林) and Tsha Loong Kyi (查崇祀). The latter named, who recently left Shanghai for Tsingtao, is said to be suspected by the American Authorities as being an accomplice of Crawley's in the smuggling of opium into the U.S.A. Both these individuals reside at 1782 Kung Yeh Li (成業里) off Tongshen Road near Alcock Road. Regarding this shop it is interesting to note that after operating for about 4 years, only applied for a licence on September 9, 1931. The application for the licence, which was made by Crawley, has not yet been granted.

Rybakoff is at present engaged on a commission basis in the selling of a brand of cigarettes known as "Indian Head", manufactured by the Pine Aromatic Cigarette Co. Inc. Philippine, 661, 663 Magdalene St Trozo P.I.

J. Tcherenshansky
D. S.
D.B. (Crime) Information

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 24 / 12 1931

To C.I.O.

I am told that
he is buxed up with
Bidder & A.T. Crawley
& that something "fishy"
is afoot just
now in the Arms
line. If Tcherenokantsky
could get me confidential
information I should
be glad

C. Allen
D.C. (Cr)

S2, For attention
please. JHG 24-12-'31.

Form No.2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

File No. [illegible] POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 3011
Section 2, Station,
23 12 31
Date December 25, 1931.

Subject (in full) Vladimir Alexandrovich Rybakoff alias Rebicoff alias Rebekieff.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Inquiries made concerning the above mentioned individual show that he was born in 1889 in Petrograd (Leningrad) Russia. He is ex-captain of the aviation corps of the former Russian Imperial Army. In 1920 he arrived in Harbin and resided there until 1925. While in Harbin he was employed for about two years (1921-1923) as manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway club. For some time he held a similar post with the "Hotel Modern". During the period of his residence in Harbin he visited Chan-Chun, Mukden and Dairen but the nature of his business in those cities is unknown.

In 1925 Rybakoff arrived in Shanghai from Harbin and was employed as manager of the now defunct "Palais de Danse", No.55A Bubbling Well Road and later at the "Charlston" cabaret Rue Chu Pao San. In October 1925 he left Shanghai for Calcutta, India, where it is reported that he was employed in the "Grand Hotel" in that city. In June 1926 he returned to Shanghai from Calcutta and set himself up as a commission agent.

In 1930 Rybakoff joined the staff of "Protector Co", Inc. (Importers and Exporters; Special Bullet Proof Steel Devices and Bullet Proof Glass), No.25 Jinkee Road, and was employed by this firm for about one year. This concern no longer exists. Other employees of this firm included Wsevolod A. Kirkor, alias William Kirk, a suspected smuggler (File A.5415) and H.Bisbjerg, suspected Arms dealer, who was deported to Denmark on September 2, 1930 (Files: I.O.8283, I.O.9630, & I.O.5982). I.O.D.775

On May 23, 1931, Rybakoff was charged under the name of V.A. Rebekieff in the Shanghai Special District Court with Trafficking in Arms and was fined $500.00.

On June 6, 1931 he left Shanghai for Dairen and North

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
(2)

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

China and returned to Shanghai on November 2., 1931 p. s.s. "Hoten Maru" accompanied by his wife. During his absence from Shanghai he visisted Seoul, Korea, for the purpose of calling upon the parents of his wife, Hellena Alexandrovna Rybakoff nee Grant. His father-in-law, a Russian of English extraction named A. Grant, is an ex-captain of gendarmerie, of the Russian Imperial Army and was attached to the "White" Intelligence service during the Civil War. He is at present the manager of an English Language School in Seoul. Rybakoff also visited several towns in Manchuria. In Mukden he went into partnership in a hotel owned by one H. Hreptovich, white Russian, formerly in the service of later Baron Ungern, former dictator of Outer Mongolia. But it is reported that the money which he invested was spent by Hreptovich.

Rybakoff at present living with one Y.F. Lavroff at 421 Route Cardinal Mercier, and is said to be engaged in selling cigars, cigarettes etc. on a commission basis.

G. Tcherenshansky

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

This report was compiled in the request of the D.C. (Crime). SBK 23/12.

D.C. (Crime)

Information.

T.W. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.
23:12:'31.

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 5 3 30

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. C. I. D. 1252
Date 3 May 30

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

With reference to the attached and in accordance with your verbal instructions, I introduced P. Chartez to Chief Insp. Litterme of the French Police in December 1929 and since then negotiations have been proceeding between him and the latter authorities.

From information received from Chief Insp. Litterme on February 5, there does not appear to be much prospects of any successful results be obtained as it now transpires Chartez is unable to supply further information.

I therefore suggest this report be filed. Any further developements will be forwarded.

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

Filed
513

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 6 12 29

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Confidential

File No.

Sir,

At 11:45 a.m. December 6, 1929 a Russian, named P. Cherkez, residing at 8 Yang Terrace, volunteered the following information which he desires to be treated confidentially and outside the knowledge of Russian detectives:

Mr. Rebicoif, 26 Carter Road, has the following arms and ammunition for sale:

300, 12" Mausers, without holsters, and 100 rounds of ammunition for each firearm. Price $128.00 each.

100, 12" Mausers, with holsters, and 100 rounds of ammunition for each firearm. Price $142.00 each.

48, Spanish Browning pistols with 100 rounds of ammunition for each firearm. Price $60.00 each.

200, German rifles, with bayonets and bandoliers and 1000 rounds of ammunition for each firearm. Price $115.00 each.

The informer in this case as in most other cases expects a reward and does not know where the contraband is hidden. In order to discover this he proposes that he should go to Rebicoff and purchase two samples of Mausers (with and without holsters), with money provided by the C.I.D. Rebicoff will then leave his house to get the samples, and will be followed by a Chinese detective in order to find out the destination of the cargo. The informer, however, thinks that the Mausers and the Spanish Brownings are somewhere in the French Concession while the German rifles are supposed to be in the Settlement in the custody of certain Germans.

In this connection I respectfully submit that no object would be served by purchasing a sample if the cargo

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE.....

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

File No.

is in the French Concession as the French Police would claim it in the event of a successful raid.

The informer has promised to communicate with me again on the subject.

A. Robertson
D. I.

D. I. Robertson

Let me know what he says I cannot approve of arms being brought into the Settlement for the purpose of obtaining a Criminal charge but we could co-operate with French Police if information is good. There is a case under Criminal Code of arms are kept without a permit (Chinese law) without going to the trouble of purchase. AC 6/12

A/D. C. I.

CONFIDENTIAL

D 2011

CONFIDENTIAL

F. 201
T.H. 1000-8-31

F. of S. U.

~~CENTRAL~~ REGISTRY

FILE No. D. 3013

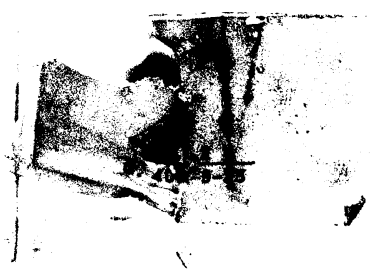
SUBJECT:

Mrs. A. Grant.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
[illegible]	24-12-31.

D-3017



C.K.Y. (c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 3017
Date 29/10/35

Date October 28, 1935.

Subject G.M. Kraslavsky, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by D S I Coyne

G.M. Kraslavsky, Suspected Soviet Agent, Soviet citizen of Jewish origin, lawyer by profession, arrived in Shanghai from Manchuria during the autumn of 1931 and soon afterwards established a lawyer office at No.74 Szechuen Road. He holds a Soviet passport No. R.6943 and on September 23, 1931 registered himself with the Chinese Authorities as a Soviet citizen. In 1931 Kraslavsky resided together with M.M. Shvetz, clerk in the employ of Dalbank (Far Eastern Bank). For some time Kraslavsky worked in partnership with one M.E. Gilcher, a Russian lawyer of Jewish origin connected with Soviet circles, who for some time was acting as legal adviser to the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. In December, 1933 Kraslavsky severed partnership with Gilcher and established his own office at No.38 Avenue Edward VII, Rooms 212/213. Kraslavsky is reputed to be a trusted Soviet lawyer and has many friends among local Soviet agents and employees. Kraslavsky's late elder brother was formerly a member of a Soviet Spy Organization on Chinese Eastern Railway (known as the "Shumsky and Vetchak" organization, the name of two leaders) and during a raid on his house made by the Chinese Police in February 1929 he committed suicide by shooting himself. His younger brother, Mr. Leo S. Kraslavsky, age 27, a Soviet citizen born in Melitopol, arrived in Shanghai on 29.8.35 by s.s. "Dairen Maru" together with his wife, Mrs. Nellie G. Kraslavsky, age 21, born in Manchuria. L.S. Kraslavsky is employed with the Shanghai Leather Products Co., No.899 Avenue Joffre Apt. 37, and his wife works in the office of G.M. Kraslavsky.

A relative of G.M. Kraslavsky, one Pavel Tzeman

FM 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Kraslavsky, Soviet citizen born on 27.7.1906 at Melitopol District, South Russia, formerly manager of the Tokic Branch of Louri Commercial Co., - a firm connected with Soviet establishment - is at present employed with the "Mercury Trading Corporation, Ltd., No.320 Szechuen Road, owned by J.S. Bitker, Suspected Soviet Agent and a Soviet citizen.

G.M. Kraslavsky resides at No.191 Avenue Dubail Apt. 202 - Tel. 82649.

G. Tcherenshansky.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S2,
Please send copy to "A" and then pass to Reg. to file. JMS

Copy to A
I.b 30/10

...TRY
3017.
25. 1. 32.

January 25, [illegible]

Observation on the movements of Mr. [illegible] Ilyailovich

Irasievsky.

This individual returned to Shanghai from Dairen via Dairen by the [illegible] "Tai Ping", on January 21, 1932. He is a lawyer by profession and is suspected of being a Soviet [illegible].

At present [illegible] of the Bank Association (Flat 20) 48 Rue Lafayette.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information.

DBK.

J. Tcherem[illegible]
D. S.

26:1:32

3017.
8. 1. 32.

January 7, 1932.

Memorandum on movements of Grigory Mikailovich Kreslavsky, suspected Soviet agent.

Departed for Malden via Obiren on January 6, 1932, by the s.s. "Toten Maru".

G.M. Kreslavsky — Suspected Soviet agent, Russian Jew, lawyer by profession. Holds passport issued by Bureau of Public Safety No.725 on January 4, 1932.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

DSK. 7/1.

J. Tcheremshansky.
D. S.

File JWLy 8:1:32.

Form No. 2
1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D. 7017.
Section 2. Station.
24.12.31.
Date December 24, 1931

Subject (in full) I. . Kraslavsky, suspected Soviet Agent.

Made by D.S. Tcherenshansky. *Forwarded by* D S Ker A/

See also
D. 5714.
D. 4749
D. 6222

Information has been received to the effect that I. . Kraslavsky who is residing at flat 20, Park Apartments, 455 Rue Lafayette together with I. . Shwetz, a clerk in the employ of the local branch of "Delbank", is a suspected Soviet agent.

He is a Russian Jew and arrived in Shanghai from Manchuria about four months ago. He is a lawyer by profession and since October 15, 1931, he has been occupying an office at 74 Szechuen Road. He holds Soviet passport R.6943, and registered with the Chinese Authorities on September 23, 1931 as a Soviet citizen.

His brother was formerly a member of a Soviet Spy Organization on Chinese Eastern Railway (known as the "Sumsky and Vetchak" case, the name of the two leaders) and during a raid on his house made by the Chinese Police in February 1929, he committed suicide by shooting himself.

J. Tcherenshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Filed JPS
24:12:31.

KRASLAVSKY, Grigory Mihailovich - Soviet
Formerly with Dalbank. At present with
the "Mercury Trading Corp., Ltd.

GILCHER, M. E. - legal adviser to the United
Petroleum Trust of USSR.

SHVETZ, M. M. - clerk in the employ of Dalbank.

KRASLAVSKY, Leo S. - brother
Arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 29, 1935 by S.S.
"Dairen Maru". Employed with the Shanghai Leather Products Co.

KRASLAVSKY, Mrs. Leo S. (Nellie G.)
Employed in office of G. M. Kraslavsky.

SMP

SMP: No. S.B.D. 3017
29 Oct. 1935

D-3018

D 3018

28.12.31

Translation of an anti-Christian handbill opposing the cultural invasion of China by Christianity, which purports to have emanated from a communist source, which was obtained in the Western district on December 28, 1931.

Labourers, peasants and soldiers.

Besides using guns and bayonets to massacre the Chinese people, the Imperialists have resorted to Christianity, which is equivalent to the opium evil, to stupefy us. Churches have been established almost everywhere and we are always being deceived by Christian pastors and Catholic priests. They want us to tolerate the aggression of capitalists and landlords as well as the massacre of the Imperialistic Kuomintang. They allege that this is the will of God which we cannot oppose lest God will be offended. What nonsense is this? Is there such a God? This is absurd. We are determined not to be enslaved, nor shall we be massacred by Imperialists and the Kuomintang. We will overthrow Christianity as well as the imperialistic Kuomintang. Our Russian brethren have already realized that Christianity is equivalent to the opium evil and that's why they have furthered anti-Christian activities. We must co-operate with them in the anti-Christian campaign. The following are our anti-Christian slogans:-

1) Oppose Christianity which is being used by the Imperialists as a tool for the cultural invasion of China.

2) Oppose Christianity which affects the peasants and labouring masses like stupefying drugs.

3) Oppose Christianity which is equivalent to the opium evil.

4) Expel the Christian pastors and Catholic priests who are the running dogs and spies of the Imperialists.

5) Oppose the organization by the Pope of 'White' crusaders to attack Soviet Russia.

6) Oppose the massacre by the Imperialists of the Chinese toiling masses in the Three Eastern Provinces.

7) Bring about an automatic abrogation of all unequal treaties.

8) Long live the Chinese Soviet.

Seen by O/C. S.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. R. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3018.
Date 28. 12. 31

Extract from Intelligence Summary of December 28, 1931.

Communist Propaganda

Anti-Christian handbills opposing the celebration of the Christmas Festival issued by the Shanghai Federation of Labour Unions, a communist organ, made their appearance in the Western District on December 24.

O/c S.B.
with your instructions en-
-closed in the attached news of Dec. 28,
the above is a copy of the paragraph
in question.
SBK 28/12.

SB, Has any report been received
about attempts to disseminate
these handbills in the vicinity
of churches?
JHG
28:12:31

O/c. S.B.

No reports received regarding attempts to
distribute these handbills either in the
Settlement or French Concession.
SBK 29/12.

File
JHG
29:12:31.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3018.
30. 12. 31.

Report — 30-12-31

4. Anti-Christian Propaganda emanating from Communist sources

A copy of an anti-Christian handbill which purports to have emanated from a communist source, was obtained in the Western District on December 28. The handbill appeals to labourers, peasants and soldiers to :-

1. Oppose Christianity which is being used by the Imperialists as a tool for the cultural invasion of China.
2. Oppose Christianity which affects the people like stupefying drugs.
3. Oppose the Christian pastors and Catholic priests who are the running dogs and spies of the Imperialists.
4. Oppose the organization by the Pope of "White" Crusaders to attack Soviet Russia.
5. Oppose the massacre by the Imperialists of the Chinese toiling masses in the Three Eastern Provinces.
6. Abrogate all unequal treaties.

Reg. attach to file.

R. 31/2

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 28: 12: 1931.

To S2,

Please attach with file a copy of the paragraph which appeared on the Daily Report of 28: 12: 31. The daily report is really a summary and all matters in it should be covered by signed reports on file.

Secret
28/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
No. C. B. D. 3018
Date 28.12.31

Special Branch,

December 24,1931.

Officer i/c C.C.Room :

Please send the following message to :-

D.C. (Divs)

D.C. (A. & T.R.)

D.O.s

All Stations, and

Supt. Fairbairn.

"It is reported that distribution of handbills and/or other Communist manifestations may occur in vicinity of places where religious services are bei g held in observance of Xmas festival".

O. i/c Sp. Br.

Rec 24/12

S2, Please prepare short paragraph on subject of handbills for Morning Reports.

Daily Report 28.12.31

25:12-31.

Translation of a Communist handbill entitled "Letter to local Labourers opposing the Christmas Festival", copies of which were distributed in the Western District on December 24, 1931.

God says "All must be law-abiding and you will be blessed after death". This is really absurd. Capitalists are intensifying their oppression on us, so our only hope is to oppose them. If God wants us to be law-abiding, it shows clearly that He is speaking on behalf of the capitalists and He is helping the capitalists to oppress us.

God has also said: " If any one should slap you on the left cheek, give him your right cheek to be slapped". Gandhi of India and the Chinese Kuomintang are the running dogs of Imperialists, the Kuomintang having betrayed the interests of the Chinese people. What is Christianity which devises ways and means to deceive the populace? It is the tool of the imperialistic capitalists in their political, economic and cultural invasions and it is equivalent to the Yellow Labour Union.

The Christmas festival every year is followed by much amusement. In reality, it is an occasion to present sweets to children. The Imperialists will be more enthusiastic this year because they have intensified their attacks on Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolution, and have spread rumour on the crisis of the Soviet economics, which is their shameless propaganda. The Imperialists are opposed to the labouring classes.

Labour friends, God is capitalistic. We cannot tolerate such a nonsensical thing as God. We are not only non-believers of Christianity, but we must overthrow Imperialists, the Kuomintang and capitalists as well as Christianity.

Shanghai Federation of Labour Unions.

Dated:
December 25, 1931.

反對耶穌聖誕節告上海工友

上帝說"大家要安分，死後上帝賜福你們"真是欺騙你們的兵！資本家加緊壓迫我們減了反抗沒有第二條路他要我們安分明顯的是替資本家滿意，是幫助資本家壓迫我們的策略！

上帝說"有人打你左耳你把右耳也給他"印度的甘地領導國民狗洩出賣民族利益替帝國主義當走狗的"不抵抗主義"都是他們的子子孫孫十折不扣的做帝國主義的狗頭軍師皆他們想推活耶穌聖眾的基督在教是其虐東西從這裡就可以看出來了，他是帝國主義資本家在政治上經濟上大仗二傻略壓迫的二具，他是念黃魚二會等一樣的。

每年到了聖誕節，照例的要大吹大打的來玩把戲其實也只不過是拿着糖果騙了小孩子罷了，今年帝國主義加緊的進攻蘇聯，進攻中國革命，他們更其高興來形容了，而且又造謠污衊說蘇聯經濟危機的空前嚴重，傳打起旗幟，喊合我們無產階級對立！

工友們！上帝是資本家的，我們不要這種混帳東西，我們不但不要相信基督教，而且要在打倒帝國主義國民黨資本家的時候，快要將教合他們一道送終！

上海總工聯 十二月廿五日

反對耶穌聖誕節告上海工友

上帝說"大家要安分，死後上帝賜福你們"真是放他媽的屁！資本家加緊壓迫我們除了反抗沒有第二條路他要我們安分明顯的是替資本家講話，是幫助資本家壓迫我們的東西！

上帝說"有人打你左耳你把右耳也給他"印度的甘地領導中國之民衆犧牲出賣民族利益替帝國主義當苦走狗的"不抵抗主義"都是他們的子子孫孫十拆不知的做帝國主義的狗頭軍師替他們想辦法欺騙羣衆的基督宗教是其底東西從這裡就可以看出來了他是帝國主義資本家在政治上經濟上文化上侵略壓迫的工具他是令黃色工會等一樣的。

每年到了聖誕節照例的要大吹大打的來玩把戲其實也不過是拿着精果騙騙小孩子罷了今年帝國主義加緊的進攻蘇聯，進攻中國革命他們更要高舉那起了而且又造謠污衊蘇聯經濟危機的旗幟打起護衛我們工人階級對立！

工友們！上帝是資本家的我們不要這種迷惘東西，我們不但不要相信基督教而且要在打倒帝國主義國民黨資本家的時候，依基督教合他們一道送終！

上海總工聯 十二月廿五日

Translation of a Communist handbill entitled "Letter to local labourers opposing the Christmas Festival", copies of which were distributed in the Western District on December 24, 1951.

God says "All must be law-abiding and you will be blessed after death". This is really absurd. Capitalists are intensifying their oppression on us, so our only hope is to oppose them. If God wants us to be law-abiding, it shows clearly that He is speaking on behalf of the capitalists and He is helping the capitalists to oppress us.

God has also said: " If any one should slap you on the left cheek, give him your right cheek to be slapped". Gandhi of India and the Chinese Kuomintang are the running dogs of Imperialists, the Kuomintang having betrayed the interests of the Chinese people. What is Christianity which devises ways and means to deceive the populace? It is the tool of the imperialistic capitalists in their political, economic and cultural invasions and it is equivalent to the Yellow Labour Union.

The Christmas festival every year is followed by much amusement. In reality, it is an occasion to present sweets to children. The Imperialists will be more enthusiastic this year because they have intensified their attacks on Soviet Russia and the Chinese revolution, and have spread rumour on the crisis of the Soviet economics, which is their shameless propaganda. The Imperialists are opposed to the labouring classes.

Labour friends, God is capitalistic. We cannot toler te such a nonsensical thing as God. We are not only non-believers of Christianity, but we must overthrow Imperi lists, the Kuomintang nd capit lists s well as Christianity.

Sh ngh i Federation of Labour Unions.

D ted:
December 25, 1931.

No. 3
Form No. 29
G. 7500-7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] S. D. REGISTRY
Section D. 3018
24.12.31.

Date December 24, 1931

Subject (in full) Anti-Christian Propaganda emanating from Shanghai Federation of Labour Unions (Communist organ)

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by*

I submit herewith six copies of a communist handbill together with translation, entitled "Letter to local labourers opposing the Christmas festival". This document exhorts local labourers to oppose the celebration of the Christmas festival and to overthrow Christianity.

These handbills made their appearance in the Western district on December 24.

Kuh Pao-hwa.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

$2, as already instructed please

Done 25:12:31

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. A circular telephone message is being sent out warning Db. (Divns), S.Bs and stations of possibility of distribution of handbills and other Communistic manifestations in vicinity of places where religious services are being held in observance of Xmas festival.

T.W. Givens O. i/c Sp. Br. 24:12:31

D-3019

D-3019B

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 29/4 1941

To D.C. (C) & Sp. B.

Draft for your approval or correction please

[illegible]
P.C.

P.A.C.P

I think this meets the case

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
MAY 1 1941
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CRIME AND SPECIAL DUTY COMMITTEE

FILE

D 304

D.3019

3019
1 5 41

April 29, 41.

The Shanghai Press Censorship Office,
Hardoon Building,
Nanking Road.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 25, 1941, and in reply regret to state that in view of the magnitude of the task you ask, which would involve the verification and tabulation of over 900 publications, the details of which are constantly changing, this Force is unable to comply at present.

Should you desire details in respect of any specific publication I shall be only too pleased to oblige.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

K.M.BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

DATE 1/5/41

CLK/.

April 25, 1941.

Major K. M. Bourne,

Commissioner of Police,

S. M. C.

Sir,

We regret to trouble you at a time when you are probably coping with a heavy pressure of work, but we shall be much obliged if you will kindly make an investigation and supply us with the following information:-

1. The names of newspapers, publishers and editors together with the addresses and the S.M.C. Registration numbers.
2. The names of magazines, publishers and editors together with the addresses and the S.M.C. Registration numbers.
3. The names of publishing offices and their responsible persons together with the addresses and the principal publications issued by these offices.

Yours sincerely,

(Sealed) Kato of the Shanghai
Press Censorship
Office, Hardoon Building,
Nanking Road.

November 14, 1940.

LIST OF CHINESE LANGUAGE DAILIES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality & Policy	Registration No.
Sin Wan Pao (新闻报), 274 Hankow Road.	Published by Pacific Publishing Co. (Dr. J.C.Ferguson, President) J.S. Potter (Manager) (No editor named)	American Independent commercial paper	C. 39
Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition (新闻晚报), 274 Hankow Road.	Published by Pacific Publishing Co. (Dr. J.C.Ferguson, President) J.S. Potter (Manager) (No editor named)	American Independent commercial paper	C. 42
Shun Pao (申报), 309 Hankow Road.	Published by Columbia Publishing Co. (P.M. Anderson, Director) N.F. Allman (Editor)	American Independent commercial paper	C. 38
Chinese-American Daily News (中美日报), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Published by Roosevelt Publishing Corp. (H.P. Mills, President) F.W. Chan (周鲸清 Editor)	American Pro-Chungking	C.281
National Herald (神州日报), 130 Ningpo Road.	J.B. Davies (Publisher and Editor)	American Pro-Chungking	C.687
Cheng Yien Pao (正言报), 289 Kiukiang Road.	Published by Federal Publishing Co. (H.F. Payne, General Manager) Tsui Peh-ming (崔伯鸣 Editor)	American Pro-Chungking	C.836
Ta Mei Wan Pao (大美晚报), 255 Weihaiwei Road.	Published by Post Mercury Co. (C.V. Starr) Chang Tse-han (张志韩 Editor)	American Pro-Chungking	C. 44
Hwa Mei Wan Pao (华美晚报), 172 Avenue Edward VII.	H.P. Mills (Publisher) Shih Tsao-tai (石报泰 Editor)	American Pro-Chungking	C. 20
China Evening News (大晚报), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Published by Independent Publishing Co. (B.H. Fleet, Managing-Director) Stanley Young (Editor)	British Pro-Chungking	C. 43

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality & Policy	Registration No.
Ta Ying Yeh Pao (大美晚報), 64 Kuling Road.	Published by University Press (J.A.E.Sanders-Bates and N.E. Bonner, Directors) J.A.E. Sanders-Bates (Editor)	British Pro-Chungking	C.208
Central China Daily News (中華日報), 59 North Honan Road.	Yen Chia-tsing (顏家駿 Publisher) Yeh Sih-sung (叶雪松 Editor)	Chinese Pro-Japanese	C.521
Bing Pao (平報), 436 Foochow Road.	Chin Yung-bah (金雄白 Editor & Proprietor) Hsia Chen-liang (夏成梁 Publisher)	Chinese Pro-Japanese	C.832
Kuo Min Daily News (國民新聞), 303 Honan Road.	Woo Ling-chi (伍稜吉 Publisher) Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵 Editor)	Chinese Pro-Japanese	C.768
New China Daily News (新中國報), 308 Honan Road.	Wong Heng (王恒 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese Pro-Japanese	Registration under consideration
Chung Kuo Shen Pao (中國商報), Room 49 House 110 Szechuen Road.	Sung Yeh-koo (沈一果 Publisher) Chin Yun-ting (秦雲汀 Editor)	Chinese	C.647
Sin Shun Pao (新申報), 288 Seward Road. Branch Office: Room 216 Hardoon Building, Nanking Road.	S. Ueno (Publisher and Editor)	Japanese	C.631
Shanghai Press (上海時報) Room 173 Embankment Bldg. 360A North Soochow Road.	Ying Chi-ping (殷劍岸)	Chinese Pro-Nanking	C.878

May 25, 1940.

LIST OF CHINESE MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, PICTORIALS, ETC. IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

WEEKLY

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Asia Theatres News (亞洲影訊), 285 Burkill Road.	Published by Asia Theatres Inc. (A.R. Hager, President) Z.B. Loo (盧莊白Editor)	American	C.672
Bankers Weekly (銀行週報), 59 Hongkong Road.	Li Chuan-shih (李權時 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.369
Capital Weekly (都會), Room 9, House 405 Tientsin Road.	Dae Piu-ling (戴漂零 Publisher) Loo Siao-ding (羅小定 Editor)	Chinese	C.360
Chin Chin Screen (青青電影), 382 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠詩聘 Publisher) Yen Chu-ping (嚴珠平 Editor)	Chinese	C.464
China Cinema News (中國影訊), 221 Shantung Road.	Zee Pah-yih (徐百益 Publisher) Wu Cheng-tah (吳承達 Editor)	Chinese	C.765
Chinese-American Weekly Review (中美週刊), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Roosevelt Publishing Corp. (H.M. Stuckgold, President) K.Y. Chen (陳高庸 Editor)	American	C.592
Comic Weekly (滑稽畫報週刊), 7 Lane 210 Tsepoo Road.	Woo Wen-tsai (吳文采 Publisher) Vai Ping-an (韋平安 Editor)	Chinese	C.473
Economic Journal (經濟叢報), 14 Lane 307 Yunnan Road.	Yang Tien-ling (楊天麟 Publisher) Chen Li-ying (陳烈行 Editor)	Chinese	C.543
Er Tung Hua Chi (兒童滑稽), 569 Szechuen Road.	Li Kung (黎供 Publisher) Loo Zah-sung (羅澤榮 Editor)	Chinese	C.148
Hollywood Weekly (好萊塢電影週刊), Room 427, House 131 Museum Road.	Pih Wen-cheu (畢文秋 Publisher) Liang Yung-foh (梁永福 Editor)	Chinese	C.671

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Hsi Mi Chuan Weekly (戲迷傳), 81 Lane 97 Burkill Road.	Chow Jen-han (邹人憨 Publisher) Lieu Moo-yuan (刘慕鼓 Editor)	Chinese	C.246
Hua Chi Shih Chia (滑稽世界), 569 Szechuen Road.	Loo Zah-sung (罗雜深 Publisher) Pih Vung-tsieu (畢之秋 Editor)	Chinese	C.109
Kan Sun Weekly (柬生), 295 Kiukiang Road.	Wong Tien-cheng (王天仁 Publisher) Yeh Tsing (叶青 Editor)	Chinese	C.451
Kuo Chi Chow Pao (國际週报), 12 Ho Shing Li (和兴里), Rte de Say Zoong.	Vai Chung-yuin (裴仲雲 Publisher) Liang Liang-hai (梁亮海 Editor)	Chinese	C.489
Min Chung Kung Lun (民众公論), Room 312 Ya Shing Bldg. (協兴大楼), Hankow Road corner of Fokien Road.	Chen Ping (陳平 Publisher) Koo Ih-min (顧一鳴 Editor)	Chinese	C.655
Min Sen Weekly (民生周刊), Room 715 Tse Shu Bldg., Nanking Road.	Chien Zing-nan (錢靖南 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.745
Modern Times (現世報), Room 520 House 284 Avenue Edward VII.	Pan Chih-chih (潘志傑 Publisher) Wong Da-soo (王大苏 Editor)	Chinese	C.144
Movietone Weekly (電声), 138 Nanking Road.	Ling Zuh-tsong (林澤宗 Publisher) Koo Pei-sung (顧北森 Editor)	Chinese	C.187
Ni Hai Chow Kan (霓海週刊), 4 Lane 153 Carter Road.	Chen Lih (陳立 Publisher) Vai Chiao-kao (裴喬高 Editor)	Chinese	C.654
Radio Weekly (无線電週刊), 24 Lane 340 Avenue Edward VII.	Chen Ling-yuan (陳陵淵 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.776
San Min Chou Kan (三民週刊), 66 Nanking Road.	Wong Wen-yuan (王文元 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.595

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Screen (銀幕), 569 Szechuen Road.	Pih Vung-tsieu (畢文秋 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.252
Shanghai Guardian (上海週報), Room 316, House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Independent Publishing Co. (B.H. Fleet, Managing-Director) B.H. Fleet and Tienson Wen (聞天声 Editors)	British	C.652
Shanghai Radio (上海之声電播音節目) 470 Nanking Road.	Zung Tsung-tsang (陳立章 Publisher) Yang Tuh-zung (楊篤成 Editor)	Chinese	C.151
Sin Er Tung (新兒童), 159 Moulmein Road.	Chang Shao-kong (張紹綱 Publisher) Yang Wen-hao (楊文浩 Editor)	Chinese	C.259
Ta Mei Chou Pao (大美週報), 19 Avenue Edward VII.	G.C. Bruce (Publisher and Editor)	American	C.566
Tzu Hsiu Chou Kan (Self-study Weekly) (自修週刊), 12 Feng Chih Li (豐吉里), Kweichow Road.	Lu Ts-hsueh (盧志學 Publisher) Hsu Tsoh-ngai (徐卓呆 Editor)	Chinese	C.105
Wen Chih Chow Kan (文哲周刊), 441 Bubbling Well Road.	Lai Lih (賴立 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.727
Wen Ni Sin Wen (文藝新聞), Room 405, House 210 Kiukiang Road.	Chiang Tsai (蔣彩 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.617
Wen Pih (文筆), Room 101 House 353 Kiangse Road.	Hsu Kan (徐幹 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.506
Wu Sheng Tien (Dance and Screen) (舞声電), Room 238 House 260 Avenue Edward VII.	Feng Heng (馮衡 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.577
Yin Wu She Chiu Kan (影舞戏周刊), 25 Swatow Road	Siao Tien-yen (蕭天閑 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.739

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Young Master (小主人), 371 Rte H. de Sieyes.	Tai Tsoong-sing (戴中新 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.240
	10-DAY		
Ching Pei Chu (警備車), 18 Tientsin Road.	Loo Zah-sung (羅孚深 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.716
English Knowledge (英文知識), 42 Wing On Terrace (永安新業), Rue T. de la Tour.	Chang Yong (張鏞 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.378
Hsi Mi Zin Kan (戲迷句刊), 81 Lane 97 Myburgh Road.	Liu Chueh-shan (劉覺祥 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.686
Junior Practical English (初級實用英文), 4 Lane 233 Markham Road.	Wei Yung (韋榮 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.778
Shih Jih Hsi Chu (十日戲劇), 27 Lane 1025 Bubbling Well Road.	Chang Koo-yui (張古易 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.107
Tsing Nien Zin Kan (青年句刊), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Yeh Hung-chao (叶洪超 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.648
	SEMI-MONTHLY		
Best Detective (偵探), 569 Szechuen Road.	Loo Zah-sung (羅孚深 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.255
Business Information (商業案報), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Cheng Tsu-sung (鄭滋松 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.757
Cheng Lu (Youth Travelling) (征旅), 132 Rte Maresca.	Hsu Kung-koo (徐貢柯 Publisher) Wong Nan-tseu (王南走 Editor)	Chinese	C.766
Chih Yeh Yu Shui Yang (職業與修養), 380 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠詩聘 Publisher) Yeh Sin-an (叶心安 Editor)	Chinese	C.551

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
China Press Pictorial (大陸画報), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Published by China Press Inc. Carroll Alcott (Editor)	American	C.522
Chinese Dramas Bi-weekly Magazine (半月戏剧), 10 Passage 422 Rte Pere Robert	Zung Tse-pao (鄭子褒 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.468
Christian Echo (大众半月刊), 29 Dong Shou Li (同寿里), Tatung Road.	Zung Chi-chung (鄭祉中 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.392
Chung Kuo Yu Shih Chia (中国与世界), 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch.	Ling Lih-chung (林翊中 Publisher) Shih San (師山 Editor)	Chinese	C.761
Yu Chow Feng Yi Kan (宇宙風乙刊), 4 Passage 542 Avenue Joffre	Tao Kong-teh (陶亢德 Publisher) Ling Han-loo (林翰如 Editor)	Chinese	C.409
Dazhung Pao (大众報), 14 Lane 156 Carter Road.	Tsang Ts-hao (張志浩 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.262
Everyday English for Every Student (每日英语半月刊), 210 Honan Road.	Lien Yoeh-pang (連燿邦 Publisher) Tseng Tao-zung (曾道統 Editor)	Chinese	C.269
Fu Nu Chia (婦女界), 221 Shantung Road.	Tsai Lu-yeh (蔡魯依 Publisher) Yuan Yeh-yen (袁冶琰 Editor)	Chinese	C.771
Fu Sun (婦声), 9 Dong Yeh Li (全益里), Rue A. Bayle.	Chao Kuo-tsai (趙國材 Publisher) Sun Chi-fan (孫志凡 Editor)	Chinese	C.552
Good English Bi-weekly (最新英文半月刊), 405 Lane 210, Kiukiang Road.	Hsu Chi-tang (徐祉堂 Publisher) Lucien Mao (毛如升 Editor)	Chinese	C.602
Hai Sheng (海声), 8 Wongkashaw Gardens	Chang Ziang-chun (張象駿 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.637

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Health and Life (健康生活), 221 Shantung Road.	Poh Wu-chow (卜吾洲 Publisher) Yui Zung (余仁 Editor)	Chinese	C.254
Home and Women (家庭与妇女), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠诗聘 Publisher) Miss Kung Yueh-wen (龚月雯 Editor)	Chinese	C.618
Hsien Tai Wen Ni (现代文艺), 4 Lane 289 Weihaiwei Road.	Wong Ming-tuh (王明德 Publisher) Loh Tuh-ching (骆德纫 Editor)	Chinese	C.706
Hsueh Hsi Semi-monthly (学习半月刊), Room 512 House 1454 Avenue Edward VII.	Wong Fong-chu (王才舟 Publisher) Miss Liu Zing (柳静 Editor)	Chinese	C.619
International Outlook (国际间), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Chang Sin-wu (张醉无 Publisher) Wu Yu-ni (吴羽泥 Editor)	Chinese	C.721
Kong Chien Pao (康健报), 19 Chihli Road.	Sung Chi (孫基 Publisher) King Chih-min (金哲明 Editor)	Chinese	C.598
Kuo Feng (国风), 174 Rte Tenant de la Tour.	Sung King-sung (孙金松 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.588
The Life of Great China (大夏生活), 40 Dah Loh Fong (大陆坊), Ave. Dubail	Shih Yen (史艳 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.642
Youth Parade (青年文会), Room 540 House 353 Nanking Road.	Douglas M. Hsu (荣恩陆 Publisher) Shen Lih-jen (沈立人 Editor)	Chinese	C.478
Movie Life (电影生活), 17 Lane 687 Avenue Foch.	Zung Vung-nan (陈文楠 Publisher) Hu Sin-ling (胡心灵 Editor)	Chinese	C.719
The New Century (新世纪), Room 405 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Wang Tsung-wen (王仲文 Publisher) Shi Lo-sing (薛洛升 Editor)	Chinese	C.589

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Practical English (实用英文), 4 Lane 233 Markham Road.	Wei Yung (韦永 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 55
Present-day English (当代英文), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠诗聘 Publisher) Loh Chen-min (陆贞明 Editor)	Chinese	C.772
Safety First (安全半月刊), 19 Avenue Edward VII	Published by Safety First Publishing Co. Willy Tomn (Editor) Ting Shi (丁石 Assistant Editor)	American	C.774
Shih Tai (时代综合翻译半月刊) Room 422 House 1454 Avenue Edward VII.	Yeh Hsia-fang (叶夏芳 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.751
Shih Tai Wen Sien (时代文选), 305 Honan Road.	Chen Kong (陈康 Publisher) Yih Tai-chu (叶泰初 Editor)	Chinese	C.420
Students Life (学生生活), 37 Lane 713 Peking Road.	Li Chi (李佶 Publisher) Yu Tse-shan (余志山 Editor)	Chinese	C.737
Ta Kwan Yuan (Film Fun) (大观园), Room 9 House 405 Tientsin Road.	Ho Shao-hwa (何少华 Publisher) Wong Ting-chiu (王定九 Editor)	Chinese	C.418
Ta Kwan Yuan - B (大观园乙刊), Room 9 House 405 Tientsin Road.	Ho Shao-hwa (何少华 Publisher) Wong Ting-chiu (王定九 Editor)	Chinese	C.696
Tao Yi Tuan Kwen (道义特刊), 1 Lane 121 Yates Road.	Zee Siu-zing (钱仲静 Publisher) Hsu Han-cheng (徐翰臣 Editor)	Chinese	C.399
Tien Ying Mai Hua (电影漫画), 23 Lane 228 Burkill Road.	Li Ling-sung (李林森 Publisher) Kiang Tong-liang (江栋良 Editor)	Chinese	C.758
The Translator (英汉译书), 853 Bubbling Well Road.	Li Mou-chow (李谋周 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.785

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Tsing Nyi Tse Sheh (青年知識), 16 Zung Tuh Fong (仁德坊), Rte Winling, Zikawei.	Han Jen-feng (韓人鳳 Publisher) Li Jen-an (李仁安 Editor)	Chinese	C.743
Tuan Lien Semi-monthly (煅煉半月刊), 16 Ching Shing Li (景星里), North Honan Road.	Ho Chi (賀基 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.685
World Affairs (天下事), 314 Min Tuh Tsung (明德郵), Rte Pere Robert	Tao Kong-teh (陶元德 Publisher) Chu Wen (朱雯 Editor)	Chinese	C.649
World Detective (世界大偵探), Room 9 House 405 Tientsin Road.	Dae Piu-ling (戴沛零 Publisher) Loo Siao-ding (羅小定 Editor)	Chinese	C.753
Ying Mee Hua Pao (新迷畫報), 254 Foochow Road	Chiang Tseng-zay (蔣增瑞 Publisher) Yen Chu-ping (嚴次平 Editor)	Chinese	C.746
Ying Ni Pan Yueh Kan (新藝半月刊), Room 206A House 81 Lloyd Road.	Hsu Ching-hwa (徐慶華 Publisher) Li Wei (李偉 Editor)	Chinese	C.779
Youth Cognition (青年知識畫報), 380 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠詩聘 Publisher) Chen Chung-hao (陳忠豪 Editor)	Chinese	C. 59

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Banking Circle (銀錢界), 334 Nanking Road.	Sun Sui-huang (孫瑞璜 Publisher) Pan Niang-yao (潘仰堯 Editor)	Chinese	C.411
Beautiful Home (佳美的家), 573 Connaught Road.	Ma Chia-tsung (馬家驄 Publisher) Ma Chi-chun (馬驥群 Editor)	Chinese	C.635
Chang Fung Yueh Kan (長風月刊), Room 405 House 210 Kiukiang Road.	Hsu Chi-tang (徐智堂 Publisher) Wong Chi-sun (王季深 Editor)	Chinese	C.710

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Che Hsueh Tsa Chih (Zhexyo Zazh) (哲學雜誌), 71 Lane 61 Love Lane.	Chen Hsi-ping (陳西平 Publisher) Yuan Shih-jen (袁樹人 Editor)	Chinese	C.767
Chiang Tai Tsa Chih (講台雜誌), 999 Bubbling Well Road.	Chu Tsai-chu (朱瑞珠 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.763
China Harmonica News (中國口琴界), 14 Lane 101 Wenchow Road.	Bao Ming-sei (鮑明珊 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.341
China Pictorial (中華畫報), 1826 Avenue Joffre	Emily Hahn (Miss) (Publisher and Editor)	American	C.607
China Radio (中國之廣電), 323 Kiangse Road.	Soo Chu-kuo (蘇祖國 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.581
China Textile Colourists (染化月刊), Room 14 House 190 Kiukiang Road.	Chow Chang-kan (周長庚 Publisher) Tu Yien-sun (杜燕孫 Editor)	Chinese	C.455
China Traveller (旅行雜誌), 420 Szechuen Road.	S.T. Chow (周思忠 Publisher) N.C. Chao (趙君豪 Editor)	Chinese	C. 84
Chinese Bulletin of Pharmacy (中華藥刊), c/o Universite Franco-Chinoise, Avenue du Roi Albert	Chow Shih-lo (周師洛 Publisher) Wu Yu-fan (伍松藩 Editor)	Chinese	C.674
Chinese Economic Review (中國經濟評論), 20 Lane 1352 Yu Yuen Road.	Hu Liang (胡亮 Publisher) Li Kuo-chi (李國琦 Editor)	Chinese	C.731
Chinese Religious Press (中華教會公報), 6 Lane 60 Burkill Rd.	Chow Ting-min (周聽敏 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.622
Chun Ya (群雅), 246 Avenue Haig.	Yeh Pah-feng (叶百丰 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.773

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Chung Kuo Fu Nu (中國婦女), 537 Kiukiang Road.	Wang So-wu (汪含我 Publisher) Boh Ta-kiang (潘大江 Editor)	Chinese	C.724
Chung Kuo Yee Yar (中國醫藥), 10 Lane 177 Chungking Road.	Yuen Tsung-kong (袁仲剛 Publisher) Sih Han-eu (席寒鷗 Editor)	Chinese	C.356
Chung Kuo Yu Wen (中國語文), 14 Lane 169 Carter Road.	Kwan Shing-van (管鑫惠 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.645
Chung Shing Wen Ni Yi Yo Yueh Kan (中外文藝醫药月刊), 123 Hwa Kee Avenue, Bubbling Well Road.	Cheng Fun-yong (鄭豐庸 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.590
Companion (青年良友), 4th floor, 480 Nanking Road.	Chen Yeh-yuin (陳禾云 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.680
Daily Economic Guide (日用經濟月刊), Room 140 House 12 The Bund.	Published by International Trust Co. W.Y. Wu (吳文英 Editor)	Chinese	C.405
Dick Tracy (狄克探案), 569 Szechuen Road	Loo Zah-sung (羅澤深 Publisher) Pih Vung-cheu (畢之秋 Editor)	Chinese	C.298
Economic Digest Monthly (中外經濟摘萃月刊), 12A Bourgeat Terrace, Rue Bourgeat	Dr. Chang Shao-mei (張肖梅 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.454
English-Chinese Digest (英華文摘), 16 Rue Colbert	Shih Cheng-ko (施存統 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.625
Every Man's Library (世界傑作精華), 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch	Wu Loh-shing (吳樂欽 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.711
Fine Arts Monthly (美術界), 440 Rue du Marche	Zia Hai-yien (謝海燕 Publisher) Wen Shao-dong (溫紹棟 Editor)	Chinese	C.599

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
The Grade Teacher (小学教师), 17 Lane 300 Kiaochow Road.	Sun Zai-huang (孫瑞璜 Publisher) H.C. Chen (陳鶴琴 Editor)	Chinese	C.427
Graphic Printer (美文印刷月刊), 19 Passage 185 Rue Gaston Kahn	Ling Ngoh-ching (林鶚敬 Publisher) Lieu Lung-kwang (劉龍光 Editor)	Chinese	C.600
Green Flag (綠旗), 302 Hankow Road.	Yang Yu-shu (楊玉書 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.621
Green Light Monthly Journal (綠光週刊社刊), 15 Lane 882 Sinza Road.	Tidwo Chang (張天鐸 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.629
Happy Childhood (福幼報), 128 Museum Road.	Myron E.Terry (Publisher) Miss M.H. Brown (Editor)	British	C.366
Happy Home (家庭), 417 Hung Oen Fong (鴻恩坊), Haining Road.	Zee Pah-yih (徐百益 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 67
Healthy and Happy World (康乐世界), 489 Kwangse Road.	Koo Yuan-chang (顧元常 Publisher) Siao Tseng-kai (蕭增鎧 Editor)	Chinese	C.442
Healthy Home (健康家庭), 330 Peking Road.	Loh Pah-yui (陸伯羽 Publisher) Pan Niang-yao (潘仰堯 Editor)	Chinese	C.433
Home Magazine (家庭良友), 138 Nanking Road.	Ling Ching-zung (林靖成 Publisher) Koo Pei-sung (顧北森 Editor)	Chinese	C.490
Hsi Chu Yu Wen Hsueh (戏剧与文学), Room 405 House 210 Kiukiang Road.	Hsu Fong-yuen (徐芳元 Publisher) Ling Pah-ping (林伯平 Editor)	Chinese	C.738

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Hsien Shih (現實), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Li Chia-zai (呂家瑞 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.570
Hsin Hwa In Pictures (新華畫報), 3rd floor, 433 Avenue Edward VII.	Chang Shan-kwen (張善鏡 Publisher) Kyung Tien-yi (龔天衣 Editor)	Chinese	C.284
Hsueh Shu Yueh Kan (学術月刊), 4 Lane 384 Foochow Road.	Shao Li (邵礼 Publisher) Wang Foh-zee (汪馥泉 Editor)	Chinese	C.735
I - You (益友), 13 Foh Sui Li (福緩里), Tientsin Road.	Published by I - You Assn. Sung Yoeh (宋青 Editor)	Chinese	C.613
Insurance Fraternity (保聯月刊), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Chwang Chu-hao (庄祖豪 Publisher) Kwei Koo-kwei (倪可貴 Editor)	Chinese	C.419
Jen Shih Chien (人世間), 68 Route Voyron	Ting Chuin-tao (丁君涛 Publisher) Hsu Ta-nien (許大年 Editor)	Chinese	C.532
Knowledge Centre (文心), 439 Canton Road.	Wong Lien-sun (王蓮蓀 Publisher) Feng Chung-hwei (馮仲会 Editor)	Chinese	C.317
Kung Sin Audit Monthly (公信会計月刊), 505 Honan Road.	Kyung Mua-teh (龔懋德 Publisher) Sun Ling (沈廩 Editor)	Chinese	C.359
Lian Cheng Ye Kan (聯青月刊), c/o Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny	Published by Students Divisions of Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (Lyman Hoover, American, President) Lu Chi-ming (呂子明 Editor)	Chinese	C.421
Feng Yeh (枫葉), 396C Foh Min Tsung (福明邨), Avenue Foch.	Huang Chia-hsiung (黄家熊 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.684

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Lih Hsin Monthly (立信月報), 406 Kiangse Road.	Dan Shu-lung (潭书倫 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.403
Literary Culture Monthly (文学研究月刊), 16 Lane 119 Seymour Road.	Hsu Wan-hai (徐渭海 Publisher) Chung Liang (鍾樑 Editor)	Chinese	C.657
Lu Han Tsai (羣漢菜), 685 Nanking Road.	Yong Pah-yuin (榮伯雲 Publisher) Ting Shou-chong (丁壽昌 Editor)	Chinese	C.520
Lyric Monthly Periodical (金鈸月刊), 780 Peking Road.	Hsiu Sin-yue (許新祕 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.358
Mei Yueh Cheng Tan (Detective Story Monthly) (每月偵探), 28 Lane 336 Elgin Road.	Loo Zah-sung (羅雜淞 Publisher) Liang Yung-foh (梁永福 Editor)	Chinese	C.740.
The Midway Monthly (中行), Room 208 House 384 Nanking Road.	Wong Yen-cheng (王彦侍 Publisher) Chwang Chi-yuan (莊智源 Editor)	Chinese	C.605
Ming-Chu-Hsuan-I (名著選譯), 15 Lane 185 Rue Gaston Kahn.	Ling Ngoh-ching (林鄂欽 Publisher) Lieu Lung-kwang (劉龍光 Editor)	Chinese	C.462
Modern Home (現代家庭), 4 Lane 265 Yunnan Road.	Chu Liang-yueh (朱粮鈺 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.221
Movie World (電影世界), Room 206A House 81 Lloyd Road.	Hsu Ching-hwa (徐庆華 Publisher) Li Tze-bah (李自拔 Editor)	Chinese	C.441
Nan Fen (南風), Room 117 House 457 Hankow Road.	Chow Loh-san (周樂山 Publisher) Wu Zang-tse (吳尚志 Editor)	Chinese	C.496
New Light (新光什誌), 206 Tsongchow Road	T.T. Chang Pao (張包子俊 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.435

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
New Medical World Monthly (新药界月刊), 282 Canton Road.	Zau Pah-nyien (曹柏年 Publisher) Li Tseng-chuan (李曾棉 Editor)	Chinese	C.477
New Scientific Monthly (新科学月刊), 2 Passage 22 Rue Destelan	Chang Sun (张逊 Publisher) Zia Shih-ting (贾植廷 Editor)	Chinese	C.492
Ni Wen Chih (Les Belles Lettres) (艺文志), 194 Tszepang Road.	Zee Ping-na (徐彬娜 Publisher) Li Yih-chu (李一株 Editor)	Chinese	C.754
Popular Science (科学画报), 533 Avenue du Roi Albert	Yang Shiao-shu (杨孝述 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 27
Practical Science (实用科学什志), 14 Lane 470 Avenue Foch.	Shang Ching-hung (尚敬宏 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.260
Scientific Taste (科学趣味), 284 Canton Road.	Li Tseng-chuan (李曾棉 Publisher) Koo Chuin-tseng (顾均正 Editor)	Chinese	C.519
Shang Hai Ping Lun (上海评论), 60 Garden Terrace, Rte Pere Robert.	Ting Ting (丁丁 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.612
Shanghai Guide (上海生活), 4 Lane 470 Ningpo Road.	Published by Lien Hwa Advertising Co. Koo Lang-kweu (顾冷觉 Editor)	Chinese	C.167
Shanghai Police Gazette (上海警声月刊), 650 Szechuen Road.	K.F. La (赖光南 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.788
Shih Chien Foo Nu (妇女时代), 5 Lane 95 Edinburgh Road.	Chang Ching-fen (张竟芬 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.755
Shing Chien Yueh Kan (建设月刊), P.O.Box 1708	Cheng Chia (郑介 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.646
Siao Kung Nye Semi-monthly (小工艺半月刊), 34 Sinza Road.	Yue Bin-yien (俞炳贤 Publisher) Chin Zung-fang (金仲芳 Editor)	Chinese	C.355

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Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Siao Shu Yueh Kan (小說月刊), 19 Passage 185 Rue Gaston Kahn.	Ling Ngoh-ching (林鄂敬 Publisher) Lieu Lung-kwang (劉龍光 Editor)	Chinese	C.615
Sin Chung Yi Kwan (新中醫刊), 31 Lane 809 Avenue Road.	Fu Hsueh-chu (傅旭初 Publisher) Chu Chung-tuh (朱中德 Editor)	Chinese	C.273
Students Monthly (學生月刊), 281 Foochow Road.	Chen Bah-sun (陳白生 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.697
Theatre Arts (劇場藝術), 18 Lane 214 Yates Road.	Pan Mi-hsin (潘漠華 Publisher) Hu Soong-tsing (胡松青 Editor)	Chinese	C.308
Tien Ying Pen Shih Yueh Kan (電影本事月刊), Room 49, House 119 Jinkee Road.	Phuen Chain-king (悍織金 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.670
Tien Yu Hua Pao (体育画報), 512 Tientsin Road.	Cha Tsai-lung (查瑞龍 Publisher) Chun Ts-kai (春志 Editor)	Chinese	C.720
Translation Journal (譯刊), 313 Route Vallon.	Loh Ching-shih (陸敬士 Publisher) Zia Zay-bae ([illegible] Editor)	Chinese	C.694
Tseu Vong Pictorial ([illegible]), 380 Foochow Road.	Chao Wu-ih (曹斌一 Publisher) Chen Bing-chow (陳炳疇 Editor)	Chinese	C.357
Tsu Yien ([illegible]), Room 101 House 221 Foochow Road.	Sung Shih-yang (孫世揚 Publisher) Pang Zung-bih ([illegible] Editor) Sung Yien-kuo (沈延國 Editor)	Chinese	C.379
Social Science Monthly (社会科学月刊), 33 Ningpo Road.	Waung Yong-fu (汪泳甫 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.633

MONTHLY

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
West Wind Monthly (西風), 4 Passage 542 Avenue Joffre	Huang Chia-teh (黃嘉德 Publisher) Huang Chia-ying (黃嘉音 Editor)	Chinese	C. 31
West Wind Supplement (西風副刊), 4 Passage 542 Avenue Joffre	Huang Chia-ying (黃嘉音 Publisher) Huang Chia-teh (黃嘉德 Editor)	Chinese	C.274
Wing On Monthly (永安月刊), 635 Nanking Road.	Kwoh Loh (郭棨 Publisher) Cheng Liu (鄭流 Editor)	Chinese	C.461
Women's Messenger (女鐸月刊), 128 Museum Road.	Rev. C.W. Allan (Publisher) Miss Liu Mei-li (劉美黎 Editor)	British	C.367
World Digest (世界文粹), 516 Conhaught Road.	Ying Chi-sheng (應紀聲 Publisher) Chen Ching-tsai (陳敬哉 Editor)	Chinese	C.732
World In Pictures (世界畫報), 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch	Ma Li-kun (馬里坤 Publisher) Chen Ping-chow (陳炳舟 Editor)	Chinese	C.726
Ya Ho Hwo Hsueh (Medicine & Chemistry) (藥和化學), 8 Lane 17 Rte H. de Sieyes	Koo Nyoh-sun (顧鈺生 Publisher) Li Ping-sun (呂秉森 Editor)	Chinese	C.415
Ying Hong Hsueh Hui Hui Kan (銀行學會刊), 59 Hongkong Road.	Siao Hwo-yoeh (蕭曉輝 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.752
Ying Yung Wu Hsien Tien Tsa Chih (Applied Radio) (應用無線電雜誌), 30 Passage 687 Avenue Foch	Chao Wu-ih (趙敷一 Publisher) Van Feng-yuan (苑風源 Editor)	Chinese	C.722
Young Companion (良友), Room 617 House 33 Szechuen Road	H.P. Mills (Publisher) Chang Yuan-han (張沅瀚 Editor)	American	C. 11

MONTHLY

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Science (科学), 535 Avenue du Roi Albert.	Yang Shiao-shu (楊肖述 Publisher) Liou Yea (劉燁 Editor)	Chinese	C. 23
Yu Chou Hua Pao (Mercury Pictorial) (宇宙画報), 380 Foochow Road.	Tu Shih-ping (屠詩聘 Publisher) Chen Chung-hao (陳忠豪 Editor)	Chinese	C.750
Yu Hwa Tsa Chih (郵花什誌), 90 Passage 913 Avenue Foch	Zau Tsi (趙濟 Publisher) Ma Chia-an (馬家安 Editor)	Chinese	C.401
Yu Feng (語風), 78 Lane 66 Sinza Road	Tang I-li (湯文里 Publisher) Yang Lo-yu (楊洛雨 Editor)	Chinese	C.644
Yu Ti (Chinese Philatelic Classics) (郵典), 9 Lane 200 Moulmein Road.	Chow Ching-chueh (周今覚 Publisher) Chang Kan-pah (張廣伯 Editor)	Chinese	C.717

BI-MONTHLY

Chung Hwa Chien Kong Tsa Chih (National Health Journal) (中華健康什誌), 41 Tszepang Road	Dr. Szeming Sze (施思明 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.608
Financial Guide (金融導報), 59 Hongkong Road.	Tang Pah-yuan (唐伯原 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.471
Fu Shing Chung Yi (復興中医), 296 Hankow Road	Ting Kan-nien (丁賡年 Publisher) Shih Yeh-jen (施燁人 Editor)	Chinese	C.691
Japanese Language (日文研究), 106 Passage 148 Rte de Say Zoong	Zia Yuin (謝鈺 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.678
Youth Bi-monthly (青年半月刊), Room 337 House 691 Newchwang Road	Mrs. Anne K. Sun (孫邵凱 Publisher and Editor)	American	C.627

QUARTERLY

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Chung Hwa Yao Hsueh Tsa Chih (Journal of the Chinese Pharmaceutical Assm.) (中華藥學雜誌), 14 Lane 175 Seymour Road	Tseng Kwang-fong (曾廣方 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.744
Chung-I-Liao-Yang-Chuan-Kan (中醫療養季刊), Room 523 Tse Shu Bldg., Nanking Road.	Ching Pah-wei (秦伯未 Publisher) Tung Sou-loh (董叔大 Editor)	Chinese	C.550
Engineering (工程), 359 Connaught Road	Chin Wen-kiang (金問江 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.703
Fang Chih Ni Chi Kan (纺織染季刊), 590 Haiphong Road	Woo Tsai-ting (吳贊庭 Publisher) Pan Ching-chung (潘敬中 Editor)	Chinese	C.666
Hsi Shu Ching Hwa (West Wind Book Digest) (西書精華), 4 Passage 542 Avenue ~~Foch~~ Joffre	Huang Chia-teh (黃嘉德 Publisher) Huang Chia-ying (黃嘉音 Editor)	Chinese	C.775
I.B.R.A. Quarterly (護生會報), Room 412 House 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Chow Ts-yui (周志雨 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.698
Kwei Chi Chi Kan (會計季刊), Room 717 House 33 Szechuen Road	Dr. Percy Chu (朱博泉 Publisher) Kiang Tuh-chung (江特生 Editor)	Chinese	C.664
Mien Li Hui Pao (免厲會報), Room 411 House 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road	A.T.Y.Chow (周志雨 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.677
Morning Light Quarterly (晨光季刊), 25 Tszepang Road.	Chao Kwei-chang (趙貴昌 Publisher) Song Ya-cheng (宋亞成 Editor) Tsong Kien-yung (黃劍庸 Assistant Editor)	Chinese	C.781
New Light Medical Journal (澄光醫藥季刊), 220 Honan Road.	Chang Poo-tsung (張溥宗 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.702

QUARTERLY

Name and Address of Publication	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Shang Yu (商友), 406 Kiangse Road.	Hsu Kwan-chun (許冠群 Publisher) Koo Sin (顧訊 Editor)	Chinese	C.636
Songs Selected (歌曲精華), 569 Szechuen Road	Zung Vung-nan (陳文楠 Publisher) Zung Pah-ying (陳伯英 Editor)	Chinese	C.699
Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Engineering (紡織染工程), 1085 Gordon Road.	Huang Shi-kwoh (黃希 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.526
College Students Quarterly (大學季刊), 169 Avenue Edward VII	Tien Cheng-chuen (田正川 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.736
West Wind Digest Quarterly (西風(精華)季刊), 4 Passage 542 Avenue Joffre	Huang Chia-ying (黃嘉音 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.650

NON-PERIODICAL

Harmonica Jazz Songs (口琴流行曲集) Room 222 House 176 Shanse Road.	Chen Chien-cheng (陳劍元 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.777
Lily (百合花), 35 Chi Kee Li (乾記里), Tientsin Road	Zei Hung-tsu (芮鴻初 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.263
Shih Tai Erh Tung (時代兒童), 6 Lane 357 Weihaiwei Road.	Chow Chi-cheng (周鴻烈 Publisher) Wong Jen-loo (王人路 Editor)	Chinese	C.460
Yi Hwa In Pictures (藝華畫報), 1109 Connaught Road	Ni Yeu-ziang (倪幼祥 Publisher) Yih Yeh-fang (叶冶芳 Editor)	Chinese	C.796

December 10, 1940.

LIST OF CHINESE LANGUAGE MOSQUITO PAPERS IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

DAILY

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Chih Pao (吉報), Room 307 House 378 Peking Road.	Yeh Li-fah (葉惠發 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.846
Eastern Daily News (東方日報), 12 Lane 145 Kuling Road.	Dung Ying-sien (鄧蔭先 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 58
Fun Pao (奮報), 1 Ju Yeh Li (如意里), Honan Road.	King Yung-chi (金詠之 Publisher) Sung Chang-hung (孫長虹 Editor)	Chinese	C.440
Hollywood Pao (好萊塢報), Room 121 House 457 Hankow Road.	Ling Yeh-yuin (林曄雲 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.407
Hsi Chu Shih Chia (戲劇世界), 765 Tiendong Road.	Tsang Sieu-san (曾秀珊 Proprietor and Editor)	Chinese	C. 51
Hsi Pao (戲報), 81 Lane 97 Myburgh Road.	Liu Chueh-shan (劉爵掸 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 53
Hsi Shih Chia (戲世界), 38 Lane 239 Avenue Road.	Liang Tzu-hwa (梁梓華 Publisher) Chow Keh-chin (周克勤 Editor)	Chinese	C. 89
Kuo Pao (國報), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Chow Chin-jen (周鏡人 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.840
Lieh Pao (力報), 3A Lane 330 Yu Ya Ching Road.	Hu Lieh-keng (胡烈更 Publisher) Ching Kong (金剛 Editor)	Chinese	C. 50
Movie Daily News (電影日報), 780 Peking Road.	Hsu Sin-yue (許新粵 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.819

DAILY

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Ningpo Kung Pao (寧波公報), 16 Lane 290 Kweichow Road.	Chen Han-sung (陳幹誦 Publisher) Ju Sin (茹辛 Editor)	Chinese	C.128
Robinhood (羅賓漢), 39 Lane 36 Amoy Road.	Chiu Foh-shing (邱訶馨 Publisher) Chu Shou-tso (朱瘦竹 Editor)	Chinese	C. 19
Shang Hai Siao Pao (上海小報), Room 203 House 441 Hankow Road.	Tsang Foh-sun (曾福生 Publisher) Tsang Wen-tseng (曾文正 Editor)	Chinese	C.851
Shanghai Daily News (上海日報), 10 Lane 70 Bubbling Well Road.	Wong Sih-zung (王雪庵 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 87
Siao Shu Jih Pao (小說日報), Room 528 Tse Shu Building, Nanking Road.	Mao Chi-pei (毛子佩 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.549
Social Daily News (社會日報), 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Zung Ting-zau (陳德湖 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C. 4
Tsen Pao (怎報), 179 Honan Road.	Hsu Ju-ngoh (徐儒鶴 Publisher) Chung Chih-yu (鍾志孚 Editor)	Chinese	C.843
Ying Pao (硬報), 736 Canton Road.	Woo Chin-wen (吳錦文 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.856
Shih Pao (時報), Room 121 House 457 Hankow Road.	Chang Pah-yu (張伯瑜 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	Registration under Consideration

DAILY

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Siao Siao Jih Pao (小小日報), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Hsu Yeh-ngoh (徐逸鶚 Publisher) Ju Sin (茹辛 Editor)	Chinese	Registration under consideration
Shang Hai An Tsing Jih Pao (上海安清晚報), Room 202 House 17 Foochow Road.	Yu Yeh-hsin (余一新 Publisher) Pao Zing (包涛 Editor)	Chinese	Registration under consideration

TWO-DAY

Yeh Pao (逸報), 148 Changsha Road.	Wong Chuin (王鈞 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.572

THREE-DAY

Yueh Chu Hua Pao (越剧畫報), House 4 Passage 15 Rue du Consulat	Tan Pah-chang (譚伯敞 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.728
Shiang Hai Pictorial (香海畫報), Room 216 House 614 Nanking Road.	Tseu Ih-noong (周一農 Publisher) Loo Ih-faung (盧逸芳 Editor)	Chinese	C.251
Shun Chu Wha Pao (中西畫報), 14 Lane 307 Yunnan Road.	Chiang Cheu-dien (蔣秋甸 Publisher) Yeh Feng (叶峰 Editor)	Chinese	C.539

WEEKLY

Amateurs Weekly (業餘周報), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Loh Ti-yeu (陸天佑 Publisher) Chiang Sheh-ling (蔣石林 Editor)	Chinese	C.333

WEEKLY

Name and Address of Paper	Name of Publisher and Editor	Nationality	Registration No.
Er Tung Sin Wan Pao (兒童新聞報), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Yuan Siao-yuan (袁小園 Publisher) Yang Ts-kong (楊志剛 Editor)	Chinese	C.841
Gian Bao (簡報), 33 Poh Tien Tsung (福田邨), Medhurst Road.	Tu Keng-sheng (屠耕生 Publisher) Miss Huang Pei-feng (黃佩芬 Editor)	Chinese	C.870
Medical Weekly (醫藥週報), House 10 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII.	Vang Ts-zung (萬志仁 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.381
Shun Chu Chu Sin (申曲電訊), House 14 Lane 307 Yunnan Road.	Yeh Feng (叶峰 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.827
Shang Hai Erh Tung Tao Pao (上海兒童導報), House 3 Lane 309 Nanking Road.	Yang Chong-jin (楊昌勤 Publisher) Yu Tsen-yong (余增鏞 Editor)	Chinese	Registration under Consideration

MONTHLY

Hwa Lien (華聯), 194 Nanking Road.	Zung Yung-nan (陳大楠 Publisher and Editor)	Chinese	C.264
Liang Yeu (良友), 176 Nanzing Road.	Zung Tiao-sung (鄭貂生 Publisher and Editor) M. Funabiki (Proprietor)	Japanese	C.695
Sie Tao Yui Pao (仙道月報), 1000 Haining Road.	Chang Tso-ming (張竹銘 Publisher) Waung Pa-ying (汪伯英 Editor)	Chinese	C.353

April 1, 1941.

LIST OF CHINESE NEWS AGENCIES IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI

Name and Address	Name of Publisher and Editor	Date of Registration	Registration No.
Cheng Kwang News Agency (正光通訊社), Room 309 House 378 Peking Road.	Zei Hou-ching (祁厚卿 Publisher) Yang Tsing (楊清 Editor) King Mou-chen (金慕貞 Proprietor)	12.11.40.	C-855
Chung Sin News Agency (中心通訊社), 5 Lane 584 Yu Ya Ching Road.	Chu Li (朱澧 Editor and Publisher)	14.10.40.	C-842
Chung Yung Educational News Agency (中庸教育新聞社), 191 Carter Road.	Kao Yuin-loo (高雲廬 Editor and Publisher)	5.10.39.	C-643
Commercial News Agency (商業電訊社), 33 Ningpo Road.	Kao Sih-ting (高賜汀 Publisher) Yang Chi-kwang (楊季光 Editor)	4.12.39.	C-689
Credit Men's Economic Bulletin (英文經濟日報), Room 119 House 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	L.I. Tsok (祝修書 Editor and Publisher)	14.7.39.	C-565
Dah Chung News Agency (大中通訊社), 26 Lane 1414 Avenue Edward VII.	Chen Ting-huei (陳廷輝 Editor and Publisher)	15.5.40.	C-580
Dah Hwa News Agency (大華新聞社), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Koo Tsing-yuan (顧修之 Publisher) Chen Tien-shih (陳天始 Editor)	13.7.39.	C-559
Dah Kwan News Agency (大光通訊社), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Zau Ya-hwa (邵雅華 Editor and Publisher)	5.12.40.	C-315
Economic News Agency (經濟新聞社), 33 Ningpo Road.	Kao Sih-ting (高賜汀 Publisher) Yeh Chin-kiang (叶清江 Editor)	31.7.40.	C-593
Haien Tai News Agency (現代通訊社), Room 106 House 1252 Avenue Edward VII.	Wong Min-tuh (王明德 Editor and Publisher)	23.3.38.	C-113

Name and Address	Name of Publisher and Editor	Date of Registration	Registration No.
Wan Wen News Agency (萬文通訊社), 9 Kweichow Road.	Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵 Publisher; Li Fong-hwa (李方華 Editor)	13.6.40.	C-804
Hwa Fan News Agency (華聞通訊社), 5 Lane 228 Burkill Road.	Woo Wan-chueh (吳晚覺 Publisher and Editor)	7.6.39.	C-528
Hwa Kwang News Agency (華光通訊社), 42-44 Yunnan Road.	Wong Shi-sun (王義孫 Publisher) Ni Ku-lien (倪士達 Editor)	5.2.40.	C-742
Hwa Tung News Agency (華東通訊社), Room 309 House 378 Peking Road.	Sih Liang (薛亮 Publisher) Sih Tsui-chiao (薛醉樵 Editor)	28.8.40.	C-18
Kuo Min News Agency (國民通訊社), 53 Foochow Road.	Lee Choy (李才 Publisher and Editor)	24.10.39.	C-660
Kwang Hwa News Agency (光華新聞社), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Koo Ngau (顧岳 Publisher) Sze Meng-chiu (史孟九 Editor)	2.2.40.	C-741
Kwang Ming News Agency (光明通訊社), 4 Lane 30 Chefoo Road.	Hsu Han-tsung (徐寒村 Publisher and Editor)	2.12.40.	C-867
Ming Hwa News Agency (明華通訊社), Room 115 House 441 Hankow Road.	Hsu Chien-hsin (徐健行 Publisher and Editor)	26.8.40.	C-824
National News Agency (國光新聞社), 1709 Avenue Road.	Tseu Tsung (陶琮 Publisher) Ghui Zau-hung (雷兆鴻 Editor)	2.9.38.	C-248
Ping Ming News Agency (平明通訊社), Room 602 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Chang Chi-yah (張寄涯 Publisher and Editor)	8.3.40.	C-769

Name and Address	Name of Publisher and Editor	Date of Registration	Registration No.
Wu Kwang News Agency (沪光通訊社), 33 Passage 148 Rue du Pere Froc.	Woo Soo-tsoong (吳蘇中 Publisher and Editor)	2.11.37.	C-9
Shanghai News Agency (上海新聞社), Room 720 Tse Shu Building, Nanking Road.	Dong Yeh-kong (董逸康 Publisher) Chen Tung-bah (陳東白 Editor)	6.2.39.	C-404
Shanghai Public News Agency (上晚新聞社), Room 212 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Chiang Sheh-ling (蔣石林 Publisher and Editor)	29.6.38.	C-209
Shanghai Social News Agency (上海社会新聞社), 24 Passage 285 Rue Lafayette.	Fong Chu-ying (丁蘭影 Publisher) Chu Hung-pah (朱鴻柏 Editor)	9.8.39.	C-591
Shen Kiang News Agency (申江通訊社), Room 221 House 614 Nanking Road.	Ju Sin (茹辛 Publisher) Chu Hsin-fu (朱信孚 Editor)	18.4.40.	C-787
Wu Sun News Agency (沪声通訊社), Room 309 House 378 Peking Road.	Chen Chan-yuin (陳倩雲 Publisher and Editor)	2.11.39.	C-668
Sing Sung News Agency (新声通訊社), Room 6 House 201 Tientsin Road.	Nyien Ngoh-sung (嚴俄声 Publisher and Editor)	4.11.37.	C-17
Star (Screen & Stage) News Agency (海星社), Room 320 House 160 Avenue Edward VII.	Loh Siao-lo (陸小洛 Publisher and Editor)	7.2.40.	C-747
Ta Tung News Agency (大通新聞社), 16 Lane 290 Kweichow Road.	Ju Sin (茹辛 Publisher and Editor)	8.12.37.	C-47
Tung Nan News Agency (東南新聞社), Room 11 House 33 Ningpo Road.	Kyih Zau-tseng (吉兆徵 Publisher and Editor)	17.12.40.	C-876

JAP

3019

3 3 41

March 3 41.

Y. Kato, Esq.,
Shanghai Press Censorship Office,
Hardoon Building,
233 Nanking Road.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 27, 1941, on the subject of anti-Japanese articles in Chinese language newspapers, and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

Yours faithfully,

E Sharman

Assistant Commissioner
(Special Branch)

LINKED BY
(C.I.) REGISTRY
DATE 3/3/41

A I R - M A I L.

...AI MUNICIPAL ...
S. M. P. ...

3019
3
3141

4th Floor, Nurdoch Building,
238 Nanking Road,
February 27th, 1941.

Re:- Forwarding of extracts of anti-Japanese articles from newspapers.

Sir,

With reference to undesirable anti-Japanese articles appearing in Chinese language newspapers, we have been forwarding extracts of such articles of an important nature for your information, but this was discontinued towards the end of last year on account of certain causes connected with this office. Commencing from today the forwarding of extracts of important anti-Japanese articles will be resumed.

It is respectfully requested that you will utilize them for reference when censoring newspapers.

(Seal, Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

(chop) Y. Kato.

× See d. 3019 B.

To Major K. M. Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
S. M. P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No S. B. D. 3019
January 31, 1941.

Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau - New chief appointed

Lieu Zah-keh (刘石克), Chief Editor of the Central China Daily News (中華日報), Wang Ching-wei's mouthpiece in Shanghai, No.59 North Honan Road, has been authorized by Ling Pah-sen (林柏生), Minister of Publicity of the Nanking Government, to act concurrently as Chief of the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau, while his predecessor, Kwang Hung-tsao (鄺鴻藻), an associate of Chen Fu-moo (陈孚木), owner of the New China Daily News (新中國報), 308 Honan Road, and a member of the C.E.C. of the 'orthodox' Kuomintang, has, on the recommendation of Mayor Chen Kung-po, been appointed Magistrate of Feng Yen Hsien in Pootung.

Lieu Zah-keh has already assumbed his new post. The expenditure of the Bureau is being covered with a sum of $4,000 which has been issued monthly by the Ministry of Publicity at Nanking.

The following are the staff of the Bureau :-

Senior Censor: Fu Tse-chen (符 志成).

Censors in Chinese language: Do Pen-chen (杜本仁), Li Ih (李一), Chen Pang (程鵬) and Oong Kan-chen (翁幹臣).

Censor in English language: Chen Kung (陈恭).

Censor in Japanese language: Chang Tsung-shao (張忠孝).

In addition there are two assistant censors named Chia Yung-sih (賈永熙) and Wu Kan-ziang (吳幹祥), who have been detailed to the Bureau by the Shanghai City Government.

As no pro-Chungking morning and evening dailies submit proofs to the Bureau for censorship, the work of the censors is not particularly heavy.

Form 226
500-9-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3017
Date 14 / 1 / 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Precis of Despatch No. T'e from S.C.G. Police Bureau.

January 11, 1941.

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

Instructional Order No. Pao Wu Hui 33 has been received from the Ministry of Policing Administration, which states inter alia:

> "According to Letter No. Tao 41 from the Ministry of Propaganda, Shanghai Press Censorship Office was taken over by Japanese Military Authorities following their occupation of Shanghai in 1937, with an office in Hardoon Bldg., Nanking Road. With the return of the seat of the "National Government" to Nanking and the consent of Japanese Military Authorities, the Press Censorship Office has been put under the direct control of the "National Government". This Office having been taken over on December 16 and Kuang Hung Tsao having been appointed as Officer in Charge, the Ministry of Policing Administration is requested to detail an officer or two to jointly undertake the work of censorship in conformity with Article IV of the Regulations Governing Press Censorship, passed at the 27th Meeting of the "Administrative Yuan". Apart from an officer having been sent, the Ministry of Policing Administration is requested to take appropriate measures to accord protection."

The address of Shanghai Press Censorship Office ing in the Settlement, I shall be greatly obliged you will kindly notify your subordinates to afford the Staff of that Office adequate protection.

SHANGHAI M... POLICE
14 JAN. 1941
COMM...

(Signed): Loo Ying
Chief of the Bureau.

S.K. Ho:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
- 6 MAR. -
Date 3 / 1 / 41

January 3, 1941. 3019

Commissioner.

Sir,

Newspaper Censorship Bureau, Despatch No.200 from Shanghai Municipal Government signed by Mayor Chen Kung-po.

See also F2816/150

Prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities on August 13, 1937, the censorship of all Chinese language newspapers and news agencies (except those of foreign registered) was carried out by the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, Room 306 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, under the control of Chen Kuh Zung(陳立夫) and Chen Shun Sz (陳訓悆). All manuscripts and proofs designated for the local Chinese press were submitted to the Bureau for censorship but no representatives of the Censorship Bureau were detailed to the newspaper offices in the discharge of their duties.

Following the retreat of the Chinese Forces from Shanghai in November 1937, the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau ceased functioning but the salaries of its staff were secretly maintained on half-pay basis up until April 1939.

Shortly after the occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese Forces, the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau was instituted by the (Japanese) Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau, located in Room 218, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, which was established jointly by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and the local Japanese Consulate-General. Major S. Kaneko attached to the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and Mr. Y. Akiba, Consul and Chief of the Second Section of the Japanese Consular Police were placed in charge, although the actual functioning of the routine office work was carried out under the directions of a Mr. Y. Kato. The censorship of all local Chinese press and news agencies, however, actually

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 3 / 1 / 41

lay in the hands of a number of Chinese assistants.

Because of the occasional appearance in publications of articles criticising the Japanese sponsored Chinese Municipal Authorities in Pootung, the Ta Tao Municipal Government in May 1938 detailed one Sung Nyi(沈季文) to the Shnghai Press Censorship Bureau with specific instructions to look after manuscripts unfavourable to the Ta Tao Authorities.

In a similar manner the "Reformed Government" (then located in Shanghai) following its inauguration in October, 1938, detailed one Lieu(劉), native of Hankow, to the aforementioned Press Bureau for the purpose of examining unfavourable references to the "Reformed Government" as expressed in the manuscripts presented for censorship.

Commencing from February 1939 the two foregoing representatives detailed by the Shanghai City Government and the "Reformed Government" respectively, were placed under thedirect control of the Censorship Bureau.

With the intention of evading this press censorship, a number of Chinese language pro-Chungking publications registered their publications in the names of third Power nationals and to a certain extent published articles of an anti-Japanese nature and propaganda favourable to the Chungking Regime, resultant from which the Shanghai Municipal Council issued Notification No. 5092 dated 1-5-39 relative to the dissemination of Political Propaganda, whilst due to complaints re anti-Japanese propaganda from the Japanese Consular Authorities, in July 1940 it was decreed by the Shanghai Municipal Council that all political manifestos should be submitted to the Special Branch of S.M. Police before publication (Letters F.20/5 July 1940).

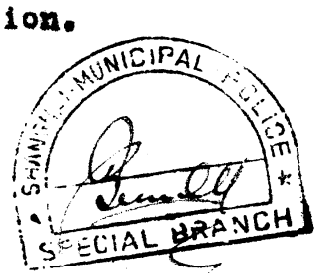
Commencing 7-8-40 it was decided that Police visits should be made to newspaper offices for the purpose of

examination of editorials, manifestoes, speeches and to more generally supervise news items. This duty is being carried out by members of the Special Branch, S.M.Police, Chinese language publications being visited in rotation, the pro-Chungking publications receiving the most attention in respect to the publication of anti-Japanese and political propaganda.

Following the inauguration of the National Government of China in Nanking on November 30, 1940, on December 16, 1940, the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau was handed over to the jurisdiction of the National Government of China by the Japanese Army Authorities.

In answer to the request of Mayor Chen Kung-po in his despatch of 19-12-40, "that the Shnghai Municipal Council urge newspapers in the International Settlement to send copies to the Press Bureau for censorship", the Shanghai Municipal Council have no power to enforce this request in respect to newspapers under the registry of Third Power nationals with extraterritorial rights.

Newspaper offices in the International Settlement are under adequate Police protection.



File No. J31/1

COPY

POLICE FORCE

28 DEC 1940

Translation of letter to Council from the Shanghai Newspaper Inspectorate of the Ministry of Propaganda.

Dated 25th December, 1940.

Newspaper Inspectorate.

After the outbreak of the local hostilities this Newspaper Inspectorate was taken over by the Japanese. As an understandin has now been reached between China and Japan, the Japanese Authorities have returned the Inspectorate to the Chinese Government in token of respect for the sovereignity of our country. The Inspectorate was formally taken over by the Ministry of Propaganda on the 16th instant. It is still located in Room No.218 Hardoon Building to function as before.

(Chopped) Shanghai Newspaper Inspectorate
of the Ministry of Propaganda.

(Note: Received for translation late p.m. 27th December, 1940).

F 20/5

3019
30 10 37

P.

October 27, 1939.

Y. Miura, Esq.,
H.I.J.M. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 23. I am informed that the matter has already been brought to the attention of the newspapers concerned and also to the attention of the American Consulate General.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chairman.

lh.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3019
1 11 39

October 31, 39.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Letter from The Japanese Consul General to the Municipal Council dated October 23, 1939

With reference to your letter dated October 27, 1939 on the above subject, corrections appeared in the "China Press" on October 29, 1939 and in the "Ta Mei Pao" on October 30, 1939.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. CISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2019

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.5, Special Branch Edition

REPORT

Date October 30, 1939.

Subject Mutiny report refuted by Japanese Consulate - Action by Police.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder

Acting upon the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch), issued on the basis of the attached letter from the Secretary and Commissioner-General, and dated October 27, 1939, a visit was paid to the offices of the "China Press" and the "Ta Mei Pao."

Interviewing Mr. Woo Kyatang in the former case and Mr. M.C. Ford in the absence of Mr. Randall Gould in the case of the "Ta Mei Pao," it was explained to these gentlemen that the Consul-General for Japan in Shanghai had completely denied the report of "mutiny" among Japanese Troops in Hankow and desired that a retraction be made.

Both undertook to publish the Japanese denial and carried their undertaking into effect on October 29th and 30th.

Cutting from the "China Press" and translation from the "Ta Mei Pao" attached (flagged).

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL 26237
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D.

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 29 1939

Nippon Authorities Here Deny Reports On Mutiny Of Troops

In connection with the report on the alleged mutiny of Japanese troops appearing recently in THE CHINA PRESS and other local papers, the Japanese Consulate-General has requested the Shanghai Municipal Council to ask the news paper concerned to publish a contradiction, stating that the report is untrue.

File

C 1/10

Ta Mei Pao of October 30, 1939:-

CORRECTION

Two days ago, officers from the S.M.C. Police Department called at our office and informed us of the receipt by the S.M.C. of an official despatch from the Japanese Consulate-General to the effect that the report entitled "Mutiny among Japanese Troops at Hankow" published by our paper on October 21 was untrue and that the S.M.C. should inform our paper of the absolutely untrue statement in the report.

2

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER F 20/5
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

...HISTRY
3019
O.S.B.D. 28 10 39

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, October 27. 1939.

The Commissioner of Police.

LETTER FROM THE JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL DATED OCTOBER 23, 1939.

It is suggested that the newspapers concerned be asked to publish the fact that the Japanese Consulate-General has requested that a contradiction be published stating that the report is untrue.

Secretary & Commissioner General.

lh.

FM. 223 B.

3019
28 10 39

Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters.

Date 27 OCT 1939

DC (SpBr)

Ref. "Japanese Army Notice in Hankow —

report, please have Col. Japan inform

Hon. Japanese Consul General has issued

a complete denial & request a correction.

Report result

Commissioner of Police

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3019

S. 5, Special Branch Station, 39/1

REPORT

Date October 25, 1939.

Subject Alleged mutiny of Japanese troops at Hankow.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

I have to report that, acting upon the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch), the editor of the "China Press," Mr. Woo Kyatang, and Mr. M.C. Ford, in the absence of Mr. Randall Gould, editor of the "Ta Mei Pao" (大美報), were informed that the news item carried in their respective papers on October 21, 1939, concerning the alleged mutiny of Japanese troops in Hankow, had been refuted by the Japanese Press Censorship Office in a letter to the Commissioner of Police dated October 21, 1939.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

See Collection flagged.

SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 26 OCT. 1939

26103

SHANGHAI TIMES.

OCT 24 1938

3019
2H 10 81

Japanese Protest To S.M.C.

Groundless Allegations In Press Are Subject Of Two Notes

The Japanese Embassy spokesman told correspondents at yesterday's press conference that the Japanese Consul-General had made representations to the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. C. S. Franklin, and to Mr. C. E. Gauss, the American Consul-General, protesting against the groundless allegation which appeared in several English language and Chinese language newspapers to the effect that a mutiny had broken out among the Japanese forces in Hankow.

The report, which purported to have been written by a person recently arrived from Hankow, was quite untrue, the spokesman said, and therefore Mr. Miura, the Japanese Consul-General, had requested Mr. Franklin to take suitable action in respect of these newspapers. The action of the Japanese Consul was based upon a memorandum from Mr. Franklin concerning anti-Japanese and other reports of a nature likely to endanger the peace.

The allegation was a groundless concoction spread by pro-Chungking groups and the Japanese authorities considered it a great insult to themselves. The attention of Mr. C. E. Gauss had been drawn to the matter with the request that he obtain a retraction of this allegation and an undertaking that no further reports of this kind would be published. Asked if by "suitable action" the Japanese meant suspension of publication, the spokesman replied that the Japanese had not been considering the question of the suspension of publication.

Lisle

E 34/15

26099

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 24 1939

Japanese Ask Retraction Of MutinyReports

Representations Sent To Franklin And U.S. Consulate

Mr. C. S. Franklin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, had been requested by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Y. Miura, "to take suitable action" respecting THE CHINA PRESS and a number of American-owned Chinese language newspapers, because, on October 21, they had published a report of mutiny in the Japanese forces in Hankow, the Japanese Embassy spokesman revealed at yesterday's press conference.

In addition, the attention of Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, had also been drawn to the report, which he declared, the Japanese military authorities regarded "as a grave insult and slander."

The request made to Mr. Franklin was based on terms of the memorandum which had been received from him by the Japanese on April 29, regarding control of the publication of anti-Japanese articles and those which tended to disturb peace and order, the spokesman declared.

"It goes without saying," he asserted, "that the allegation of a mutiny is a groundless concoction, obviously circulated in the interests of the Chungking Government."

The attention of Mr. Gauss had been drawn to the matter with the request that he use his good offices "in obtaining a retraction of such an unfounded allegation and to prevent the repetition of such cases," the spokesman stated.

Asked whether "suitable action" might mean possible suspension of the papers involved, the spokesman replied in the negative, saying that it merely meant "retraction and a warning."

He added that no reply had yet been received from either Mr. Franklin or Mr. Gauss as notification of the report and request that steps be taken had only just been sent them.

26112

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

OCT 24 1939

Japanese Protest to Municipal Council

Concerned with Publication Of Untrue Article

In connection with the publication by one English-language paper and several American-registered Chinese-language papers of an article concerning an alleged mutiny in the Japanese army in Hankow, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, has approached Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

He based his protest on the terms of the Council's memorandum to the Japanese authorities of April 29 and asked that the papers should publish a retraction. He hoped that the Council would take steps to prevent a repetition. Mr. Miura also approached Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General, on the same point.

Ta Mei Pao:- 23·10·39 (PM)

CORRECTION

FILE

On October 21, this paper published a report entitled "Mutiny among Japanese troops at Hankow" in which the following mention was made: "A rumour has been current to the effect that a mutiny occurred among Japanese soldiers in Hankow two days ago ....."

It has now been found that due to negligence on the part of proof readers, the character "days" mentioned in the passage was inserted for the character "months".

We hereby publish this correction.

D 3019

3019
26 to 3-

October 25, 39.

The American Consul General,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter received from the Japanese Newspapers Censorship Office together with a copy of my reply.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

JHB.

October 21st.,
Shao Wu, 14th year.

Major Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
S.M.C.

Sir,

re Request for Suppression of the Chinese Edition of Ta Mei Pao and the English Edition of China Press.

The report published on the 21st on the first page of the Chinese Edition of Ta Mei Pao, entitled "Mutiny of Japanese Soldiers at Hankow" and the report published in the second page of the China Press, entitled "Japanese Army Revolt Report Reaches Here", are entirely news of fabrication, which impair the name of the Japanese Army to the utmost.

To permit the publication of such articles in the papers which are published and sold under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council is inconsistent with the agreement reached on May 8th, this year, between the Council and our officials, aiming at the suppression of anti-Japanese speeches and publication. Such unfriendly act is of course very regrettable.

Consequently we have to request you to instruct the two newspapers in question to retract these two articles in full, and to devise ways and means to prevent a repetition of such occurrence.

The Shanghai Newspapers Censor Office,
of the China Expeditionary Force.

Certified true copy

J. F. Lovell

WPY/.

D 3019

3019
26 10 39

October 25, 39.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Letter from Japanese Consul-General,
dated October 23, 1939.
Your F.20/5 dated October 24, 1939.

I received a similar complaint from the Japanese Newspaper Censorship Office and replied in terms of the attached letter.

I think this is a true estimate of the position.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

JHS.

D 3019

3019
25 10 39

October 24, 39.

Japanese Newspapers Censorship Office,
First floor Mardeen Building,
233 Nanking Road.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 21, 1939 in regard to an article entitled "Japanese Army Revolt Report Reaches Here".

I have informed the Newspapers in question that you report the article entirely false and have also informed the American Consulate-General of the receipt of your communication.

The continued false propaganda reports in the Sin Shun Pao and Japanese controlled papers since May 8 of this year have weakened our position in taking firm action against papers enjoying American and British interests.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Sp Br X

SHANGHAI 25 OCT 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Ed. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

SCW/.

POLICE FORCE FOR COMMENT

F 20/5

JAPANESE CONSULATE GENERAL 21 OCT 1939

October 23, 1939. 3019 23/10/39

No.60

Sir,

At the request of the Japanese military authorities I have the honour to refer you to my memoranda of April 12 and April 26 this year, and your memorandum of April 29 this year, concerning the control of the publication of articles which are anti-Japanese and/or disturb peace and order, and to draw your attention to an article which appeared in the China Press and some of the Chinese-language newspapers on October 21, alleging that a mutiny had occurred in the Japanese forces in Hankow.

In the first place, the allegation is groundless concoction obviously circulated in the interest of the Chungking Government. The Japanese forces in China have special requirements for the purpose of safeguarding their own security, and have to suppress any such acts or causes as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy. Moreover, any unfounded allegations of such a character constitute a grave insult and slander to the Imperial Japanese Army.

I have the honour, therefore, to request you to be good enough to take suitable steps respecting the newspapers, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the above-mentioned memoranda, so that they will retract the article under reference and refrain from any repetition of such a case in the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Y. Miura

Consul General.

C.S. Franklin, Esquire,

Chairman, Municipal Council, Shanghai.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION POLICE
REGISTRY
No. 3019

Special Branch, 23 10 39

October 23,1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached complaint by the Newspaper Censor Office, there is little I can do beyond informing the two papers concerned that the Japanese Military Authorities declare the article in question to be false and that these Authorities take exception to its publication. I am not in a position to state that a news item emanating from Hankow is authentic or otherwise. The proper course for the Censor Office in the circumstances would be to make representations to the American Consulate-General.

I could, however, point out to the Censor Office that I have in mind matter published in the local Japanese press and Japanese sponsored Chinese press for which perversion of the truth is a more than polite definition.

Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

Translation

October 21st,
Shao Wu, 14th Year.

Major Bourne,

Commissioner of Police,

S. M. C.

Sir,

re Request for Suppression of the Chinese Edition of Ta Mei Pao and the English Edition of China Press.

The report published on the 21st on the first page of the Chinese Edition of Ta Mei Pao, entitled "Mutiny of Japanese soldiers at Hankow" and the report published in the second page of the China Press, entitled "Japanese Army Revolt Report Reaches Here", are entirely news of fabrication, which impair the name of the Japanese Army to the utmost.

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Consequently we have to request you to instruct the two newspapers in question to retract these two articles in full, and to devise ways and means to prevent a repetition of such occurrence.

The Shanghai Newspapers Censor Office,
of the China Expeditionary Force.

OCT 21 1939

Ta Mei Pao :-

MUTINY AMONG JAPANESE TROOPS AT HANKOW

A rumour has been current to the effect that a mutiny took place among the Japanese troops in Hankow two days ago. At first the rumour gained no credence at all, but confirmation of this report was received yesterday by a reporter of this paper from a recent foreign arrival from Hankow and from the officials of a certain local foreign Consulate.

Briefly the facts are as follows :-

There are in all two Divisions of Japanese troops in Hankow. Owing to the prolongation of the hostilities and the lack of definite date for their conclusion, the soldiers have felt dissatisfied with their mission, with the result that a part of them openly revolted and refused to take orders from their superior officers. The trouble was not checked until the execution of 13 ringleaders of the trouble-makers and after strenuous efforts had been made by the Japanese military officers in curbing the spreading of the trouble. As a result, one of the two Divisions was immediately transferred elsewhere, while the other Division was sent to the front in North Hunan. The Japanese authorities are maintaining strict secrecy as regards this incident and are prohibiting any disclosure of the facts of this affair. Owing to the adoption by the Japanese authorities of a strict censorship of newspapers coupled with the fact that they are being subjected to restrictions of their movements, even the foreign residents at the place were not in a position to gain any definite knowledge of the incident. What is worthy of attention is that ever since the Japanese occupation of the Wuhan area, never have Japanese wounded soldiers been seen being transported to warships, though Japanese transports have frequently been noticed coming to and from Hankow. It is now learned that the wounded Japanese soldiers are transported to warships by trucks in the night.

26027

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 21 1939

Japanese Army Revolt Report Reaches Here

News Of Mutiny Two Months Old Brought From Hankow

Cut of censor-sealed Hankow yesterday, leaked a story that spells dynamite—mutiny in the Japanese army.

The news is not from yesterday or last week. It is two months old at least and it has been coming in by the "bamboo telegraph" for some time, a route sufficient in itself to discredit any rumor. Yesterday, however, it was confirmed from two sources here, a prominent foreigner newly arrived from Hankow and a local consular official.

The facts of the matter, it was learned, were that two Japanese Army divisions garrisoned in Hankow since the beginning of the war became increasingly disaffected with the ineffectual prolongation of the conflict and several small units broke into open revolt, refusing to obey orders.

Execution for 13 of the men, it was declared, ended the mutiny. One of the divisions was immediately sent away from Hankow and the other is believed to have been assigned to take part in the recent Changsha campaign.

The arrival from Hankow said yesterday that even for foreigners living in that city news is most difficult to obtain, as movement is restricted and the ring of censors is unrelenting. He gave as an example the fact that a Japanese wounded soldier is never seen being transported through the streets, and yet the number of hospital ships which enter the river port is apparently never ending. But all sick and wounded are taken aboard at night. The ships, too, invariably sail by night.

The spirit of the native Chinese of the city is almost openly patriotic, the same source declared. The most important topic of daily conversation is the "not distant" reentry of Chinese troops into the city.

D.N. Tok

21/10 Ot. Pan Pa
Pak 21/10

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 3019

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, 39

REPORT

Date August 31, 19 39.

Subject. Shanghai Press Censorship

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

Prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities on August 13, 1937, the censorship of all newspapers and news agencies was carried out by the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, Room 306, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, under the control of Chen Kuh-zung (陳克成) and Chen Shun-sz (陳訓慈). All manuscripts and proofs designated for the local Chinese press were submitted to the Bureau for censorship, but no representatives of the Censorship Bureau were detailed to the newspaper offices in the discharge of their duties.

Following the retreat of the Chinese forces from Shanghai in November 1937, the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau ceased functioning, but the salaries of its staff were secretly maintained on half-pay basis up until April of this year.

Shortly after the occupation of Shanghai by the Japanese forces, the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau was instituted by the (Japanese) Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau, located in Room 218, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, which was established jointly by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and the local Japanese Consulate-General. Major S. Kaneko attached to the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and Mr. Y. Akiba, Consul and Chief of the Second Section of the Japanese Consular Police were placed in charge, although the actual functioning of the routine office work was carried out under the

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

*See N. 5691

directions of a Mr. Y. Kato. The censorship of all local Chinese press and news agencies, however, actually lay in the hands of a number of Chinese assistants, including Hsu Hwa (錢華) (assassinated on Yu Ya Ching Road on 6/2/39, vide S.B. File No. D.9007), Sung Ngoong-hwa (孫魯花), etc.

Room No. 218, Hardoon Building, is reported to be used concurrently as a Liaison Office of the Japanese Military Special Service Section.

Because of the occasionable appearance in publications of articles criticizing the Japanese-sponsored Chinese Municipal Authorities in Pootung, the Ta Tao Municipal Government in May 1938 detailed one Sung Nyien (沈毅) to the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau with specific instructions to look after manuscripts unfavourable to the Ta Tao authorities.

In a similar manner the "Reformed Government" (then located in Shanghai), following its inauguration in October, 1938, detailed one Lieu (劉), native of Hankow, to the aforementioned Press Bureau for the purpose of examining unfavourable references to the "Reformed Government," as expressed in the manuscripts presented for censorship.

Commencing from February, 1939, the two foregoing representatives, detailed by the Shanghai

FM 2
G, 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 3 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

City Government and the "Reformed Government" respectively, were placed under the direct control of the Censorship Bureau. In other words, these two representatives must comply with the instructions of their Japanese superiors.

Information to-date reveals that only the proofs of the "Eastern Times," the "Central China Daily News" (Wang Ching-wei's propaganda publication) and the mosquito papers are being submitted to the Censorship Bureau for examination, while a rather lenient attitude is being adopted by the pro-Japanese censors, who believe that should a more strict surveillance be kept, the prestige of the Censorship Bureau might be injured through the refusal of the press to submit their manuscripts for examination.

No representatives of the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau are maintained in the offices of local newspapers.

C. 1/9.

Em Tolan
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

S. 1. Special Branch. *Station,*

REPORT

Date March 28, 19 39.

Subject (in full) Request to prevent reissue of Hong Pao by the Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* C. Crapo. D. S.

Mr. S. Nishina of the Shanghai Press Censorship Office, an organ of the Japanese Army in Room 218 Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, visited this office on the morning of March 28 and handed over the attached letter (translation of the letter attached), which requests the Municipal Police to stop the re-issue of the Hong Pao(紅 報).

Mr. S. Nishina further stated that a similar request is being made to the British and American authorities through the Japanese Consul-General.

D. S. Kamashita

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

Translation of the attached letter.

March 27, 1939.

To Major K.M. Bourne,
the Commissioner of Police, S.M.P.

Re. Request to prevent reissue of Hong Pao.

Sir,

The police action to suspend the Hong Pao (紅報) was requested by letter dated March 22 and we have to tender our deep appreciation for the prompt action taken by the police.

However, according to information received by this office the management of the Hong Pao is now contemplating to reissue the newspaper by registering with the British or American Consulate-General. Therefore we shall be much obliged if the Municipal Police would refuse the re-registration of this newspaper.

Yours Sincerely,

(Chop) Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

昭和十四年三月二十七日

上海新聞檢查
檢查濟之印

上海共同租界工部局
警視總監
ボーン少佐殿

紅報復刊阻止方依頼ノ件

本月二十三日附書面ヲ以テ紅報發行停止方及御依頼候処早速其ノ御處置御取リ下サレ難有存候然ル処同紙ハ英國或ハ米國ノ籍ノ下ニ復刊致スベク目下計畫中トノ情報ニ接シ候ニ就テハ同紙ヨリ貴方ヘ復刊届出デ有之候場合阻止相成度此段

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3019

S. 5, Special Branch. 37

REPORT

Date March 27, 1939.

Subject Request for action against the Hung Pao, Soochow Kung Pao and Siao Tien Sz.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by D.S. McKeown.

On the morning of March 25, Mr. S. Nishina, staff member of the Japanese Press Censorship Office, Rooms 218-233, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, called on the D.C. (Special Branch) regarding the request for action against the Hung Pao (紅報), the Soochow Kung Pao (蘇州報) and the Siao Tien Sz (小天使). Mr. Nishina stated that the general complaint against these three papers was that they had submitted their articles to the Press Censorship Office, certain parts had been deleted and the deletions had been ignored by the editors who published the articles in their entirety.

x See S149-C313

A specific complaint was laid against the x Soochow Kung Pao namely that an article was published on March 22 on the controversial subject of the flying of national flags (translation attached) and this article was considered definitely anti-Japanese.

The complaint against the Hung Pao was that on March 22, an article was published (translation attached) which obviously referred to the alleged oppressive activities of Japanese plain clothes soldiers and was decidedly objectionable from the Japanese point of view. Another complaint was that in the same issue, a poem (translation attached) was inserted which obviously referred in a derogatory manner to the Japanese and was likely to instigate anti-Japanese sentiments.

x See S149-C383

The question of the third paper, the x Siao Tien Sz, was not discussed as the paper voluntarily suspended publication on March 24, not for the reason contained in an item published on March 24 to the effect that the S.M.P. had banned the publication, as the editor was merely invited to Police

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Headquarters for an interview.

In reply Mr. S. Nishina was informed by the D.C. (Special Branch) that the S.M.P. were always willing to co-operate with the Japanese authorities but reminded that the complaints, in fairness to the editors, must be genuine. In conclusion, he was told that the two papers regarding which complaints were made had been suspended pending the completion of findings con erning the complaints when a final decision would be reached.

J.M. Brown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

March 22, 1939.

To Major K.. Bourne,
The Commissioner of Police, S.M.C.

re. Request of action against Hong Pao, Soochow Kungpao and Siao Tien Su.

Sir,

The undermentioned two newspapers namely the "Hong Pao" and the "Soochow Kungpao" always insert anti-Japanese articles and do not obey the orders of this office for the prohibition of publishing such articles, while the "Siao Tien Su" does not comply with the request for registration with this office and frequently publishes anti-Japanese articles. In view of the above the Municipal Police is requested to suspend the publication of the three newspapers.

Name. Hong Pao(紅報). Municipal Police Registration No. C. 387.

Address. Room 222, Chunwo Building(中和大廈), Nanking Road.

Representative. Kia Tsung Tsaung(賈振彰).

Name. Soochow Kunpao(蘇州公報). Municipal Police Registration No. C. 313.

Address. No. 28 Neu Yih Li(懋益里), Myburgh Road.

Represntative. Yang Kwung Dah(楊坤達).

Name. Siao Tien Su(小天使). Municipal Police Registration No. C. 383.

Address. Third Floor, No. 306 Taota Lee(道達里) Avenue Road.

Yours Sincerely,

(Chop) Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

Soochow Kung Pao (苏州公报) published the following article on March 22, 1939:

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARRIVAL OF NATIONALIST ARMY IN SHANGHAI

I observed with particular attention that the anniversary of the arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai, which fell yesterday (March 21) passed off quietly save for the flying of national flags from local shops and public bodies. I think that the fellow townsmen of Soochow must have also noticed the flying of national flags.

Flying of national flags is a spiritual expression. By hoisting their national flags, the people of Shanghai show that their spirit is not extinct.

Soochow naturally has a day of its own. Now I ask my fellow townsmen to meditate that what will Soochow do on such an occasion? Can she display national flags the same as Shanghai? No, I fear even the occasion will be abolished.

My heart feels hurt when the sight of the national flag reminds me of my lost native place.

Hung Pao (紅報) published on March 22 the following article written by one Kwoh Fu Kwoh Jen (郭夫郭人):

On Christmas eve in 1928, the war clouds became so black that after one night, an extensive area was converted into the spoils of war of a foreign nation.

On the following morning, when he was getting up from his bed, about 20 plainclothes soldiers of a foreign nation came into his home arrogantly. One of these soldiers, a very-sized one, without any cause, slapped him in the face and made him faint.

Noise of the throwing articles and cries and reports of firing were heard.

When the soldiers of the foreign nation had gone away, he came to his senses and hurried back to the house, finding that his mother and his sister had disappeared. On taking a further look at the house, he cried loudly for he found that his father and his brother were lying in a pool of blood.

Hung Pao published on March 22 the following letter written by one Shih Ying (時影):

TO A LATE FRIEND

Tseng (珍),
You have at last sacrificed your life under
brutal oppression,
In the struggle for liberty.
You have bravely assumed your dutiful mission.
Keep on your sentry duty,
You have done work not shameful towards your
country
Up to your death you have not compromised with
the robbers.
Nay, you have not yielded even for one minute.

Friend, you must have seen
That in the war of resistance you have fulfilled
your duty,
And that the other part of the work is for us
who will die later.

The "Siao Tien Sz" (小天使), a three-day periodical, publishes the following notice in its paper on March 24, 1939 :-

Acting on an order received from the Municipal Police Headquarters, this paper will suspend publication as from this date.

At the same time, the paper publishes the following article entitled "Farewell to Readers" :-

From its first appearance up to the present issue, this paper has never submitted its proofs to the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau for examination. On account of this point, the enemy in conjunction with the Police authorities of the Settlement has warned us on several occasions. On March 23, the S.M.P. sent officers to the office of this paper for the purpose of withdrawing our registration certificate.

When this paper was publishing its last issue, our hot blood began to run swiftly. However, we will not repent and will look for a chance at any time.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3010
Date

P.A. MEMO. 22.1.39

~~D.C.~~

Please arrange to let me borrow these copies as under:-

1 Bureau's letter
2 Censor's reply
3 Translation of offending article

Dec. B.

Comment

FILE

D.C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILE
H2.
22.1.39.
SPECIAL BRANCH

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

3019
21/1/39

January 20, 39.

The Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau,

S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated January 18, 1939, I am in receipt of the notice sent by you to the Editor, Ta Ying Yeh Pao.

As stated it is only possible for the Police to draw attention to such articles with the Consular Authorities.

Might I suggest if you forward such complaints through H.I.J.M. Consulate General to the Consular Authorities concerned it might be more satisfactory, since I understand no formal recognition of a Press Censorship Bureau has been given by the Consular Body.

In the meantime I have passed your notification to the H.B.M. Consulate General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

CHY/.

January 20, 39.

The Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau,

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In the meantime I have passed your notification to the H.B.M. Consulate General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

CHY/.

January 20, 39.

The Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau,

S H A N G H A I.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated January 12, 1939, I am in receipt of the notice sent by you to the Editor, Ta Ying Yeh Pao.

As stated it is only possible for the Police to draw attention to such articles with the Consular Authorities.

Might I suggest if you forward such complaints through H.I.J.M. Consulate General to the Consular Authorities concerned it might be more satisfactory, since I understand no formal recognition of a Press Censorship Bureau has been given by the Consular Body.

In the meantime I have passed your notification to the H.B.M. Consulate General.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CHY/.

19.1.39

MEMO.

P.G. to CP

I think this should be O.K.. If you will let me have a spare copy of Comm's reply I shall hand it together with copies of Press Bureau's communications to Mr Brighton for C.G.

D/C. Special Branch.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated June 12 [illegible]

I am in receipt of [illegible] from you

to hand to the [illegible]

As stated it is my practice to

refer all matters of this nature to the

Canada Revenue Agency.

Might I suggest that you forward such

applications to the U.K. Canada Border

to the Canada Revenue Agency who would be more

in a position to, since I understand

from your letter that Canada Revenue Agency

has some of the Canada Border Board.

I trust I have been of assistance to you

to the H.B.M. Consulate General

OP Type with 3 spare copies

SHANGHAI PRESS CENSORSHIP BUREAU 3019

January 12, 1939. 21 / 39

Major Bourne,

Commissioner of Police,

S. M. C.

Re---- a notice to the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao"

Sir,

We are informed that the S.M.C. has declared that it has no authority to interfere with newspapers and magazines published by foreigners enjoying extraterritoriality in China. It seems that the S.M.C. has likewise acknowledged this to be a fact. However, it is believed that the S.M.C. has a right to approach the diplomatic authorities or the Consul concerned when a newspaper or magazine of foreign registration does something that destroys the neutrality of the International Settlement or that obstructs the maintenance of peace and order.

Since its formation this Bureau has been sending letters to Chinese language newspapers of foreign registration drawing attention to the fact that they were violating their neutrality as nationals of a third Power when they criticise the Japanese Empire or the Japanese Army and when they publish anything which instigates anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese people.

This notice is hereby sent to you to show how the foreign owned newspapers are violating their neutrality and in the hope that you will deal with the foreign owned newspapers within your jurisdiction. This Bureau will hereafter send a copy of such notices to you in the hope that the S.M.C. will adopt suitable measures to deal with the offenders according to Municipal authority.

A copy of the notice sent to the "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" on

January 12 is hereby attached.

Your Obedient Servant.

Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau

(Sealed)

To the editor of the Ta Ying Yeh Pao,

This Office has to inform you that the article entitled "Anti-War Feeling Growing - Many suicides among Japanese Soldiers in Nantao", which appeared on the second page of your paper dated January 11, is evidently an unfounded fabrication intended to defame the good name of the Japanese army with the object of promoting an anti-Japanese movement.

As your paper claims to belong to British interests, you should maintain a neutral attitude. Since you are now disregarding the personal stand of a newspaper and are hostile towards Japan, this Office hereby issues a warning that hereafter no article detrimental to the Japanese army or of an anti-Japanese nature should be published, otherwise this Office will regard your paper as an organized anti-Japanese paper.

The Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau

January 12.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (11-1) and Standard (12-1)

* Files. D 6039 3/32

SUICIDE AMONG JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN NANTAO

During the 18 months of military operations in China, the Japanese have lost 800,000 men in killed and wounded.

In order to check the growing activities of Chinese mobile units in various guerrilla districts, the Japanese are transferring to the front lines all the men stationed in the rear for garrison duty. For example, a detachment of Japanese soldiers at Nantao will be transferred by the end of this month and will be replaced by the Japanese Naval Landing Party. It is learned that in future the Japanese Naval Landing Party will replace all the Japanese military forces in the districts surrounding Shanghai.

Considerable agitation was caused among Japanese soldiers when they learned of their impending transfer and many committed suicide. For instance, four Japanese soldiers took their lives at the former site of the Flour Exchange at Hsin Kai Ho (新開河), Nantao Bund, and 17 at the Van Tsoh Primary School (萬竹小学), Nantao. The Pan Soong Yuen Garden (半淞园) in Nantao has become a favourite place for suicides.

According to information received, there have been about 300 suicide cases among the Japanese garrison forces at Nantao during the past 15 months, amongst whom were a number of officers.

88180
3019

Censorship Is Abolished At P.P.C. Confab

CHINA PRESS. NOV 6 1938

Important Decision Is Made At Seventh Meeting

LOCAL AUTONOMY TO BE FOSTERED

Member Loses Arm From Wounds Received At Front Line

CHUNGKING, Nov. 5.—(Kuomin).—The 7th regular meeting of the 2nd session of the National People's Political Assembly was held here yesterday. Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Assembly, presided and 138 members were present.

After the meeting was called to order, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Secretary-General of the Assembly, read the minutes of the 6th meeting, and announced that Mr. Cheng Chen-yu, a member of the Assembly, was absent on account of urgent business.

The written replies of the Ministries of Economics and Education and the War-Time Relief Commission, to several questions raised at the 6th meeting, were then read.

Censorship To Be Abolished

An important proposal—jointly made by Mr. Tsou Tao-fen and 73 other members—calling for abolition of the censorship on books, magazines and other publications, in order to safeguard the freedom of speech and press, was unanimously adopted.

Several other resolutions were also adopted, calling for:

Promotion of closer relations with the people in the outlying and frontier regions.

Acceleration of the enforcement of Local Autonomy.

Promulgation of the Law governing the organization of District Governments.

Enlistment of the services of factory engineers and experts by the Government within a definite time-limit.

Allotment of foreign exchange for the purchase of minimum scientific equipment for schools of higher education (colleges and universities).

Assembly Members Wounded

Before adjournment, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Assembly, announced that Mr. Liang Shang-tung, a member of the Assembly, who was recently dispatched to the war-front on an inspection trip, in the company of representatives of the Military Affairs Commission, Central Party Headquarters, and the Control Yuan, had been wounded during a Japanese air raid "somewhere at the front."

Another member of the Assembly, Mr. Chang Chiang, who was with Mr. Liang, was also wounded. Mr. Chang has now recovered from his wounds, but Mr. Liang's condition remains serious, his right arm having been amputated in order to save his life.

Following Mr. Wang's report, the meeting decided to send a telegram of condolence to Mr. Liang, commending him for his sacrifice for the sake of the State."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
May 7, 1938.
S. B. REGIS
No. S. B. D. 3019
Date 9/5

The "Hwa Mei Chen Pao" publishes the following translation of an article appearing in yesterday's issue of the "Shanghai Mainichi," a local Japanese daily :-

Numerous articles have been published by this paper, (the "Shanghai Mainichi,") regarding anti-Japanese Chinese publications in both the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai in order to urge the authorities to bring about their suppression. Yet no restrictions have been placed upon them. Perhaps the authorities are tacitly tolerating them or it may be that these anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers have disregarded (?) their orders.

We are surprised to find that the contents of these publications have been so outrageously anti-Japanese, especially during the past few days. From the time of the outbreak of the hostilities up to the fall of Shanghai, the attitude of Chinese newspapers has been surprisingly anti-Japanese. Sometimes they anger us, at other times they amuse us. The Chinese newspapers which had remained silent after the fall of Shanghai have once more become exceedingly active in the publication of anti-Japanese articles. That anti-Japanese newspapers can still be allowed publication in Shanghai, especially at this time when Shanghai has been under Japanese occupation for more than six months, is indeed an extraordinary phenomenon that should never have been permitted in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
7 MAY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

We refuse to admit that we are inferior to Chinese newspapers so far as love of justice and the personality of newspapermen are concerned. We may be greatly displeased with the views expressed by the anti-Japanese Chinese publications, but we are not afraid to meet them in debate. It is for this reason that we are in sympathy with and respect the "Ta Kung Pao," the "Shun Pao," the "China Times," the "Lih Pao" and other Chinese newspapers which had removed to the

FILE
JBR
9/5

interior after the fall of Shanghai.

Following their suspension, new publications, such as the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," the "Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition," the "Standard" and the "Morning Leader" made their appearance in Shanghai. The publishers of all these papers are foreigners and the papers are all registered with foreign Consulates. Actually, however, they are run by anti-Japanese elements.

Though we have nominally been in control of the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau since the fall of Shanghai, actually we are still powerless. No satisfactory solution can be brought about unless the authorities of the Foreign Settlements adopt a sincere attitude. They should suppress the publications, within their jurisdiction, of such newspapers, irrespective of the fact whether they are of British or American or Abyssinian registration, because not only are these newspapers instigating the Chinese people to oppose the "Reformed Government of the Chinese Republic" but they are also inciting anti-Japanese feelings among the people. The authorities of the Foreign Settlements should adopt drastic and effective measures to suppress the publication of these anti-Japanese Chinese newspapers within their jurisdiction.

(Note by editor of the "Hwa Mei Chen Pao" : Since September 16 last year our paper has been banned for transmission to Japan. We were notified by Mr. Chapelain, Commissioner of the Shanghai Postal Administration, that according to a communication from the Tokyo Post Office, the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" is now regarded as prohibited postal matter and its copies are therefore detained and destroyed).

FM. 2 a
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No. 3019

S. 5, Special Branch, 25 3 38

Date March 25, 1938.

Subject Rumoured understanding between Japanese and American registered Chinese newspapers.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by R W Mac Aulie 25/3

Rumours have been in circulation to the effect that the managements of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報) and the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報), two Chinese language newspapers incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A., have reached an understanding with the Japanese officials whereby these two newspapers agree to cease publishing anti-Japanese articles in their respective papers. The "Standard" (文滙報), a British-owned Chinese newspaper, is said to have declined to follow their example and as a result, the office of the "Standard" was again bombed on the evening of March 22.

Enquiries made by the undersigned fail to secure confirmation of this rumour.

Mr. Wu Pan-noon (吳半農), an editor of the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," gave the following information:-

> "The management of the paper has informed the Japanese that it is willing to sell the paper for $300,000 but has flatly stated that it is not prepared to change its policy. Owing to the publication of an article by the paper on March 21 entitled 'Which Do You Like To Be: A Bona-Fide Resident in the Occupied Area or A Loyal and Patriotic Citizen?' (translation attached), Mr. Sheh Tsao-tai (石招泰), Editor-in-Chief of the paper, received a telephone message at his home at No.2, Lane 17, Rte. Pere Robert, French Concession, on the morning of March 21 threatening to assassinate him. The management decided at a meeting held the other day by the senior staff members of the paper that henceforth it will not publish anti-Japanese articles of minor importance, but will continue to publish anti-Japanese articles of more important nature."

This decision may also mean that the paper has modified its attitude towards Japan. Mr. Chu Tso-dong (朱作同), the General Manager, who is the actual owner of the paper, is not a man of high repute or standing and depends on

CP 25/3 DC Cas

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 25 MAR 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

S.1. See & pass to Reg. DBP. 28/3

FM. 2.
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

his present enterprise for a living. Sun Tsieu-ya (沈秋雅), the senior reporter, is said to be receiving a monthly allowance from the Japanese.

In the case of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao," the allegation is evidently groundless because articles unfavourable to Japan are still appearing in that paper. It will be unwise for the paper to change its attitude for its morning edition enjoys the largest circulation of all local Chinese newspapers in Shanghai despite the fact that it has been in existence only a little over three months. Mr. Chang Szu-hsu (張似旭), Manager of the paper, who is a graduate of St. John's University, was formerly connected with the Publicity Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Owing to the activities of terrorists, he has ostensibly severed his connection with the paper, but actually he is in charge of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and its morning edition.

The attached cutting from the "China Press" shows the connection of Mr. Randall Gould (editor of the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury" and the "Ta Mei Wan Pao") with the Publicity Board of the Military Commission of the National Government.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

March 21, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Lei Wan Pao Morning Edition publishes the following article written by one Wang Tseng-min (王正民) :-

WHICH DO YOU LIKE TO BE: A BONA-FIDE RESIDENT IN THE OCCUPIED AREAS OR A LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC CITIZEN?

The expression "bona-fide resident" has been bestowed upon us by the soldiers of our friendly nation. With a view to distinguishing bona-fide residents from others and as a measure of precaution against untoward events, the Pacification Section of the Special Affairs Department of the Army undertakes the issue of "bona-fide residence" certificates in conjunction with the autonomous committees. On such permits, particulars as to age, sex, native place and address are clearly indicated. If one intends to take up one's residence in the areas wherein "kingly" rights and heavenly bliss and happiness exist, one has to take out such a permit, otherwise one is liable to be suspected of being a member of the mobile unit and come to an untimely end.

A large number of so-called bona-fide residents have approached the autonomous committees for registration and humbly and respectfully applied to the Pacification Section of the Special Affairs Department of the Army for certificates, so that they can live a peaceful life in this paradise. However, before applying for registration, one should reflect carefully whether one has the necessary qualifications required of a bona-fide resident.

What are the necessary qualifications required of a bona-fide resident? What is the procedure to be followed in applying for a bona-fide residence certificate? All this can be easily ascertained by a spineless applicant.

In the occupied areas, politeness must be rigidly observed, especially when meeting with members of the Imperial Army. Consequently, when a bona-fide resident happens to be out on the streets, he has to take off his hat many times in saluting members of the Imperial Army. A slight attempt on his part to evade the observance of this rule will bring his head into contact with the butt of a rifle.

Moreover, to facilitate searches by the Imperial Army, bona-fide residents must leave the front gates of their houses open at night and when searches are made, no matter how late at night, the bona-fide resident must dress and get out from his bed and stand by politely. Members of the Imperial Army are not only mighty in war, but they are equally familiar with affairs of love between men and women. Therefore, in many instances, under the pretext of conducting a search, the members of the Imperial Army have intruded into the inner chambers of homes and insisted on a pleasure trip with inmates. It would be impolite for the female inmates to reject the kindly offer of friendship extended to them by the members of the Imperial Army, even though they cannot accept such kindness without shame. Thus, the bona-fide residents may one day have the experience of seeing their wives or daughters or sisters being subjected to criminal assault under their noses.

Randall Gould Leaving Hankow For Colony; Has Interview With Chiang

HANKOW, Mar. 9.—(Reuters).—Mr. Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, who has been on a visit to Hankow, hopes to return to Hongkong by airplane today.

In view of the bad weather, however, it is possible that the airplane will not be able to take off.

Mr. Gould paid a round of calls while he was here, and was granted an interview by the generalissimo, General Chiang Kai-shek.

Last night a dinner was given to Mr. Gould by members of the Publicity Board of the National Military Council, to which representatives of the foreign press now at Hankow were invited.

March 21, 1938. Afternoon Translation

The so-called paradise wherein "kingly" rights exist is located in the suburbs around the Foreign Settlements. Those who do not want to be slaves should not go to live there. For the sake of our personal happiness as well as for the independence of our nation and the existence of the Chinese race, let us not be bona-fide residents under oppression, but let us become loyal and patriotic citizens by resisting at personal secrifices!

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. I. 36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 3, Special Branch. [illegible]

REPORT

Date March 16, 1938.

Subject Japanese censors and local Chinese news agencies.

Made by [illegible] and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

Reference the attached translation of an extract from the "Standard" and other local newspapers, it has been learned that a notice similar to that sent to local Chinese News Agencies was also sent to local foreign News Agencies. The matter was referred by the different foreign News Agencies to their respective Consular Authorities all of which advised that the notice should be ignored and that no reply should be sent to the Japanese censors.

Logan

D. S. I.

See below

D.C.S.B.

D.B.S.I.E.

17/3

D.C. (Special Branch).

CP

17 Mar 1938

17/3

FM. 2
G. 20M-1

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date March 16, 19 38.

Subject Japanese censors and local Chinese news agencies.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to the remarks of the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch) on the attached translation of a report published by the "Standard" (文匯報) and other local Chinese daily newspapers on 12/3/38 relating to an order issued by the Shanghai Press Censorship Office requiring all news agencies to forward news reports for censorship before they are supplied to local newspapers for publication, enquiries show that upon receipt of this order, Chinese news agencies commenced to send news sheets to the Shanghai Press Censorship Office on 13/3/38.

It is not known what action the foreign news agencies have adopted in respect of this order.

Loh Sih Kya -
Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBK.
17/3

Standard and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE TO CENSOR FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES' REPORTS

Following the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Shanghai and Woosung, all Chinese owned newspapers published in Shanghai, with the exception of those which had suspended publication , had to submit to censorship by the Newspaper Censorship Office established by the Japanese authorities. With a view to extending the sphere of its censorship, the Japanese Newspaper Censorship Office yesterday notified all the local Chinese news agencies to submit for censorship all news sheets before they are sent out to local newspapers.

It is also learned that the Japanese newspaper censorship authorities yesterday requested the local foreign news agencies to submit two copies of their proof sheets every day for censorship by the Japanese before they are released for publication in local newspapers. This request was also made at yesterday's press conference with foreign journalists. In view of the fact that the foreign news agencies, such as Reuter's, the United Press, the Havas, etc., enjoy extraterritoriality, it is not likely that they will comply with the request of the Japanese authorities.

3019

Shanghai Nippo 11. 3 38

REUTER'S IS THE SUBSIDIZED NEWS AGENCY OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

After the fall of Nanking it was revealed that various foreign newspapers and news agencies had been receiving subsidies from the National Government. This is the reason why these news organs have been circulating unfair reports under the cloak of neutral observers.

FILE

A record of discussions held at the 18th meeting of the C.E.C. Standing Committee was discovered at General Chiang's residence in the Military Academy. According to the record, the meeting was held in the conference hall of the Central Tangpu in Nanking at 5 a.m. August 6, 1935. It is recorded that a sum of $4,000 is to be paid to the "Peiping Chronicle" every month, and a sum of $10,000 a month to Reuter's.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.B. REC... Y
1/3/2019

S.1. Special Branch, H.Q. Division.

REPORT

Date March 12, 12 3 38 19 38.

Subject (in full) Japanese Press Censorship Bureau - activities.

Made by D.S. Fitts *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. D.S.

The Japanese Press Censorship Bureau, Room 218, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, on March 10, 1938, despatched communications to the local offices of Reuters and Havas News Agencies advising these offices that in the near future the Bureau will examine and if necessary censor all Chinese telegrams containing news.

It is learned that the two agencies intend to refer the matter to their diplomatic representatives.

D.S. Fitts.

D.S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D.S.F. LE

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CP

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
12 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

File No. 3019

REPORT

Date February 28, 1938.

Subject Representatives of Mosquito Papers Entertained by Japanese Censors.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* D B Ross e.d.

At about 7 p.m. February 24 the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau, in the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, entertained 26 representatives of local mosquito papers to a dinner at the Kwan Sun Yuan (冠生園) Restaurant, Nos. 445/453 Nanking Road.

During the function, the Japanese censors were asked to be more lenient in the censorship of mosquito papers because the business of mosquito papers was being seriously affected by the publication of foreign-owned Chinese language newspapers.

In reply, the Japanese censors declared that within three weeks all foreign-owned Chinese language newspapers would also be subject to censorship.

S.S. K.I.V.
DBR
1/3.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Might be U.S. Consul see / approve.

D.C.S.B. Sir,
Contents brought to the notice of Mr. R. England - U.S. Consul.
Yes. Ja Press.
28/2.

Sir
Noted
Loh
2/3

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 FEB 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1 MAR 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

POLICE
STRY

-8 FEB 1938

D.C.B.

Will you please
arrange to
visit.

P.A.

7/2

Noted

S.R.

8/2

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

S.S.

See Memo re Reg.

D.B.R. 8/2.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Sir,
Seen
8/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3019
Date 8 2 38

February 7, 38.

The Director,
The Shanghai Press Censorship
Office.

Sir:

Re: Foreign Registered Newspapers in the Chinese Language.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2, 1938, and in reply to draw your attention to the fact that the Municipal Police cannot exercise summary jurisdiction over the property or business of foreign nationals whose respective Governments possess extraterritorial rights in China. Action along the lines you desire can only be taken against such persons in the judicial tribunals of their respective Governments or by appealing to the good offices of their respective Consular Authorities.

Under these circumstances I would suggest that you approach the Authorities concerned, pointing out to them the specific matters to which you take exception, who will no doubt be glad to give careful consideration to your representations.

A careful check is maintained on all publications in Chinese over which the Municipal Police can exercise control.

In regard to the "China Forum", this paper voluntarily suspended publication owing to financial difficulties in February, 1934.

I am, Sir:

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

COPY

February 7, 38.

The Director,
The Shanghai Press Censorship
Office.

Sir:

Re: Foreign Registered Newspapers
in the Chinese Language.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2, 1938, and in reply to draw your attention to the fact that the Municipal Police cannot exercise summary jurisdiction over the property or business of foreign nationals whose respective Governments possess extraterritorial rights in China. Action along the lines you desire can only be taken against such persons in the judicial tribunals of their respective Governments or by appealing to the good offices of their respective Consular Authorities.

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I am, Sir:

Your obedient Servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

S. 1.

No. .....

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. Box No. 158

February 4 1938.

Director,

Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

Sir,

Foreign Registered Newspapers
in the Chinese language.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated February 2, 1938, in regard to the above, but would point out that action can only be taken through the Consulates of the nations concerned.

I suggest you approach the authorities concerned with specific extracts from the publications you have in mind and I have no doubt the matter will be given careful attention. ✓

A careful check is maintained on all publications in Chinese over which the Municipal Police can exercise control.

In regard to the "China Forum", this paper voluntarily suspended publication owing to financial difficulties in February, 1934.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Police.

February 4 38.

Director,

Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

Sir,

Foreign Registered Newspapers
in the Chinese language.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated February 2, 1938, in regard to the above, but would point out that action can only be taken through the Consulates of the nations concerned.

I suggest you approach the authorities concerned with specific extracts from the publications you have in mind and I have no doubt the matter will be given careful attention.

A careful check is maintained on all publications in Chinese over which the Municipal Police can exercise control.

In regard to the "China Forum", this paper voluntarily suspended publication owing to financial difficulties in February, 1934.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Police.

mB

CISTRY
3019
8 2 38

February 2, 1938,

The Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

Major Gerrard,

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Re - The Suppression of Foreign Registered Chinese Language Newspapers in the Settlement.

Sir,

It might well be said that the publication of anti-Japanese articles by foreign registered Chinese language newspapers in the Settlement is prevalent because they enjoy neutrality and have the right to exercise impartiality in publishing every kind of news, no matter what consequences such publication may have. Actually, these papers are publishing anti-Japanese articles out of ill-will and it is not a case of merely publishing any news that comes to their knowledge. In some cases, they publish anti-Japanese articles in order to increase circulation, but whatever their motive may be, the publication of anti-Japanese articles tends to encourage and stimulate anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese population of the Settlement.

A close examination and analysis of the papers in question will disclose that they harbour strong anti-Japanese sentiments, and we fear that any leniency on the part of the Settlement authorities in dealing with such papers may be due to the fact that the authorities have failed to detect the anti-Japanese feeling harboured by the papers.

From our point of view, the attitude of the Settlement authorities over such papers is quite strong.

We appreciate the fact that the Settlement authorities have been sparing no efforts to restore peace and order in the Settlement, and we think that the Settlement authorities will recognize the fact that we, the Press Censorship Office, are also doing our bit in this respect through our work of censoring the Chinese newspapers. The foreign registered Chinese language newspapers, however, refuse to be censored by us and deliberately publish anti-Japanese articles that have been prohibited publication by purely Chinese papers because they enjoy extraterritoriality. Their action tends to stimulate anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese population of the International Settlement; it also means that these foreign registered Chinese newspapers have voluntarily abandoned their neutrality. If we reflect what consequences the publication of anti-Japanese articles may have on the peace and order of the Settlement, we should not leave the matter neglected. Whatever efforts you may make to effect the arrest of the anti-Japanese terrorists, they will come to naught if you do not take action against anti-Japanese papers. We will not be far wrong if we say that the recent acts of terrorism were partly due to encouragement and stimulation from anti-Japanese articles published by foreign registered Chinese language newspapers. We think that the Police should take action against any paper the existence of which detrimental to the peace and order of the Settlement. We remember the case of the "China

Forum," an American registered periodical, which was suppressed by your authority. We think it is not impossible to suppress the existing anti-Japanese foreign registered Chinese language papers in a similar manner.

We hereby request you to give consideration to this matter and to take adequate steps against the papers complained of.

Yours sincerely,

The Shanghai Press Censorship Office.

FM. 2
G. 3000-11-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Samen~~ 3019

REPORT

Date Dec. 21, 1937. 22/12/37

Subject Japanese Censors and the American Owned Chinese Newspapers.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan.

With reference to the attached letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police by Mr. Randall Gould, editor of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury," who announces that he is now likewise editor of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報), a Chinese language evening paper, enquiries show that the object of Mr. Gould's assumption of the latter post is to save Mr. Chang Szu-hsu (張似旭), who signed and affixed his chop as editor on the applications for registration with the S.M.C. sent in by the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and its Morning Edition, from being troubled by certain quarters.

On December 13 the "Ta Mei Wan Pao," the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報) and other local newspapers received a circular letter from the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau, Room No.218 of the Hardoon Building, No.233 Nanking Road, announcing that no news items may be published by newspapers unless they have been censored and approved for publication.

On December 16 the management of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" published a special notice (cutting attached) of which a Chinese translation was published in the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and the latter's morning edition, announcing that they submit to censorship from nobody. In addition, a reply to this effect was sent to the Newspaper Censorship Bureau.

The management of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" and the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," both of which are incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A., will not comply with the order of the Japanese censors. The morning edition of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao,"

21 DEC 1937 SPECIAL BUREAU

FM. 2
G. 3000-1[illegible]7

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

which began publication on December 1, has attained the largest circulation amongst all the other Chinese daily newspapers, while the circulation of the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" has now reached 50,000 copies daily.

The "Eastern Times" (時報), a leading Chinese daily newspaper, the "China Evening News" (大晚報), the "Social Evening News" (社會晚報) and the mosquito papers are sending proofs daily to the Bureau for censorship.

Owing to the suspension of publication by the "Sin Wan Pao" (新闻報) and the "Shun Pao" (申報), the two largest Chinese daily newspapers in Shanghai, news vendors are now sending to subscribers copies of the "Eastern Times" and the "Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition." The combined subscription fees for these two papers are two times less than the fee for the "Sin Wan Pao" or the "Shun Pao."

Chinese news vendors do not sell the "Sin Shun Pao" (新申報), the Chinese edition of the "Shanghai Godo Shimun," a local Japanese language newspaper; it is distributed gratis.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Responsibility

INQUIRIES are accumulating, both private and official, as to who owns the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, who owns its Chinese affiliate the Ta Mei Wan Pao, and what is the Ta Mei Wan Pao.

Unanswered questions in such times as these are unwholesome both for the community and for the newspapers concerned. The following statement seems necessary.

I am and have always been the controlling and responsible owner of both the Post Mercury Co. Federal Inc., U.S.A. and the Ta Mei Wan Pao. The Post Mercury Co. owns the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury. My associated shareholders are all American.

The Ta Mei Wan Pao is a Chinese language daily which until recently was my personal property and hobby. It has long been associated with the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, similar in editorial policy but separate as to editorial and executive control.

The rapidly growing circulation of the Ta Mei Wan Pao and the complexity of the problems now confronting Shanghai's Chinese community requires this Chinese newspaper to have the most experienced and responsible management and editing possible. From today, therefore, ownership, executive management and editorial control of the Evening Post and the Ta Mei Wan Pao are identical.

The Ta Mei Wan Pao is the Chinese edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

Their combined circulation exceeds 80,000 copies daily.

The policies of the Evening Post and the Ta Mei are identical. Their substance is similar and in most particulars the same.

They collaborate with government authorities when they can do so with a clear conscience. They appreciate and strive to profit by constructive criticism and suggestions from all quarters.

They submit to censorship from nobody.

In general they follow the best American newspaper tradition of free speech, of fearless and hard hitting editorials, realistic and non-partisan, and of straight news presentation devoid of editorial bias.

Though American owned they appreciate and emphasize their responsibility to all of this international community, to serve which they possess a working personnel of many nationalities.

Today as never before, the times call for the type of newspaper thus evolved. I believe that Shanghai wants and needs honesty in editorial attitude and independent accuracy in news. These the Evening Post and the Ta Mei Wan Pao try to give.

Cornelius V. Starr.

17 DEC 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

19 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI
CABLE ADDRESS
8408
P.O. BOX 1504
TEL. 80104—80105

大美晚報

TA MEI WAN PAO

海愛多亞路 九號三樓
電報掛號八四〇八
電話（一）八〇〇一一〇〇四五

Acknowledged, form E
Central Reg. 16/ 134

Shanghai, Dec. 16, 1937.

To the Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir:

This is to advise you that in addition to the fact that I am Editor of the Shanghai Evening Post, I am now likewise Editor of Ta Mei Wan Pao which is being published as the Chinese Edition of the Shanghai Evening Post. I would appreciate it if you would instruct that any changes in your records necessary to incorporate this fact be made.

Yours very truly,

Randall Gould.

December 21, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lieh Pao (力報), a mosquito paper :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ELDER SON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF OUTER MONGOLIAN FORCES

According to information secured by our reporter from a reliable source, Chiang Ching-kuo (蔣经國), the elder son of General Chiang Kai-shek, who had studied abroad and later entered the "Au-s" University (奧斯大学) in Moscow to undergo a special military course, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Outer Mongolian Army. These Mongolian forces are assisted by a number of Russian military advisors and aviators and are equipped with 500 tanks, 300 heavy field pieces, 1,000 Soviet aeroplanes and numerous mechanized units. One hundred of the aeroplanes have made flights to various parts of China, such as Hankow, Canton and Loyang.

Chiang Ching-kuo is now watching the developments in the Sino-Japanese hostilities. He will move his troops to the Great Wall where he will effect a junction with the 8th Route Army under the command of General Chu Teh. Before long the well-equipped Outer Mongolian Army will appear on the Western Front.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition :-

50,000 CHINESE KILLED AFTER JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF NANKING

During the first four days after the occupation of Nanking, about 50,000 Chinese including Chinese civilians and unarmed soldiers were killed. Foreign observers, however, do not believe this report can be true.

Japanese soldiers entered the safety zone and arrested all men of strong physique whom they suspect to be Chinese soldiers. The men were then escorted to an execution ground in batches of 300 and shot. Five or six men were shot at one time with the others standing by. Chinese policemen who had not withdrawn were also killed.

A foreign reporter who passed through Shingchungmeng (峽中門), Nanking, in a motor car noticed heaps of corpses "as high as hills". According to observers, the object of these executions is to make Chinese respect and fear Japanese, but the reaction has been the contrary for the executions have increased the Chinese hatred of Japanese and have aroused a desire for revenge.

Prior to the entry of Nanking by Japanese soldiers, large numbers of Chinese soldiers remained in the city. Some committed robbery. It is a matter of regret that many fine buildings have been levelled. After entering Nanking, the Japanese soldiers committed extensive looting and all monies in Chinese and foreign houses and in the homes of refugees in the safety zone were carried away. Women were raped. The residence of the American Ambassador was not robbed as two foreigners were still there. The Japanese soldiers

were shown the door and they appeared much shame-faced. After the Japanese soldiers had completed their extensive looting, General Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army, issued a notice instructing Nanking residents to return immediately and to live peacefully under Japanese control.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition (Tokyo telegram) :-

SINKING OF BATTLESHIP MUTSU CONFIRMED

Admiral Nagano, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet, who was reported to have been lost in the Yangtsze River when the battleship Nagato was sunk, received American and Japanese journalists on December 19 and made the following statement :- "It was not the battleship Nagato that was sunk by the Chinese, but the battleship Mutsu. The battleship Nagato has been in Japanese waters since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities."

(Editor's note: The battleship Mutsu was one of the largest Japanesewarships; its fighting value was equal to that of the battleship Nagato. Both battleships are of 32,720 tons. The Mutsu was built during the European War. At the Washington Conference, the United States suggested the scrapping of the battleship. In 1934, it was overhauled. She carried 10 16-inch guns. It cost about Yen 200,000,000.)

Hwa Lei Wan Pao Morning Edition and other local newspapers :-

THE OPERATIONS NEAR HANGCHOW

According to information from Hangchow, the Japanese forces delivered a furious attack on Tsingshan Shih (青山市) on the night of December 18 under heavy gunfire. The Chinese forces put up a very stiff resistance, but were forced to retreat to their new lines near the bus station and vicinity because of a flanking movement by the Japanese against their rear.

On the morning of December 19, a fierce battle took place at this latter place. At 4 p.m. the same day, Chinese reinforcements arrived and delivered an unexpected attack on Tsingshan Shih from Si Da Kiao (西大橋) and surrounded the 800 Japanese. In the course of the fierce fighting, more than 50 Japanese soldiers were killed, while six big field pieces and a number of trench mortars and other military weapons were seized. Consequently, the Japanese withdrew and Tsingshan Shih was re-taken by the Chinese. The retreating Japanese are being surrounded by the Chinese.

Ta Mei Wan Pao Morning Edition and other local newspapers :-

MANY JAPANESE TRANSPORTS GATHER OUTSIDE WOOSUNG

Yesterday some 80 Japanese transports were noticed outside Woosung. They were carrying a large number of soldiers to some unknown destination. On December 20, the transport "Dairen" arrived in Shanghai.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 1. Special Branch. Station, 3019/37

REPORT

Date December 15, 1937.

Subject Censoring of Chinese Newspapers by Japanese.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* [illegible]

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" dated December 14, I have to state that censoring of Chinese newspapers has been carried out jointly by the authorities of the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese Army. Mr. Akiba and Major Kaneko are taking charge of functioning representing the Japanese Foreign Office and the Japanese Army respectively and the following staff is attached to the censoring office:-

Mr. Kato. Mr. Takano. Mr. Yokoyamamori.
Mr. Ito.

D. S. Kamashita

D. S.

15/12

D. C. (Special Branch).

15 DEC 1937

Japanese Censor Offices Opening

Influential Takungpao Ceases Publication In Defiance

The Japanese controlled "Shanghai Censorship Office" has announced that censorship of Chinese newspapers will begin tomorrow at its offices in the Hardoon building on Nanking Road. Upon being notified of the decision, the Ta Kung Pao, one of the leading Chinese dailies, this morning announced that it will suspend publication tomorrow instead of yielding to the Japanese censorship.

Circulars were delivered at the offices of various Chinese newspaprs yesterday demanding that all of them submit two proofs of all news items to the censorship office for examination before publication as from tomorrow. While the Ta Kung Pao decided to suspend publication, the reaction of the other Chinese newspapers could not be ascertained this morning, although rumors were current that the Shun Pao, another leading daily here, may follow suit.

"Isolated Island"

The Ta Kung Pao, which will continue to publish its Hankow edition, has been outstanding among the Chinese newspapers in its continued allegiance to the Chinese government and defiance to the Japanese. Its editorials have been describing Shanghai as an "isolated island" and criticizing a certain section of Chinese who frequent amusement resorts as if no "struggle for life" was going on in the interior. Last week, the Ta Kung Pao authorities made it clear that it would not "cooperate" with the Japanese by refusing to be representated at a tea party given by a Japanese vice-consul in charge of the censorship office.

During the tea reception, it was revealed this morning, the Japanese official discussed the censorship and is alleged to have distributed among the represented newspapers a copy of an advertisement for insertion. The "ad" turned out to be an official proclamation of the formation of the "Ta Tao Municipal Government." The newspapers, however, rejected the "business."

Never Submit

Bidding farewell to its readers in its last edition today, the Ta Kung Pao, in a stirring editorial, reminded the Chinese people in the "Isolated Island" surrounded by Japanese troops never to "lose the soul of a Chinese" and never to submit to their "powerful neighbor."

Simultaneously, the paper's weekly supplement, Kuo Wen Tsou Pao, or the "National News Weekly," also announced discontinuation.

The closure of the Ta Kung Pao, Eastern Times, the Hwa Mei Wan Pao and the American-owned Ta Mei Wan Pao, affiliate of the Shanghai Evening Post.

F 31

POLICE FORCE
9 DEC 1937

Translation of letter to Mr. Franklin from the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau.

December 8, 1937.

Mr. C.S. Franklin,
Chairman,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform that the Chinese Press Censorship Bureau formerly located at the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, was removed to Room 218, Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Rd by the Japanese Military Authorities on November 28th, and the censorship is being carried out at its new location. The above information has been circulated to all the newspapers concerned.

(Chopped) Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau.

FM. 2
G. 3000-11

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date December 1, 1937.

Subject Opposition of leading Chinese newspapers to Japanese interference

Made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya Forwarded by W.F.F. Kegan

With reference to the attached cuttings from local foreign newspapers relating to the Japanese interference with the leading Chinese daily newspapers, enquiries made by the undersigned show that upon receipt of a circular notice issued by the Japanese authorities announcing that they have assumed control of the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Office, the Chinese Daily Newspapers Association held an urgent meeting on the evening of November 29, at which it was resolved that the "Sin Wan Pao," the "Shun Pao," the "Eastern Times" and the "Ta Kung Pao", the only members of the Association, should cease publication should the Japanese insist on censoring these papers before publication. It was also resolved that the Association detail a representative to pay a call on Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., on the morning of November 30 to ask for the assistance of the Council in this matter.

On November 30 these four newspapers received another circular notice from the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Office announcing its removal from the Continental Emporium Building to Room No. 218 of the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road. The notice also requested the recipients to send two copies of every issue of their respective papers to its new office for purposes of censorship.

The managers of the four papers held a meeting on the evening of November 30, at which the interview with Mr. Fessenden was reported to those present.

FORM NO. 3
G. 5000-11-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date 19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

The meeting resolved that the vendors (members of the Chinese Newspaper Vendors Union) who deliver Chinese newspapers to the Hardoon Building, be assigned daily to deliver two copies each of these four papers to Room No. 218 as requested by the Japanese authorities.

The meeting also resolved that the four newspapers remain calm and refrain from taking any action that may provoke the Japanese so long as the latter do not insist on censoring news items prior to publication.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 7
G. 45M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date November 30, 1937.

Subject Censorship by Japanese Military Authorities of local Newspapers.

Made by D.C. Pitts. Forwarded by C. Crawford. D. I

In the course of a visit to the offices of the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao," 170 Avenue Edward VII, on the afternoon of November 29, 1937, Mr. Hal J. MILLS, American, manager of this newspaper, informed me that during the same day he had been visited by representatives of the Japanese military authorities, who had requested that two free copies of his concern's morning and evening publications be sent to the Continental Building Emporium, Nanking Road for purposes of censorship.

Mr Mills has a small retaining fee & US authorities do not look on his claim sympathetically.

MILLS informed the Japanese representatives, who were accompanied by a Japanese uniformed member of the Municipal Police, that as his organisation was an American concern incorporated in the State of Delaware, the matter would have to be taken up with the American Consul-General before he would submit to the required censorship of his publications.

C.P.

D. A. Pitts.

30 NOV 1937

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR 30/11

file 5040 1/2

Intelligence Report

November 24, 1937.

Chinese Press Censorship Bureau - to cease functioning

The Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, Room 306, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, ceased to function as from November 24.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated November 29 :-

THE CHINESE NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP BUREAU

The Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau ceased to function on November 23 after receiving a notice from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

At 3 p.m. November 28, Japanese Consular Police and gendarmes, accompanied by members of the Shanghai Municipal Police called at the Bureau, Room 306 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road. As there was then only a coolie present in the office, the Japanese officials, after asking him several questions, posted up a notice bearing the inscription "The Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau" outside the office. Several of the officers remained in the place until 7 p.m., at which hour they left the premises, leaving a note to the coolie stating that they would be back at 8 the next morning, November 29.

It seems that the Japanese officials are about to commence the censorship of newspapers.

28284

Chinese Papers Oppose Nippon Censor Demand

Four Leading S'hai Dailies Will Suspend If Necessary

AMERICAN-OWNED SHEETS INVOLVED

Council Gets Request To Urge Exemption From Japanese

All Chinese-owned Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, already reduced to four leading ones since the withdrawal of the Chinese troops on November 12, would suspend publication tomorrow if the Jappanese insisted on instituting a censorship system.

This decision was understood to have been reached in an emergency meeting of the Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association last night following the receipt of notifications from the Japanese controlled Shanghai Censorship Office that they must submit all news items for censorship before publication. The Japanese authorities took over the censorship office of the City Government of Greater Shanghai Sunday and began to function last night when the notifications were sent around the Chinese-owned newspapers.

Meetings Called

The Publishers' Association, of which the two American-owned evening newspapers are not members, immediately convened the emergency meeting and decided to close their doors unless the Japanese change their mind. A representative was to call on Mr. Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to submit a petition requesting the Council to negotiate with the Japanese for exemption of the Chinese newspapers from censorship. The outcome of the negotiations, upon which the fate of four leading Chinese dailies depend, could not be ascertained this morning.

The four newspapers directly affected by the Japanese ruling are the Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Eastern Times and Ta Kung Pao. The last named paper has a Hankow edition while the Shun Pao is known to have been making preparations to publish a paper in that up-river city. A fifth newspaper, the National Herald, would not be affected by the Japanese ruling as it has announced its decision to suspend publication from tomorrow. The Central China Daily News, in which Mr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Poltical Council, is reported to be interested, suspended Sunday.

Complications Seen

Diplomatic complications would loom in the case of the two American-owned evening newspapers, the Ta Mei Wan Pao (Great American Evening Newspaper) and the Hwa Men Wan Pao (China-American Evening Newspaper). Both of the papers have not yet received notification for censorship from the Japanese censorship office, but asked to send copies of their paper free. The Hwa Mei Wan Pao is also publishing a morning edition while the Ta Men Wan Pao will begin its morning edition tomorrow.

As far as could be ascertained, the Ta Mei Wan Pao stopped its "cooperation" with the Chinese censorship system some time before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai.

4 Chinese Dailies To Close If Japanese Insist On Censorship

The four remaining Chinese-owned Chinese newspapers in Shanghai would suspend publication if the Japanese authorities here insist on instituting a censorship, it was revealed yesterday following an emergency meeting Monday evening of the Shanghai Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Up to last night, no request has been made to the editors to submit their papers to censorship, although all of them have been asked by the Japanese Censorship Bureau to deliver copies of their journals to that office.

The four papers which are members of the Publishers' Association are the Ta Kung Pao, the Shun Pao, the Sin Wan Pao and the Eastern Times. The National Herald (Sheng Chou Jih Pao), which was one of the five leading dailies that received the Shanghai Municipal Council's "unofficial advice," will suspend publication today. The farewell edition of the journal was published yesterday.

26118

JAPANESE JOURNAL PREDICTS CLOSING OF MORE PAPERS

The Shanghai United News, local Japanese daily, yesterday predicted that the Shanghai Municipal Council, in suppressing anti-Japanese activities in the International Settlement, will eventually suppress all Chinese newspapers in the city.

Only one Chinese-language daily, the American-registered Hua Mei Wan Pao, will be allowed to publish in the Settlement, the Nipponese journal believed.

Further reporting on the local newspaper situation, the paper stated that the China Daily Herald, bi-lingual publication, has been closed down by the Settlement authorities sometime ago, while the Fleet News is slated to receive notice for suspension from the Council.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1.36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 2, Special Branch, Shanghai,

REPORT

Date Nov.23, 1937.

Subject Functioning of Chinese Press Censorship Bureau.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Mr. Chen was informed of the D.C.'s instructions to close immediately. He replied his office would cease scrutinising newspapers from ~~to-day~~ Nov 24 but as he has paid the rent up to the end of this month, he will leave several servants to stay in the premises until November 30.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

C.D.I Sch

SP 24/11/37

File

P.H. Note on Tel. Report the office closed Nov 24 Servants till Nov 30

28 NOV 1937

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28 NOV 1937

(DIVISIONS)

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

November 24, 1937.

Chinese Press Censorship Bureau - to cease functioning

The Chinese Press Censorship Bureau, Room 306, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, ceased to function as from November 24.

FORM NO. 3
G. 20M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Subject (in full) Functioning of Chinese Press Cen

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by*

From what I can [illegible] newspapers in Shanghai are [illegible] to the Press Censorship Office [illegible] Emporium Building, to be [illegible] (), the officer in charge states that his office will [illegible] desired by the Council.

D. C. (Special Branch)

June 5, 1937. orning Translation.

in ...o and other local newspapers:

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPER OFFICES AND NEWS AGENCIES

The local Tangpu publishes the following notification in the advertisement columns of the "Min Pao" and other local newspapers:-

"We are in receipt of the following despatch from the Central Publicity Department of the Kuomintang:-

> 'Many newspaper offices and news agencies in various parts of China have sent their news matter either to the Collection and Examination Section or to the Registration Section of the Journalistic Enterprise Control Office of this Department for censorship; this has caused us much unnecessary labour. In an effort to readjust the delivery of news matter for censorship, all newspapers and reports of news agencies which are to be submitted for censorship should hereafter be sent to the Registration Section of the Journalistic Enterprise Control Office alone. We hereby request you to instruct all newspaper offices and news agencies to observe this order and act upon it accordingly."

"In view of the foregoing, we therefore publish this notification for public information and hope that newspaper offices and news agencies throughout this city will observe this order and act upon it accordingly."

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 1, 1937.

Subject (in full) Shanghai News Censorship Office receives instruction from Central Kuomintang Headquarters regarding publication of news on General Chiang Kai-shek's movements.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by

The Shanghai News Censorship Office, Room 306, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, has recently received an order from the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Nanking, stating that in future news regarding the movements of General Chiang Kai-shek would be announced by the Central News Agency only, and that no other agencies would be allowed to issue such information. The order further states that in future only those articles bearing on General Chiang's movements issued by the Central News Agency would be permitted to be published in newspapers.

On May 30, the Shanghai News Censorship Office issued a circular notice to the above effect to various local news agencies and newspaper offices, instructing them to comply with the order.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SPECIAL BRANCH 2 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Public Opinion To Receive Protection In China

Important Circular Order Is Issued By C.E.C. For Promotion Of Mass Movements And Freedom Of Speech; Chance For Expression

NANKING, May 15.—The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has issued an important circular order (No. 4848) regarding the promotion of mass movements and protection of the freedom of speech. The order is addressed to the various Provincial and Municipal Party headquarters and is as follows:

It is the traditional policy of this Party to promote the mass movement and protect legitimate public opinion, since the Revolutionary aim of this Party is to arouse the people and seek the freedom and equality of China in the family of nations.

All actions and opinions of the people in so far as they are within the bounds of law (the Party) should be only too eager to promote and protect. How can we suppress them?

In recent years, the national emergency has become daily more serious. Danger lurks on every hand. In order to suppress disturbances and consolidate the national foundation, this traditional policy is even more indispensable.

Public opinion must be given ample opportunity of expression, and mass movements must be actively promoted, so that the will of the people throughout the country may be unified under the direction of this Party for the achievement of the difficult task of national regeneration, reconstruction and salvation.

Within Legal Bounds

As to the small minority of people who, through ignorance or prejudice, exceed the limits of law in their actions and utterances—in certain cases, even to the extent of plotting the overthrow of the Government under the pretext of patriotism, thereby endangering the Republic—their actions cannot but be restricted or restrained by law.

However, in order to enforce the above-mentioned policy, the masses must be actively trained; social education promoted; local autonomy instituted; and the co-operative movement promoted, so as to elevate the cultural level of the people, strengthen their organization, and assure them security in their livelihood. Each individual must be made a productive unit of society. Each must perform his duties efficiently, so that he may successfully serve the State. Only thus can public opinion harmonize with the policy of consolidating the people's strength and concentrating the national resources; and only thus can the policy of this Party to promote mass movements and protect legitimate public opinion be enforced.

Besides dispatching a communication to this effect to the National Government for transmission to its various subordinate organs, this Order is hereby issued to the various grades of local Party headquarters for transmission to their subordinate organs for strict observance.

(Signed). Chiang Chung-cheng (Chiang Kai-shek), Wang Chao-ming (Wang Ching-wei) Chu Cheng, Feng Yu-hsiang, Ting Wei-fen, Yeh Chu-tsang, Kung Hsiang-hsi (H. H. Kung) Tsou Lu, and Chen Li-fu members of the Standing Committee of the C.E.C.—Kuo Min.

20977

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, April 2, 1937

New Censor Enforces Rules On Newspapers

Taking over the Central Censorship Bureau, the Central Publicity Department of the Central Kuomintang, headed by Mr. Shao Lih-tsz, a veteran newspaperman and until recently chairman of the Shensi provincial government, enforced a universal censorship system in Shanghai yesterday.

Threatening to withdraw the Central News services, which also supply Chinese translations of Reuters' and Havas messages from abroad, the department succeeded in making the Chinese language newspapers published by firms registered with foreign nations submit to censorship. The Chinese edition of a Japanese daily, however, is not affected.

Until yesterday, one American registered Chinese evening newspaper was published without any form of censorship while another had special arrangements under which the censorship bureau sent censors to their offices. Yesterday, galley proofs were sent to the bureau offices.

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S.S.

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S. B. RECEIVED
No. D
Date

April 2, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram):-

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP TO BE UNDER PROPAGANDA DEPT

With a view to facilitieing the control and the advancement of newspaper enterprises, it was resolved at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on April 1 that the Central Newspaper Censorship Bureau be placed under the control of the Central Propaganda Department, with Mr. Pang Ruh Chen (彭革陳) appointed as Officer-in-charge.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. ENGLISH.
No. D 3410
Date 1/3/37

March 20, 1937. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION ISSUES NOTICE.

The Shanghai Booksellers' Association has issued the following notice to all its members:-

"On March 16, the Social Bureau called a meeting of managers of various book-stores, at which Commissioner Pan of the Bureau stated that many books dealing both in art and socialism and published by various local book-stores had been found to contain reactionary literature. As the manuscripts of these books were not sent to the Central Censorship Board for investigation before their publication, they were often prohibited by official organs after printing, thus causing serious loss to the bookstores concerned. Hereafter, before the publication of any book, careful investigation should be made by the managements, and if anything suspicious is found, the manuscripts or drafts should be sent to the Propaganda Department of the Central Tangpu at Nanking for investigation. Mr. Pan promised to request the Central Propaganda Department to pay special attention to any drafts sent in by the book-stores. This notice is hereby issued for the information of the various bookstores."

Censors Active

鄭州密組機關等案

【南京五日電】外部以鄭州日浪人密組機關案及日機撞飛青島濟南散發荒謬傳單案，經外部向日使館提青面抗議，日方迄無答復，□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

在京中流彈之女

傷勢不重無生命危險

【本市消息】本月三日晨□□□□□□□之女，在南京和平門外練習騎術，奔馳鄉間，共時不知何處飛來一流彈中於□女身上，□當時自馬上墮下，後經人發見，立送醫院，因係輕傷，無性命危險，□□官方，對此均不願發表意見。按□□□有兩女受傷者不知係長女抑次女。（13）

Chinese censors, with the cooperation of the British authorities, muzzled the Chinese press from reporting the shooting accident which befell Miss Elisabeth Knatchbull-Hugessen, daughter of the British Ambassador to China, on Tuesday in the capital city. While the Shanghai Evening Post "scooped" the other foreign papers yesterday afternoon, none of the Chinese morning papers mentioned the affair except the Lih Pao, popular Chinese tabloid, which published the story without mentioning the name and title of the British Ambassador. The name and title were censored and in their place are the blank squares, as shown in the picture. The column above the "box" also is censored and deleted words are replaced with squares.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 3019/37

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT Date ~~Jan. 19,~~ 1937.

Subject Censorship of Foreign-Registered Chinese Evening Papers.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya. *Forwarded by* E. f. Lees D.S.I

There is no truth that the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau is unable to deal with those evening newspapers which are under foreign protection. It will be remembered that in 1935 when Mr. T.O. Thackrey, publisher of the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報), refused to send the proofs of articles to the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau for examination, the Shanghai City Government ordered the Postal Censors to detain all copies of the paper in question until the publisher complied with the instructions of the Bureau.

At present the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" is published by Mr. C.V. Starr, an American citizen, but in reality the paper is managed by Mr. Chang Ming Wei (張明煒), who is closely connected with General Chiang Kai Shek and was once Principal of the Ching Chi School (鄧漫学校), which was established by General Chiang at his native place at Chikow (溪口) in Fenghua District. The paper is financially supported by the Shanghai City Government. However, in accordance with instructions from the Newspaper Censorship Board of the National Government, the paper was detained for seven days i.e. from January 3 to 9, 1937, for failing to comply with the order of the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau to delete certain reading matters which were regarded as objectionable.

The cause is due to the fact that the Shanghai Newspaper Censorship Bureau has to submit to Nanking daily a report containing the headings of all articles deleted by the Bureau.

As regards the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報), it is registered in the State of Delware by Mr. H.P. Mills, who has been engaged by Mr. Chu Tso Dong (朱作同) as publisher

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

of the paper. All reading matter contained in this paper is not forwarded to the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau for examination. Mr. Chen Ko Zung, Chief of the Bureau, is suspected of having some connection with Mr. Chu Tso Dong. As the paper often publishes sensational reports, it has a circulation of 50,000 and makes a handsome profit.

As regards the "Ta Woo Wan Pao" ("Shanghai Evening News" 大沪晚報), it is published by Mr. Yieh Chia Hsing (葉家兴), committeeman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Principal of the Woo Tung Primary School (沪東小学), in co-operation with Mr. Mario M. Rocchi, an Italian subject. Through his efforts, it has been registered with the Italian Consulate-General. This paper does not forward proofs of reading matter to the Newspaper Censorship Bureau for examination. As Mr. Rocchi does not allow this paper to publish articles that people are fond of reading, its circulation is very low.

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

18500

NEW PAPER ENTERS P.M. FIELD

4th Foreign-Registered Afternoon Chinese Sheet Portuguese

Shanghai's mushroom growth of foreign registered Chinese evening newspapers will be joined by another newcomer this afternoon when the Portuguese-owned Sun Huo Wan Pao makes its debut.

The new paper, seeking a place in the afternoon field which is already crowded by seven publications, has Mr. A. A. Favacho, Portuguese resident, as registered owner at the local Portuguese Consulate-General.

Among the seven local Chinese afternoon papers, two are published by American-incorporated firms and another is put out under Italian consular registration. These papers, protected by extraterritorial rights, are not amenable to Chinese censorship.

Dealt with under separate* report.

DBR. 19/1.

* See A.7738

S.S.

DBR (8/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. D 3042
Date

June II, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao published the following editorial on June IO:-

HOW MAY RESTRICTIONS BE IMPOSED ON FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES?

Hardly had the amalgamation of the Domei and Rengo News Agencies been effected by order of the Japanese Government when Domei published a sensational and false report that the two Kwangs had raised the standard of revolt against Nanking. The foreign newspapers of Shanghai did not fail to publish this false information so that a panic was created in financial circles. It was not until the following day that the trick of the Japanese news agency was understood. It is clear that this was an act of bad faith on the part of the Japanese, but this state of affairs is also due to the discrimination exercised by our government in the censorship of the Chinese and foreign newspapers. In fact, there is no need to hide the fact that foreign newspapers are at liberty to create false rumours without running the slightest risk.

Since the enforcement of the censorship of the Press, people interested in the situation in our country have frequently found it impossible to learn the truth in regard to events taking place. To satisfy their desire, they are obliged to read the foreign newspapers towards which our government has adopted an attitude of laisser-faire. It is for this reason that the advertisements of a certain paper are always increasing.

Chinese readers are often misled by believing the sensational news published by the foreign press. They pay no heed to the source of the reports and the political inclinations of the agency issuing these reports. When these reports are published in a different form in Chinese newspapers, people will say that they have been censored. Therefore, we hope the government will restore to the Chinese newspapers their freedom.

Censorship of the Press is not an absolutely superfluous measure in abnormal times. The question which arises is: how restrictions may be imposed simultaneously on foreign and Chinese newspapers. It is regrettable to state that our government accords the foreign press certain facilities which are not enjoyed by the Chinese press. The telegrams dispatched by Japanese news agencies are never submitted for censorship by our government. The same happens in the case of Reuter, Havas etc. all of which enjoy so much freedom that our government cannot place the slightest control upon them. The foreign press is most audacious, especially the Japanese press which publishes tendentious reports without fear of being censored by our government.

Recently the Peiping correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in a review called "Pacific Affairs" an article on the question of the censorship of the press, criticising the censorship system of our government. He, however, emphasized that the reports of the foreign news agencies in China, especially the Japanese, but also the Havas, Reuter's, Tass, are far from being without blemish.

Such criticism coming from a foreign newspaper correspondent reveals to us that censorship of the foreign press is indispensable. Consequently we hope the Government will, on the one hand, restore to the Chinese newspapers their freedom of publication, and on the other, place restrictions on the foreign newspapers and news agencies. This is the only means to remedy the present state of affairs.

D 3019
23. 2. 36

February 23, 1936. Morning Translation.

Star Evening News (星夜報) published the following article on February 21:-

TWO CHINESE POLICEMEN AND A BEGGAR WOMAN

One evening while passing Shantung Road, I saw a crowd gathered in front of the Shantung Road Cemetery. I approached and found two Chinese policemen arresting an aged female beggar who was rolling herself on the ground.

During the struggle, the woman cried out for mercy: "Lords, release me. I will not beg again".

But each of the two Chinese policemen took her by the hand and would not show her any mercy. The woman was very strong and continued to roll herself on the ground and refused to get up.

The two Chinese policemen used all their strength in an effort to pull her up, but it only caused the woman to roll the more. The struggle lasted about five minutes.

A foreign policeman standing behind the crowd told the Chinese policemen to let the woman go. Whether he did this out of kindness or from some other motive, it is not known. The two Chinese policemen smiled. The beggar woman then crawled away after making a kotow to each of the three officers.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following telegram from Nanking:-

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE MILITARY COMMISSION

On February 22, the Executive Yuan issued orders transferring the duties of newspaper censorship to the Military Commission. The Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the Executive Yuan will assist the censors.

China Times and other local newspapers:

AEROPLANES TO DISTRIBUTE LOTTERY HANDBILLS

The China National Aviation Corporation will detail aeroplanes to fly over Shanghai on February 25 to distribute handbills encouraging people to buy the State Lottery.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF FEDERATION OF TEACHERS OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS

At a meeting of the Federation of Teachers & Employees of Middle Schools in Shanghai held at 4 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That a meeting of principals of local middle schools be called to discuss measures to conduct . education on national defence.
2) That the third dinner party of school principals be held at 6 p.m. February 28 at the Wei Ping Lu Restaurant (大華樓).

No. D 3019
5 / 36

January 15, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP BUREAU AT NANKING TO BE PLACED UNDER THE CONTROL OF MILITARY COMMISSION

The Central Authorities have decided to place the Newspaper Censorship Bureau at Nanking under the control of the Military Commission. The regulations governing the organization of the institution and the measures for the improvement of newspaper censorship are being drafted.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

MURDER IN CHAPEI

At 7.40 a.m. yesterday three persons entered House No. 5, Zung Shing Li (仁興里), Tsin Yuen Road, Chapei, the residence of Loh Shih Kong (陸士康), owner of the Kong Hwa (康華) Silk Weaving Factory, and fired several shots at Loh Shih Kong, wounding him in the head and the right waist and made good their escape.

Loh Shih Kong was rushed by his family to the Paulun Hospital for treatment where he died at 3 p.m.

Chen Pao (official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

Following the inauguration of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, a section of the people thought that the critical situation in North China would improve, and the East Charhar question be settled without more difficulty. This view has been proved to be wrong. Up to the present, no measures have been drawn up to solve the East Charhar question and the position of traitor Yin Ju Keng has become more firm. Furthermore, Yin recently sent his Peace Preservation Corps to occupy Tangku and to take over the various organizations there. According to information received, there is a possibility that Yin Ju Keng will be appointed by the Hopei-Charhar Political Council as a senior administrative officer in the demilitarized zone. If this report be true, a rebel will have been promoted to a high position and this will encourage people to rebel.

Japanese militarists have constructed aerodromes in Peiping and Tientsin, increased the number of their soldiers in these two cities, freely conducted military movements inside the Great Wall, bribed traitors and formed plain clothes groups, but the Hopei-Charhar Political Council has paid no attention to these activities.

The situation in the North has now become more grave. The calls paid by the Japanese militarists on General Yen Shih San and General Han Fu Chu indicate an intention on the part of the Japanese to induce Shantung and Shansi to join the Hopei-Charhar Council so as to complete their plan for the creation of an autonomy of the five provinces in North China.

The National Government should realize that the Hopei-Charhar Council has no power to negotiate external affairs independently. The activities of Doihara and other Japanese in the North should be carefully watched.

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FM. 2
G. 40 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 3019

S.1, Special Branch Station, 36

REPORT

Date 19

Subject Press Censorship

Made by D.P.S. Mackay *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The Departments of Journalism of the Fuh Tan University and the University of Shanghai recently sent a petition to the National Government requesting the abolition of press censorship. Despite the petition, the Chinese authorities continue to censor newspapers, periodicals and books, and the students of the two institutions have now assumed an attitude of indifference and have done nothing further since the despatch of the petition.

Following a general meeting of members which was held on Dec. 22, 1935, the Chinese Journalists' Association sent a telegram to the National Government requesting that protection be accorded to journalists and that the restrictions on the freedom of the press be removed.

On December 28, 1935, seventy-one local journalists issued a manifesto opposing press censorship. This document also contains the following slogans :-

1) "Abolish press censorship!"

2) "Diplomatic negotiations with Japan must be open, and secret agreements injurious to China's interests will be resolutely opposed!"

3) "In order to resuscitate the Chinese Race and to restore China's sovereignty, ~~the~~ freedom of speech, the freedom of the press and freedom of assembly must be allowed!"

The above information was obtained Agents 34 and 39.

File 43

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

1948

Petition For Improvement Of Press Censorship

Six Colleges And Universities Of Journalism Submit Joint Plea To Nanking Government; Alleged Discrimination

NANKING, Dec. 27. — That measures be adopted for the improvement or immediate abolition of the present system of press censorship, is urged by a colleges and universities of journalism in a joint petition to the Central authorities.

The schools include the Departments of Journalism of the Central Political Training Institute, Fuhtan University, Yenching University, University of Shanghai, the Peiping School of Journalism, and the Canton School of Journalism.

After referring to the resolution for the protection of legitimate public opinion, adopted by the recent 1st Plenary Session of the 5th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the petition says that the Government at last realizes the unwisdom of oppressing public opinion and the necessity of remedying the situation.

Undue Interference

Pointing out the abuse of the power of press censorship by certain local authorities, the petition states that the press is often unnecessarily interfered with by local officials, who often attempt to suppress news merely because they are not favourable to themselves personally.

Such unwarranted interference with legitimate public opinion can only be regarded as despotic, the petition observes.

In order that press censorship may become effective and intelligent, the petition suggests, it must be applied to Chinese and foreign journals alike; its control must be concentrated; and it must follow definite standards.

The petition deplores that, under the present system of press censorship, only the Chinese newspapers are censored, while the foreign press are exempt. Consequently, news which are prohibited in the Chinese press are published by the foreign press. Such discrimination against the Chinese press is incomprehensible, the petition adds.

Continuing, the petition points out that if control over the press is not concentrated, or if no definite standards of censorship are established and followed, not only will press censorship be ineffective, but it may also be abused by the local authorities.

Abolition Urged

If these recommendations cannot be adopted and enforced by the Government, the petition says in conclusion, the latter should immediately abolish the present system of press censorship, and order all cases of violation of the Press Law to be dealt with by the competent judicial authorities. Only thus can public opinion in this country be genuinely emancipated and national solidarity promoted.—Kuo Min.

S1,
Please give
attention to this phase
of the students' movement,
and include a paragraph
in your Daily Intelligence
Report on the subject.
Include this monthly
Report for December
8/1/36

D1(j)

No. D
Date

December 27, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

IMPROVEMENT IN PRESS CENSORSHIP DESIRED

On December 26, the Journalism Course Departments of the Central Political School, Futan University, the Yen Chin University and the University of Shanghai, the Peiping News College and the Canton News School sent the following joint petition to the National Government:-

"We understand that the 6th Plenary Congress passed a resolution that the National Government be requested to afford every protection to bona fide comments and to improve the Press censorship. This shows that the government leaders realize the impropriety of suppressing comments and speeches. If a country desires consolidation, the views of the people must be sought. The freedom of the Press is the only important way by which this can be attained.

"When Press censorship was first enforced, its object was to guard against propaganda by reactionary elements. The censorship was subsequently extended, and even bona fide news that was disliked by censors or by the district senior officers was also banned. Thus, the censorship has become tyrannical and newspapers are allowed to publish unimportant and uninteresting reports.

"The Press censorship should observe the following principles:-

1) Chinese and foreign newspapers throughout the country should all be subjected to censorship.
2) The system of censorship must be uniform.
3) Press censorship must have a certain fixed standard.

"Newspapers organized by foreigners in China are not subjected to censorship. People who do not read foreign newspapers will thus be unable to understand the actual situation in the country.

"In connection with the recent students movement in Peiping, Chinese newspapers were not permitted to publish reports regarding the movement, but foreign newspapers published what they liked. We are at a loss to understand why the treatment of Chinese and foreign newspapers is so different.

"If the government is unable to observe the abovementioned three principles, the system of Press censorship should be abolished immediately. Newspapers which publish improper matters should be dealt with by the Courts.

"We hope that the government will lose no time in adopting our views".

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE EXCHANGE OF SILVER COINS FOR LEGAL TENDER NOTES

In view of the fact that police and military officers frequently stop persons on their way to exchange silver coins for legal tender notes, the Ministry of Finance sent the following telegram yesterday to General Chiang Kai Shek, the various provincial and city governments, the

LDL
Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. S.B.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ 3019

REPORT

Date December 23, 19 35.

Subject (in full) Chinese Journalists' Association - meeting.

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

The Chinese Journalists' Association, with an office at Room 630, the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, held a general meeting of members at 6 p.m. December 22 in the Dah Ya Lou (大雅樓) Restaurant, 580 Foochow Road. One hundred and forty two persons were present, and a number of resolutions were passed including the following :-

1) That a group of journalists be organized to inspect conditions in various leading cities in China.

2) That an employment department for the benefit of unemployed members be established.

3) That a telegram be despatched to the National Government requesting that protection be accorded to journalists and the restrictions on freedom of speech be removed.

The above information was obtained by Agent 34.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.3019

SHANGHAI
S. B.
No. D 3019.
Date 23 / 12 / 35

December 23, 1935. Afternoon translation.

Application for abolishment of Newspaper Censorship Bureau

At an annual meeting held at 4 p.m. yesterday by members of the Shanghai Journalists' Association at the premises of the Dah Ya Lou (大雅樓) Restaurant, Foochow Road, it was resolved that a telegram be despatched to the Central Authorities with the request that the Newspaper Censorship Bureau be abolished immediately, with a view to conforming with the object of protecting the press.

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G. 40.0 1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG. D. 3019

Special Branch, S.S. /Station 2 35

REPORT

Date Dec. 13, 1935

Subject Censorship of Newspapers.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya *Forwarded by* Mhoore A.C.P.

Sir,

Chen Ko Zung (陳高傭), Chief of the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau, gives the following explanation:-

"The Government has no intention to abolish the censorship of newspapers but in order to pacify certain Kuomintang leaders who are strongly demanding the freedom of the Press, the Government will adopt a more moderate attitude. But my Bureau can do nothing to improve the situation so long as the rules governing the censorship of newspapers are in force.

"The Shanghai City Government recently made a suggestion that the registration of mosquito papers be undertaken by the Shanghai City Government in lieu of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang at Nanking, and that in order to prevent bad characters from publishing mosquito papers, every applicant for registration be ordered to furnish $500 cash as security. This suggestion has not yet been approved.

"Since the dissolution of the Magazines and Periodicals Censorship Bureau in Shanghai by the Central Propaganda Department on account of the "New Life" Weekly Magazine case, all the magazines, periodicals, pictorials, etc., published in Shanghai have not been censored at present."

This is a sound suggestion. JHG

V 5513

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

C.S. (Sp. Br.)

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE * CHANGHAI * 14 DEC. 1935

Acting Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information.
J.H. Groves

File
JHG

4.

3019.

December 7, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

MOTOR HORNS REDUCE THE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS.

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Who then is responsible for this sorry state of affairs? Nothing more nor less than the present policy towards the Press.

For several years now, the condition of the country has been becoming more and more critical, but the Press is muzzled and has authority to publish optimistic reports only. Chinese readers are thus uninformed of what is taking place and are astonished when any grave incidents are exposed. If the general public had been informed of it, they would perhaps have made their views known earlier; traitors would not have dared to brave this opinion while those persons connected with the traitors would have reflected more carefully before acting; the position of the Government would have been more strengthened and incidents of this nature might have been averted.

The present policy towards the Press is solely responsible for the present situation. Was it not announced that Dr. Hu Shih was in favour of this autonomous movement? Dr. Hu has since declared that he will energetically oppose any movement tending to partition China. Did not the Japanese newspapers and news agencies announce that General Han Fu Chu was the soul of these seditious movements? The categorical denials issued by General Han have revealed the truth.

If the Press had not been muzzled by this erroneous policy, many of these traitorous movements might not have taken place.

Military and diplomatic affairs are generally regarded as things which should be carefully concealed,

but must we go so far as to hide the activities of traitors who are seeking to harm the interests of the nation? Secret diplomacy may be good for a strong nation, but it is harmful to the interests of a weak nation. We should not leave the people in ignorance.

Besides, the foreign newspapers, which are not amenable to this ridiculous censorship, never seek to conceal the truth from their readers. If thus follows that only the Chinese people are unaware of the facts and of the incidents which are taking place in their land.

This censorship has caused the people to lose their confidence in the Chinese Press and one is thus obliged to resort to foreign newspapers to seek information of the important events that are taking place.

The regrettable situation has enabled unscrupulous persons to exploit it to their advantage. As for those who have lost their confidence in the Chinese Press and who cannot read foreign newspapers they content themselves with spreading rumours.

In the interests of the country, this ridiculous policy towards the Press should be quickly amended. Newspapers should be allowed:

1) To publish reports of any event which may prove harmful to the interests of the country and of the people.
2) To keep the people informed of all diplomatic negotiations.
3) To expose the crimes and offences committed by dishonest and rotten officials.

Thus may the confidence of the public be regained by the Press and the country be saved from danger.

Ta Mei Wan Pao:

HU HAN MIN RETURNING TO CHINA

Hu Han Min is leaving France for Hongkong about the middle of this month. The Nanking Government will appoint him to an important post.

China Evening News:

JAPANESE MOTOR TRUCK INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENT

At 11 a.m. December 3, a motor truck belonging to Arai and Company, a Japanese firm, caused an accident on Kiung Kung Road, Yangtszepoo (Chinese controlled territory). A child named Chow Hsiao Ku, some of Chow Heng Li, an ex-policeman of the Bureau of Public Safety, was injured.

Yesterday, the Manager of Arai and Company called at the North Station Branch of the Public Safety Bureau and informed Supt. Liang Fu Chou, the officer in charge, that he was willing to pay compensation to the family of the victim and requested that a friendly settlement be arranged.

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November 30, 1935. Morning Translation.

China Evening News (comment):

GOVERNMENT SHOULD ALTER NEWSPAPER POLICY

The "Central Daily News" at Nanking published a comment in its paper on November 28, pointing out the mistakes of the newspaper policy of the National Government. It states:-"The situation of China is so grave to-day that the National Government should, without delay, alter its newspaper policy. The Kuomintang organ or the superior newspaper organ of the Government should consult with newspapermen about a set of simple measures regarding the censorship of newspapers. While laying down certain restrictions on the publication of news by newspapers, they should allow Chinese newspapers to publish news regarding any plot or any person that is liable to endanger China, news regarding facts or actions bearing on the political administration of China and news concerning patriotic movements of the people, and they should also be allowed to reproduce comments or any article of fact published in foreign newspapers".

Since the enforcement of the newspaper censorship policy by the Government, Chinese newspapers throughout the country have acted according to these regulations. What is the result? All news that Chinese newspapers are not allowed to publish appears in foreign newspapers as well as Chinese newspapers under the management of foreigners. Chinese newspapers by now are considered mere rubbish. Although Chinese readers know well of the difficulties of Chinese newspapers, yet they have to read foreign newspapers or Chinese newspapers under the management of foreigners in order to obtain fresh and reliable news. They think all news even rumours, guesses, and exaggerated reports, published in foreign newspapers or Chinese newspapers under foreign management, are reliable and trustworthy. For this reason, certain foreign newspapers which have particular motives wilfully publish rumours to deceive the public.

The present newspaper policy of the Government has caused a section of the Chinese people to refrain from reading Chinese newspapers. The people are becoming submissive and foreign aggression is becoming more evident. The Government newspaper policy can be, at least, partly held responsible. It is a very unwise policy.

The Government should alter its newspaper policy without delay as is suggested by the "Central Daily News".

Ta Mei Wan Pao (Brief Comment) dated November 39 :-

National Spirit and the Centralized Control of Newspapers

The situation in North China during the past month has been very complicated and it seems that North China is at present faced with dangers on all sides. The traitor Yin Zu Keng has set up a 'puppet' autonomous government in over 20 Hsiens which are situated within

the demilitarized zone. Although the National Government has ordered the dismissal and the arrest of this traitor immediately after learning of the news of his revolt, no effective measures have as yet been adopted. This affair is at present receiving great concern from the public, many of whom have even despatched telegrams urging the Government to take immediately measures to quell this movement. There are, however, large numbers of Chinese people who are still ignorant of the seriousness of this development and who are taking a very cool and indifferent view towards it. It is indeed a deep regret that our national spirit has sunkun to such a depth at the present time of national crisis.

As our newspapers are the chief means of conveying news to the public, they ought to prove a beneficial institution for assisting pro-Government and patriotic propaganda. This constitutes the principal reason why the various nations of the world are all adopting the policy of centralizing the control of newspapers. Although such a system also prevails in this country, it is, however, carried out in a totally different manner from that followed in other countries.

In this country newspapers are not allowed to disclose important Government and political news. There is, therefore, no doubt that the weakness of our national spirit is principally due to the adoption of this "dumb" newspaper policy.

Our nation is at present facing a great crisis. The trouble in North China will gradually spread and the troops of our enemies are daily concentrating around Tientsin and Peiping. They have taken control of the Peiping-Tientsin Line and have occupied our railway stations. Under such conditions, ought we (the pressmen) to still remain in silence and not endeavour to stimulate the patriotic feeling of our nation, thereby assisting the activities of our enemies?

"Midsummer's Night Dream" Banned by Nanking as Mythological

The Movietone Weekly Magazine published the following item on November 29 :-

The National Film Censorship Bureau at Nanking has refused to issue a permit for the film entitled "A Midnight's Dream" which was made from a performance written by Shakespeare. The Cathay Theatre intended to screen this film on November 22. It is reported that the Bureau is of the opinion that this film is mythological. It will not issue a permit unless some deletions are made.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

MAGISTRATE OF PAOSHAN HSIEN TRANSFERRED

By order of the Civil Administration Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, Loong Ti Yiao (龍棣堯), Magistrate of Paoshan Hsien, is transferred to Wusih as Acting Magistrate. The post left vacant by Magistrate Loong will be taken up by Tsang Ming Ching (臧鳴清) who will assume his new office on December 1.

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November 29, 1935. Afternoon Translation. 29. 11. 35

Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) of November 28 publishes the following comment :-

THE COMMENT OF THE "CENTRAL CHINA DAILY NEWS" ON PRESS CENSORSHIP AGREED.

The "Central China Daily News" at Nanking has published a comment regarding the new policy, presenting many good views to the Authorities. What is said in the comment is very precise and sincere. We can say that every word in the comment represents the opinion of the press circles throughout the country. The utterance of this opinion is made for the good of the general situation of the country and the newspaper enterprises themselves as well.

The important points in the comment stress "The Government organs which supervise the publication of newspapers should consult with the newspaper concerns on a simple measure governing news; besides fixing a few explicit restrictions, all reports of facts should be allowed to be printed in Chinese press.... It is believed that three months hence, civil administrations and diplomatic developments will reach a new status." We are of the opinion that, if our wise Authorities, especially the officials of the press censorship organs of the Government, are willing to consider this sincere proposal broad mindedly, they will have to accept the opinion in good part.

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During the present time and grave situation, the Government should naturally direct, control, and sometimes restrict the publication of certain news; but the so-called "direction", "control" and "restriction" should not be unreasonable. That is to say, for the benefit of the country, all measures for the control and restriction of news publication should be clear and simple. Suppose the censorship rules are too complicated and confused, those in the capacity of pressmen will find it hard to comply with them. Thus, speaking on the principle of new policy, the rules will cause more confusion in the newspaper system.

Take the present facts for instance, all diplomatic and military news are to be kept confidential. Newspaper reporters should have some common knowledge and understanding or at least they should have a thought for the nation. When they see things which should not be reported or published, they should not publish them imprudently even if the Government has not placed a restriction on such news. As to what is mentioned in the comment of the "Central China Daily News", all acts which tend to endanger the country or are destructive to rules and principles, if confirmed, should be disclosed to the public as early as possible so that the Government and the people may know to take precautionary measures. Speaking positively, patriotic movements of the people and the foreign opinion or criticisms should be allowed to appear in the newspapers as much as possible in order to encourage our people. By so doing, the newspaper concerns can then find an effective means to serve their country, and the latter will obtain assistance and cooperation from newspapers. If severe restrictions are further continued and all the facts are not allowed to be reported in either a positive or negative way, then what is to be reported in the newspapers? As newspapers have lost their real value, the Government authorities will also lose their opportunity to co-operate with the press.

S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 1

Nevertheless, news which cannot be published in Chinese newspapers can be freely reported in the foreign press without restriction, in our territory. The secrecy of the news cannot be maintained any way. Furthermore, foreign-owned newspapers often publish exaggerated reports which deviate from facts thus giving rise to the circulation of false news. Therefore, it will be expedient to allow the Chinese newspapers to publish such as a means to correct misconceptions thereby reducing a great deal of the local nervousness and simultaneously checking all ill-intending propaganda which is disadvantageous to us. This advice is based on our experience; we hereby dedicate it to our Government.

Modern Daily News (時代日報) and other local newspapers:

PLAYERS OF THE "PONG PONG PLAY" WARNED

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the Bureau of Education summoned the players of the "Pong Pong Play" (a kind of Pekinese performance) at the Empire Theatre (皇后戲院), French Concession, and the Hwa Po Song & Drama Stage (華北歌劇場) in the premises of the New World Hotel. Some 30 players including Bah Nyoh Saung (白玉霜) were present at the meeting in the Lecture Hall of the People's Educational Institute (市民教育館), Wen Miao Road (文廟路), West Gate.

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Chiang Chi Bah (蔣建白), a Departmental Chief of the Bureau of Education, who was in the chair, said that dialogues and actions of the players of the "Pong Pong Play" are very lewd and instructed that an improvement must be made.

The players promised to alter their performances accordingly.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D. 3019
Date 24 / 11 / 35

November 21, 1935. Afternoon translation.

SHANGHAI BUREAU OF EDUCATION TO CENSOR ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE TO BE PUBLISHED BY LOCAL BOOKSTORES

Since the Pictures, Books and Magazines Censorship Committee of the Central Propaganda Department (in Shanghai) ceased its operations, no one is responsible for the censorship of illustrated literture and as a result local bookstores have again started to publish literature dealing with spiritualism as well as suggestive and immoral pictures.

The Shanghai Bureau of Education has therefore, decided to undertake the censoring of such literature and pictures, in conunction with the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Bureau of Public Safety, prior to the re-establishment of the Central Censorship Committee after its reorganization. The Shanghai City Government has already been notified of the above procedure, while the various local bookstores have been insturcted to observe this rule.

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KUOMINTANG AND THE PRESS

Regulations to Control the Newspapers

Nanking, Nov. 17.

The 2nd regular meeting of the 5th National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates was held at Central Party Headquarters at 9 a.m. yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Chang Chi, member of the C.S.C.

A total of 605 persons was present, including 463 members of the two Central Committees and delegates of the various grades of Party Headquarters; and 142 reserve members of the two Central Committees and reserve delegates who attended as observers.

Resolutions Adopted

In accordance with the report of the Proposals Examination Committee on Party Affairs, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The proposals for unification of the Party principles and expansion of Party publicity work was adopted in principle, and is to be referred to the competent organ for reference.

2. With regard to the proposal for the removal of press censorship and restoration of the freedom of speech, it was decided to instruct the 5th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to institute the necessary improvements in the methods of publicity.

3. The proposal for revision of the measures for restriction of newspaper enterprises, the fixation of restrictions on the qualifications of journalists, and the minimum capital of newspapers and news agencies, is to be referred to the competent organ for attention.

In accordance with the report of the Proposals Examination Committee on Political Affairs, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The proposal for election of delegates to the National People's Congress on a vocational basis is to be referred to the present Central Executive Committee.

Salt Merchants Oppressed

2. With regard to the proposal for prohibiting the Salt Revenue guards from oppressing the salt merchants, it was decided to instruct the competent organ, through the National Government, to conduct a thorough investigation and adopt the necessary reforms.

3. The proposal for expansion of the Examination System is to be referred to the Examination and Executive Yuans for reference. (The report of the Proposals Examination Committee, commenting on this proposal, points out that since it involves the reorganization of the examination and educational systems, the proposal cannot be adopted in a short time).

4. The proposal for the purchase of more steamers by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. in preparation for the operation of a regular service between China and the South-Sea Islands so as to recover national navigation rights, is to be referred to the competent organ. through the National Government, for enforcement.—Kuo Min.

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19 NOV 1935

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Censorship System Has Evil Effects

Government Being Urged To Co-operate With National Press

SHARP EDITORIAL IN CHINESE PAPER

"How Can Deaf And Dumb Nation Organize State And Exist On Earth?"

NANKING, Nov. 28.—The recent developments in North China have brought about a significant change in the attitude of the Chinese press, which is every day showing signs of defiance of the rigid censorship now in force. The Chinese newspapers are accustomed to publish only such news as is permitted by the Government's Bureau of Censors, and violation of its regulations has hitherto brought severe disciplinary measures.

In the past few days, however, all the Chinese newspapers here have been openly criticizing the Government's press censorship policy which, they state, has placed the Chinese people completely in the dark concerning vital developments in their country's affairs.

Public ignorance at such a critical time is, in their opinion, "most dangerous," and they are agitating for a change in the Government's policy in the matter.

"Irrational" System

The "Central China Daily News," which rarely prints editorials, to-day devotes half a page to an editorial on the question of censorship, urging that the present "irrational" system of news censoring be greatly relaxed.

The journal begins by deploring the lack of public interest in State affairs despite the present extremely critical developments in North China, and explains that this is solely due to the fact that the authorities have hitherto chosen to withhold from the public news of important diplomatic developments.

Continuing, the journal says: "Such an irrational system of censorship is completely demoralizing, and if continued, the Chinese will become a nation of deaf and dump people. How can a deaf and dumb nation organize a State and exist on earth?"

The journal urges the authorities to co-operate with the press and formulate simple regulations governing news which may be printed and that which may not. It advocates that, apart from a few explicit restrictions, all news concerning diplomatic developments, intrigues against the State, personalities involved in foreign comments, trustworthy news carried by foreign agencies, and reports on patriotic actions on the part of the people should be allowed to appear freely in the Chinese newspapers.—Reuter.

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Please keep
see and attach to
file bearing on
restrictions on
newspapers.
J.W.G.
29 NOV 1935

December 7, 1935. Morning Translation.

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For several years now, the condition of the country has been becoming more and more critical, but the Press is muzzled and has authority to publish optimistic reports only. Chinese readers are thus uninformed of what is taking place and are astonished when any grave incidents are exposed. If the general public had been informed of it, they would perhaps have made their views known earlier; traitors would not have dared to brave this opinion while those persons connected with the traitors would have reflected more carefully before acting; the position of the Government would have been more strengthened and incidents of this nature might have been averted.

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S. I. R. No. 609
S. I. R.
B. D. 3019
7-12-35

CENSORSHIP POLICY CRITICIZED

"Chen Pao" Points Out Three Points To Be Kept In Mind

Strong but constructive criticisms were made yesterday in an editorial published by the "Chen Pao," a semi-official organ, of the Government's censorship policy, which was blamed for the ignorance of the Chinese public of China's international relations. The journal urged that the Government should be frank with its people and to this end three things were mentioned that the Government censors ought to do.

Although the recent developments on North China, the paper said, could be attributed the many factors, the present newspaper censorship policy adopted by the Government was to be blamed. It was alleged that the censors forbade the publication of news of the autonomous movement led by Mr. Yin Ju-keng in East Hopei until he issued a public statement to that effect and, as a result, the people received the news with much surprise.

The publication of such news before it was too late, the paper continued, would at least gave time for those plotting against the Government to reflect and for the people to know it beforehand so as to enable them to adopt preventive measure. The issuance of a warrant for Mr. Yin's arrest was said to be useless, for Mr. Yin "was riding on a tiger" and had to go ahead with his programme. The journal insisted that the publication of news, even when unconfirmed, would do good to the public and mentioned Dr. Hu Shih's denial of his sympathy with the autonomists as an example. Dr. Hu was once reported to have expressed sympathy with the separatist movement.

While not belittling the importance of preserving the military secrets of the country, the paper was sceptical about the efforts made by officials to keep the country's diplomatic negotiations secret. No matter how humiliating the results of diplomatic negotiations might be, the people should be informed, the paper said.

Concluding, the paper outlined three policies that the censors should follow, namely, the publication of all news about actions detrimental to the country and people, full knowledge to be given to the public so as to enlighten the people in general in regard to facts being discussed by diplomatic officials, and fearless revelation of corruption among officials as a warning, to others.

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For use when compiling your paragraph on this subject for inclusion in monthly report.
6 DEC 1935

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 3019
Date 11 11 35

How Japanese Pressure and Chinese Censorship Are Killing the Chinese Press

IN the issue of *The Review* for Oct. 19 there appeared an editorial discussion of the censorship situation in China wherein Prof. Hubert S. Liang of the School of Journalism of Yenching University told of the deplorable conditions now prevailing and urged that the censorship should either be made efficient or abolished entirely. Prof. Liang referred to several recent cases where the Chinese newspapers were not permitted to publish important news for periods ranging up to ten days and longer after the news had already appeared in the foreign newspapers in the port cities. One case referred to the detention of a high Chinese official within the Japanese Embassy compound in Peiping, an incident of far-reaching significance in that it was the first instance of Japan's asserted right to arrest and punish Chinese officials in North China who do not carry out the dictates of the Imperial Japanese army. No Chinese newspaper was permitted to print a line about this case despite the fact it received prominence in the foreign papers in China and also abroad. Another recent case was the Japanese ultimatum at Hankow compelling the Chinese authorities to dismiss the local garrison commander. The Japanese sent a half dozen gunboats to Hankow and threatened to bombard the Chinese city but the readers of the Chinese newspapers knew nothing about these stirring developments due to suppression of the news. The first knowledge that the people of Shanghai had of the incident was the receipt here of a brief message through a foreign news agency from Tokyo telling of the dispatch of Japanese warships to Hankow. The Japanese demands for the dismissal of Chinese officials at Hankow had been presented nearly three weeks prior to the publication of the news in Shanghai but had been suppressed by the censors.

Since the most important political and military developments in China, covering the period from the Japanese seizure of Manchuria in the fall of 1931 to the present have had to do with Japanese aggression, it is obvious that the chief inspiration behind the censorship is the Imperial Japanese Army which desires to keep its activities on the Continent shrouded in secrecy. One of Japan's latest demands concerning the suppression of all "anti-Japanese" activities is concerned with this important element of publicity and if the Nanking Government should consent to this it would result in the complete suppression not only of all publications regarded as antagonistic to Japanese aggression, but also would prevent the public utterance of any statement regarded as critical of Japanese policy.

There are few Chinese who realize the extent to which this Japanese-inspired Chinese censorship has already been established in this country. Last summer when Nanking was compelled to agree to the closing of all Kuomintang branches in Hopei, Chahar, and Suiyuan Provinces this carried with it the immediate closure of the *Kuomin Jih Pao* newspapers in all of the leading cities in these territories, including Kalgan, Peiping, Tientsin, Suiyuan-Kweihwa and Paotow. In many instances the *Kuomin* papers, being official organs of the Party, had become the leading papers of the cities where they were published, having circulations ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 depending on the size of the cities and towns where published. But they were suppressed, in accordance with the demands of the Japanese warlords and no other paper has been permitted to start up in their places. The situation in Shantung Province is almost as serious, although the Kuomintang party still functions in a limited manner. Several months ago a mob of Japanese reservists and rowdies in Tsingtao raided and smashed up the office of the Kuomintang paper in that city. The paper never resumed publication and recently the Kuomin paper in Tsinan, capital of the province, was discontinued as a result of Japanese objection to articles published in its columns. In some places new papers with outright pro-Japanese editorial policies have been started, edited nominally by some aged literati, but, one may be assured, with a Japanese loitering somewhere in the background, who pays the bills. The editors of two papers of this type, published within the Japanese concession at Tientsin, were murdered last summer by Chinese students. In some places such as Foochow in Fukien provinces the local paper, *Min Pao* entirely owned by Japanese, but published in the Chinese language, has become the leading newspaper in the port.

At Shanghai, the Japanese have not attempted, in recent years at least, to publish papers in the Chinese language, confining their activities to the English-language press where they control the policy of one daily and two periodicals, one a monthly and the other a weekly. But recently there have been rumors of negotiations for the purchase of a leading Chinese daily. Sometime ago the Japanese newspapers in Shanghai began publishing sections or supplements in the Chinese language. These Chinese sections were subsidized by the Manchukuo government through the medium of the Kwantung army's representative stationed in Shanghai. They generally specialize in news and editorials depicting the glories of the puppet state under Japanese army rule.

Considering the censorship situation generally over the entire country the Japanese have had admirable success in suppressing the publication of news unfavorable to themselves. The Japanese consulates maintain staffs of translators who watch the Chinese papers and magazines for articles and editorial comment regarded as detrimental to "Sino-Japanese friendship," and a protest to the local Chinese officials is usually sufficient to bring

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C. P. C. Adopts New Procedure On Censorship

Press Law Is Made Basis Of Action; Mandate Is Not Retroactive

Newspaper Delegation Requests New Press Law

NANKING, July 25.—(Kuomin).—A standard for the regulation of publications was adopted at the 467th meeting of the Central Political Council yesterday. The standard provides that:—

1. The criteria for censorship of publications should be in accordance with the press law.

2. Publications recording historical events shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Mandate of the national government, dated June 10, regarding the cultivation of friendly relations with foreign countries. (For example, publications recording the Tsinan Incident or the 21 Demands are not to be banned.)

3. The restrictions imposed by the aforesaid Mandate of the national government shall have no retroactive effect in regard to publications published before the issue of the mandate.

The Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan are to be instructed to notify their respective subordinate organs to the above effect.

Delegates Call On Tang

NANKING, July 25.—(Kuomin).—A delegation representing the leading newspapers in Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin called at the Central Political Council yesterday to request postponement of the promulgation of the revised press law and the enactment of a new law.

They were received by Mr. Tang Yu-jen, secretary-general of the Central Political Council, to whom the delegates explained in detail the unsatisfactory provisions of the revised press law.

Mr. Tang promised to transmit their request to the Council.

* 5. 1878

$5, Please see and pass W Reg. to file.
J.M.G.
27 JULY 1935

11261

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3019
Date 8/7/35

July 6, 1935. Morning Translation.

Journal de Shanghai :-

DISADVANTAGES OF THE CENSORSHIP.

The Chinese Government, which has established an extremely severe censorship over the Press, to-day realizes the disadvantages of such a measure.

Some days ago, the "New Life Weekly" published an article entitled "Gossip about the Emperor of Japan" (? Gossip about Emperors) which was considered by the Japanese as offensive to their sovereign. As the person of the Emperor, to the Japanese Nation, is sacred and semi-divine, the Japanese Authorities have made representations to the Chinese Authorities and demanded an apology for the insult.

The offence of lese majeste is not to be found in the Criminal Code of the Republic of China. Nevertheless, in every country throughout the world, an Ambassador or a Minister can draw the attention of the Authorities to any attacks on their sovereign by a publication. But the affair is never permitted to go far in any country which enjoys freedom of the press.

For many years, the French Republic was allied with the Czar. Our revolutionary newspapers were not always very courteous towards the Czar of Russia. If our memory serves us well, several prosecutions were instituted against some of the pamphleteers whose vehemence went so far as to border on instigation to murder.

In a country where the freedom of the Press is considered an essential right, the publications and the authors of articles can only be prosecuted according to the conditions laid down by the law. All that the Government can do when a writer offends a foreign sovereign is to bring him before the Court and if the offence is proved the legal penalties will be imposed.

But the situation is not the same in a country where there is no freedom of the Press, for, every article which appears is censored in order to be given the approval of the censorship, that is to say, of the Government.

The Japanese Authorities have not failed to take advantage of the existence of the censorship in China to give a political aspect to the affair and to demand an explanation from the Chinese Government of the offence committed against their sovereign.

An official spokesman in Tokyo declares that the incident constitutes fresh proof of the duplicity of the Nanking Government which, on the one hand, is turning a friendly face towards Japan, and on the other, is instigating Press campaigns against the Mikado and his people.

On the day following Mr. Ishii's protest, the Chinese Authorities did everything they could to give satisfaction to Japan.

General Wu Teh Chen, the Mayor of Shanghai, who is not responsible for the follies of the censorship for it is not placed under his control,

Sir, Please place the accompanying translation on file as attached.

8/7.

8 JULY 1935

has seized all the seditious copies of the "New Life Weekly" and charged Doo Zoong Yuen, the manager of the periodical, before the Chinese Court. Doo was unable to give the name of the author of the article and has been released on security.

But the Japanese are not interested in any satisfaction to be given by the Courts. They are insisting on the political aspect of the affair, that is to say, on the fact that the censorship had authorized the publication of the offending article and are demanding political reparation. Nothing official has been revealed regarding Japan's demands. Well-informed Japanese circles would simply say that the affair will be easily settled.

In the meantime, we learn that the Central Committee of the Kuomintang has resolved to dismiss the Chief and the staff of the Censorship Bureau in Shanghai.

For the Japanese investigation has unearthed the secret. This notorious censorship directed against the correspondents of the foreign newspapers is not a Government censorship but a Kuomintang censorship! We were right when we qualified the censorship as illegal.

It was already illegal because it was being imposed by the official Chinese Authorities on foreigners who enjoy extraterritoriality; it is doubly so because of the fact that the censorship is established in the Foreign Settlements.

But what makes matters worse is that the censorship is not the doing of the regular Chinese Authorities but of members of the Kuomintang. It is the same as if the Executive Committee of the Radical-Socialist Party in Paris had sent its representatives to the Exchange Bureau to supervise the messages of the British, American, Italian, German, Russian and other correspondents to their newspapers. In such a case, the Diplomatic Corps would have lodged a protest with the French Government which would hastily put an end to the illegal censorship established by the Radical-Socialist Party.

But in China, it is the Kuomintang which is exercising the right of censorship. One can only regret that the foreign Ministers in China have not yet found a collective formula of protest which would have created respect for the rights of the foreign Press.

We know that the Japanese have demanded that Nanking give a guarantee that such an incident would not occur again.

In that event, will the censorship be reinforced or will it be abolished? Or will other measures be taken?

In any case, if there had been no censorship in existence, the incident would have been a simple case of private rights. As it is, the arbitrary existence of this censorship has permitted Japan to make out a case of International Law.

G. M.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3019
Date 28. 5. 35

May 28, 1935.

The Central Pictures Books & Magazines Censorship Committee - Notice to Publishers

The Central Pictures, Books and Magazines Censorship Committee with an office in Ya Dz Yuan, Ming Woo Road, City, issued a circular on May 27, repeating the order that all books and magazine must be submitted to the Committee for scrutiny before publication. This circular was issued owing to the failure of a number of publishers to obey the order.

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S. M. POLICE.
No. D 3019.
9/3/35

March 9, 1935.

Central Pictures, Books and Magazines Censorship Committee - secrutiny of re-printed publications

The local Kuomintang issued a notice on March 8, 1935 instructing that all books and magazine which are to be re-published should be submitted to the Central Pictures, Books and Magazine Censorship Committee (審查圖書雜誌委員会), Ya Dz Yuan, Ning Woo Road, City, for secrutiny. This is an amendment to the order which was published on March 6 (I.R. 6/3/35) requiring only those appearing before January, 1934, to be submitted for secrutiny.

SHANGHAI MEDICAL COLLEGE
S. S. BLACK LIB.
No. D 3099
Date / /

February 16, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ORDER FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEWSPAPERS

D 3099

During the 5th Plenary Congress held at Nanking in 1934, the Shanghai Newspapermen's Association and various newspapers at Tientsin and Peiping sent many telegrams to the Congress with a request that vigilance should be exercised in the censorship of the press. The Congress referred the matter to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the Military Affairs Commission and the Executive Yuan to be dealt with.

The Military Affairs Commission and the Executive Yuan have issued the following joint circular order to various Provincial and City Governments:-

"The newspapers at Tientsin and Shanghai sent telegrams to the 5th Plenary Congress held in 1934 containing the following demands:-

1) That the censorship of the press be carried out in accordance with the measures promulgated by the Government and with strict vigilance.
2) That punishment on newspapers or newspaper-reporters be not carried out with abnormal procedure.
3) That newspapers which have been banned or ordered to close down by the Government Authorities or reporters who have been given certain punishment, be allowed to resume business provided that they were not reactionary.

"The censorship of the press must be carried out in compliance with the revised measures of the Government as well as with the Press Law. Item 1 of the Appendix to the measures for the censorship of the press contains clear stipulations and Articles 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41 of the Press Law point out that newspapers violating the Press Law may be prohibited from publication and the publishers, editors etc. of these newspapers may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of less than a year. Therefore, newspapers which have been banned or ordered to close down by the Government or reporters who have been given certain punishment should be allowed freedom.

"With reference to the protection of freedom of speech, the Government has ordered on several occasions the various organs concerned to act in accordance with Government orders. There are many newspaper organs in the country conducted lawfully, yet there are also unsound organs. These latter organs are liable to commit crimes for they are in the habit of disclosing military or diplomatic secrets of the Government, or disseminating rumours wilfully for the purpose of disturbing the public, or utilizing the position of a newspaper to impair the reputation of others in order to pay off a grudge. The Government, of course, should make every effort to render support to excellent newspapers, but it must take action against those whose motives are beyond the law.

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No. D 3...

February 16, 1935. Morning Translation.

However, newspapers used to say that the Government prohibits freedom of speech in order to mislead the people. This practice must be stopped.

"The various organs are hereby instructed to protect sound newspapers and to carry out the censorship of the press in accordance with Government orders. In the meantime, the newspapers must be advised not to impair the interests of the nation or individuals."

The Chinese Newspapermen's Association in Shanghai on February 15 received the above instructions from the Shanghai City Government.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

STAMP TAX REGULATIONS.

The First Branch of the First Shanghai Special District Citizens Federation and the Nanking Road Street Union have issued the following circular letter to various commercial firms over the inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement :-

"As a protest against the strict inspection of stamp tax in the International Settlement and the fines for non-affixing of stamps on books for which stamps are not necessary, these bodies have collected a number of books, totalling 14 different kinds, and forwarded them to the Revenue Administration of the Ministry of Finance giving reasons for the unnecessity of affixing stamps on them. Now the Administration has sent its reply giving the following list of books for which the affixing of stamps is exempted:-

(1) Attendance Book.
(2) Covers of Invoice Books.
(3) Duty Book.
(4) Leave Book.
(5) Certificate to draw money (used within shops).
(6) Book recording the sending out of materials (used within shops).

"A list of the same has also been sent to the inspection office in the International Settlement for information. The list is to be produced if any future attempt to seize books mentioned in it is made."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINESE LABOURERS TO BE DEPORTED FROM DAIREN.

According to information obtained from the Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau, 230 Chinese labourers have been ordered to be deported from Dairen. These deportees will arrive in Shanghai by steamer in a few days.

Being dissatisfied with the unreasonable deportation of Chinese labourers by the authorities at Dairen, the local public contemplate petitioning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open strong negotiations for the purpose of protecting the interests of Chinese in foreign countries.

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February 14, 1935. Morning Translation

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The National Government has instructed the various official organs to enforce the following order :-

"At the 155th regular session of the Central Kuomintang, a resolution relating to the basic principle of press censorship was reached to the effect that all well founded reports relating to the functions of the Party and civic organs or reports in which good advice is offered may be permitted to be published; but if the reports contain military or diplomatic secrets or are prejudicial to the Party or the State, they will be censored. No propaganda of ideas irreconciliable with the Three Principles of the People will be allowed."

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers :-

UNVEILING OF TOMB TO FOUR BOY SCOUTS

A grand ceremony of unveiling the tomb constructed in the Shanghai Cemetery, New Civic Centre, by the Boy Scouts Corps of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in memory of four members of the Corps who lost their lives in the Shanghai Incident of January 28, 1932, will take place at 10 a.m. February 17. The entire Corps of boy scouts of the Chamber as well as representatives from various local public bodies will attend the ceremony.

Mr. Wong Shiao Lai will be requested to officiate at the function.

Min Pao (official organ of the Kuomintang) and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF THE STUDENTS NATIVE GOODS YEAR PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Standing Committee of the Students Native Goods Year Progressive Association will meet at 5 p.m. February 15 at the office of the Shanghai District Association, Bubbling Well Road, to discuss the date of the general mobilisation of local students, the enlisting of members, etc.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 28: 1: 1935

To S.S

Will you please make fifteen copies of the translations from the Journal de Shanghai regarding the changes in the policy of the National Government about the censorship of the press.

Sir. 15-copies attached herewith. S.S. 28/1

28 JAN 1935.

S. B. REGISTRY.
3019
Date 27/1/35

Journal de Shanghai. January 26, 1935.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(From our Special Correspondent)

Nanking, January 25.

Yesterday morning the Central Political Council examinedone of the most interesting questions of the present time: the censorship of the press.

As the result of a petition submitted by the "Ta Kung Pao" ("The Impartial") of Tientsin and of the Newspapermen's Association of Shanghai, demanding greater freedom for the Chinese Press - a petition which was presented to the recent Plenary Congress of the members of the Kuomintang - the Central Political Council yesterday fixed the two following principles regarding the freedom of the Press:-

1. The Press will henceforth be authorized to publish "mild criticisms" of joint acts of the Government and of the Party.

   They will not be allowed to publish reports touching on military or diplomatic questions held to be secret or which may be prejudicial to the national interests of China.

2. Newspapers may not publish information relating to propaganda if such information is contrary to the Three Principles of the People.

Detailed regulations relating to this censorship have already been drafted by the Executive Yuan and by the National Military Commission.

It is common knowledge that the opposition, at the head of which stands Hu Han Min, had insisted on this freedom of the Press in the three fundamental conditions and preliminary conditions which it had submitted for a rapprochement between Nanking and the South-West. It is

perhaps to please the Opposition that the Central Political Council yesterday adopted this decision.

It would be interesting, without doubt, to make a rapid survey of the manner in which the various censorship organs in the cities controlled by the Nanking Government carry out their work.

At Nanking, every publication, under pain of being banned or confiscated, must be submitted to the censorship prior to being printed.

At Shanghai, apart from a so-called censorship bureau to which all Chinese newspapers must submit their proofs before publication, there is in existence a Supervisory Committee for all other periodical publications, drawings, pamphlets or books of any kind whatever. The editors were bound, and are still bound, to submit to this Commission proofs of their publications and to secure their approval before printing.

Contrary to the practice of censorship in foreign countries, Chinese censorship requires editors to replace with proper words or phrases the words or phrases which had been deleted by the censors. Apparently, the Chinese authorities do not desire the public to be aware of the existence of this censorship, for the "white spaces" would have revealed too conspicuously the passage of the blue pencil over the original "copy". The Bureau of Supervision of Publications in Shanghai frequently compel editors to retouch cartoons.

In principle, one must not criticise Fascism. It is, above all, forbidden to say openly that the competent authorities are favourable to Fascism. One must above all abstain from publishing any declaration emanating from the Opposition which criticizes, even so slightly, acts of the Government. In order to avoid the fate which has befallen

a large daily newspaper in Shanghai which has found itself deprived of postal facilities for having published, several months ago, a harmless report that General Han Fu Chu, General Yen Sih San and certain other Generals of the North had issued an appeal demanding "national unification", one must not publish any report that is liable to wound the sensitiveness of the leaders. One is at liberty, however, to publish anything it likes regarding social matters but on condition that it does not contain any reference to the military authorities. One may express discreetly one's opinions on the acts of the Government but it must be done diplomatically: for instance, one may say that the Chinese administration, taken as a whole, can be changed, but that the present administration is above reproach!

J. Fantos.

Censorship and CENSORSHIP.

(Leading Article)

Readers will recollect that recently Hu Han Min, the political leader of the South-West, in the course of an interview granted to this paper, declared that he had submitted three conditions for his reconciliation with Nanking. The first of these conditions was the suppression of the censorship of the Press.

Is it to appease the Opposition in Canton and to facilitate an alliance between the South-West and the Central Government that the Permanent Committee of the Central Executive Committee has taken this step, not to abolish the censorship but to define the principles on which this censorship is based?

One section of the order reads: "All reports relating to the Party and to administrative affairs and all opinions expressed in good faith are allowed to be

published on the condition that they do not betray diplomatic and military secrets and they do not harm the policy of the Party or of the government. The newspapers must refrain from expressing opinions that are contrary to those of the Kuomintang."

In the first place, for an opinion on any affairs concerning the Kuomintang and the government to be printed in the Press, the author must be of good faith. This anxiety is reasonable.

In the second place, no military or diplomatic secrets are to be disclosed. In principle, this prohibition need not trouble anybody for we do not believe that journalists possess as many secrets as badly informed people suppose they do. Most of the military or diplomatic information which they may possess are furnished by the authorities themselves, consequently what they know is what the government wants them to know, especially so in China. Real diplomatic or military secrets are procured by spies and these people do not work for newspapers.

In the third place, a newspaperman must not write anything that is harmful to the policy of the Kuomintang or the Government. This is something more severe and it will be interesting to learn if this will please the South-West.

As for us, we will confine ourselves to a criticism of the decision of the Central Executive Committee. In our opinion the question of the censorship of Chinese newspapers concerns the Chinese only. We would, however, like to make this remark: Most of the large Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and in North China are located in foreign settlements; they have submitted to government censorship because a very large number of their subscribers live outside the settlements as well as in the interior provinces. In order to be able to reach them, it is necessary for papers to be in agreement

with the authorities.

We would like to voice a strong protest against the illegal as well as absurd censorship which the Chinese authorities are exercising in an international settlement on telegrams which the correspondents of foreign newspapers are daily sending to Europe and America.

This censorship is illegal on several counts. Above all it is being exercised in an international settlement when the right of censorship in the settlement belongs to the authorities of the settlement. In establishing their censors on Edward VII Avenue, the Chinese Authorities have taken the place of the authorities of the International Settlement without having first consulted with them as well as without having been authorised to do so by the Consular Body.

The censorship of telegrams sent out by foreign newspaper correspondents to European and American newspapers, is, in our view, illegal because it is contrary to the principle of extraterritoriality, a right which most of the correspondents enjoy.

The Chinese authorities realize fully that censorship is not defensible so much so that they are keeping it a secret. They have overlooked, however, that foreign newspapers are sent out to China and that each correspondent can easily ascertain whether his telegrams havebeen mutilated, delayed or even falsified. They also seem to have overlooked the fact that the editors of the newspapers in foreign countries will be surprised that a telegram sent from Shanghai at 1 a.m. on January 1 does not reach Paris until noon January 1, that is to say, much too late for the news to be useful. The editors are also surprised to learn that a telegram handed in by the correspondent in Shanghai at 1 a.m. January 1 is not despatched until 10 a.m. because the illegal censorship bureau had held up the telegram for 9 hours. Perhaps the bureau had been

asleep. This delay in the despatch of telegrams frequently renders them useless and results in serious loss for the foreign newspapers which have to pay for the telegrams. They would therefore be perfectly within their rights to demand compensation from the Chinese authorities.

We have said that the censorship on foreign telegrams is illegal, we now add that it is absurd. It will be sufficient to publish the parts deleted by the censors in order to convince the public of our assertion and perhaps to amuse them.

This is a second time that we have had to deal with these abuses on the part of the Chinese authorities. We hope that they will examine the objections we have written in regard to the censorship of foreign telegrams and that they will take a necessary action to put an end to these mistakes which are more harmful to the prestige of the Chinese government than the phrases which the censors often delete.

Georges Moresthe.

No. D 3019
Date 3/1/35

Intelligence Report

October 23, 1934.

Political

Newspaper Censorship Office to delete all news relating to strikes from the Chinese press

On October 15 the Newspaper Censorship Office, Room 306, Continental Building, Nanking Road, received an order from the Shanghai City Government to the effect that all news relating to strikes should be deleted.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, January 20, 1933

5360

New Rules On Press Censorship Adopted After Long Struggle

Years Of Agitation By Chinese Editors Brings Change To Situation Which Caused Endless Inconveniences; Many Improvements

PAPERS MAY EXPRESS VIEWS

(Reuter's Agency)

NANKING, Jan. 20.—After several years of persistent agitation on the part of the Chinese press in regard to press censorship, which in the past has caused endless inconveniences to the press, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has finally adopted a set of regulations concerning press censorship.

It is learned that five press censorship bureaux will be established immediately at Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, Tientsin and Hankow.

Many Improvements

The improvements of the new ruling over the old press censorship system are many. Among the most conspicuous features of the new system are:

(1) The press knows definitely what type of news may be published and what may not be published.

(2) The censors will be competent representatives of the highest local political, military and Kuomintang offices.

Press Represented On Bureau

(3) The Press will be represented on the censorship bureau.

(4) Any disciplinary measures taken against the press must be in accordance with the Press Laws promulgated by the National Government.

Central Government Policy

(5) The press censorship work is unified as the general policy will be laid down by the Central Government, and no serious interferences are expected from local authorities.

Perhaps the most important of all is the provision that the local press may be represented on the censorship bureau. This is something which has never been done before. It gives the press an opportunity to put their views directly before the censors, and what is more important, the press can express their opinon before censors pass any judgment in regard to news publication.

Certain News Censored

The Government takes the attitude that only news affecting military affairs, foreign policy and local peace and order, should be considered by the censors.

In regard to news concerning other matters, the Press Law can take care of them.

Military News Tabooed

Military news which is tabooed by the Government has to do with secret military plans, movements and disposition of troops, transportation of ammunition, inaccurate or groundless military news.

The Government also desires nonpublication of news concerning foreign affairs which are not yet announced by the Government or which may prejudice the progress of diplomatic negotiations.

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PRESS CENSORSHIP

NANKING, Jan. 19.—The Central Executive Committee today adopted revised censorship regulations, which are calculated to minimise the friction between the official censors and the press.

The new regulations lay stress on the importance of military and diplomatic secrets, which the press is warned not to disclose.—Reuter.

File
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & File No. REGISTRY

Special Branch S. 5. [illegible]

REPORT

Date October 13, 1932.

Subject (in full) Additional Regulations Governing Registration of Newspapers and Magazines.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

Chang Ting Yung(張廷榮), Chief of the Publicity Department of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, gave the following information on October 12, 1932, regarding the addition to the Press Laws:-

"With reference to the instructions relating to changes to be made in the name or address of a registered newspaper office, etc. or in the name of the person responsible for the publication, the Ministry of the Interior recently received a despatch from the Shantung Provincial Government stating that the Press Laws do not mention whether a newspaper is required or not, to apply for additional registration in case the name or address of a newspaper or of the person responsible for the publication is changed, and, consequent upon this, the Ministry was requested to issue instructions. In response, the Ministry issued the instructions published at 'B' in the attached translations.

J.W. Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

16:10:32

October 7, 1932. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS

A large number of local news agencies have already registered with the Newspapers & Magazines Examination Committee organised by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Of late, news agencies have demanded that the Examination Committee alter the conditions of its registration. As the Press Laws do not provide for any alterations, the Municipality has sent a petition to the Ministry of Interior requesting instructions to deal with the matter.

The Municipality has received the following dispatch from the Ministry of Interior:-

"Hereafter when matter arise regarding alterations in the registration of newspapers or magazines, the names of the newspapers or magazines to be changed as also of those persons responsible for the publications must be inserted in a registration form which must be sent to the Ministry together with their original registration certificates when application is made for new ones. When a news agency wishes to change either its address, name of publication, names of editors and staff members, address of printing office, etc., a petition containing the alterations must be sent to the Municipal Government in the province in which the news agency is situate and this latter in turn will submit the petition to the Ministry to serve as a record."

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai yesterday notified its Bureaux of Public Safety and Education and the Newspapers & Magazines Examination Committee of the above instructions.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU TIGHTENS UP ON EXTORTIONISTS.

The Public Safety Bureau issued the following notice yesterday:-

"It has frequently happened that bad characters and loafers in the various districts under the jurisdiction of the Bureau distribute invitation cards bearing their own names or the names of their relatives for the purpose of obtaining money by extortion. Cases of assault which often result in persons being killed or wounded occur when their demand is refused. Acts of this description engaged in by local bad characters and loafers constitute a menace to the public safety and must be strictly prohibited.

"In addition to instructing the various subordinate organs to act accordingly, the Bureau hereby notifies the public to arrest the ringleaders who will be severely punished."

U.S. REGISTRY
No. 3019.
Date 20/9/32

Extract from the "Crystal", a mosquito paper, dated September 16, 1932.

CENSORSHIP OF CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

In view of the high tension existing amongst the people in consequence of Japan's recognition of the puppet "Manchukuo State" as also the manoeuvre indulged in by the Japanese marines at various places, the Central Government instructed the Municipality of Greater Shanghai the other day to form a Publicity Department for the purpose of censoring news items appearing in the newspapers.

At 4 p.m. September 15, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai held a conference and invited the editors of the various newspapers to attend for the purpose of discussing the question of censorship. The newspaper delegates all refused to countenance censorship on the bases of the law granting freedom of speech. After a lengthy discussion, the Municipality finally agreed to avoid the name of censorship, but every night the newspaper delegates will meet the Chief of the Publicity Department to examine all news items. It was temporarily agreed that all news concerning diplomatic and military affairs with Japan as also those affecting the peace and order of the community are to be scrutinized.

It is learned that this new ruling was officially enforced on September 17.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14 / 1 / 1932

To Commissioner of Police

Sir,

Attached report on subject of censorship of Chinese Newspapers and comment in regard undertaken by Supt. Robertson are submitted for your information.

W. Lewis

Supt.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. C & S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch ~~& C.I. Station~~

Date September 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Censorship of Chinese Newspapers

Made by Loh Sih Kya, C. A. *Forwarded by* C.S.I. J.W. Prince

Sir,

Recently the Municipality of Greater Shanghai received an order from Nanking directing it to devote attention to the publications made by local Chinese newspapers relating to the movements of the "Blood and Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" which publications are considered provocative and likely to cause trouble.

*Vide D.3899

Inview of the fact that the Provisional Constitution gives the newspapers the right of free expression, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai does not intend to enforce direct censorship on local newspapers. Chang Ting Yung (張廷榮), Chief of the Publicity Department of the Municipality, held a meeting on the afternoon of September 15 with the representatives of eight local daily newspapers to discuss the matter when it was resolved that each of these newspapers should appoint a member of their editorial staff to check over all news items before publication and any news of a suspicious nature should be reported by those persons entrusted with this work by telephone to Chang Ting Yung who will give instructions before the items are inserted in the newspapers.

Mr. Chang has rented Room 601 of the Woo Kung (吳宮) Hotel at the corner of Fokien and Foochow Roads as his office where every night he will examine all news items supplied to newspapers by local news agencies and keep in touch with the various newspaper offices.

There are three Sections under the control of the Publicity Department, one of which is the Newspaper Censorship Section. Chen Ko Zung 陳克成 (a Secretary of the Municipality) is the Chief of this Section, and will also be in Room 601 every night. He will be assisted in his work by three clerks.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant

O. i/c Sp. Br.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 16 : 9 : 1932.

To S I,

Please comment briefly on the new arrangement.

What action do the Chinese authorities intend to take against newspapers which fail to comply with the censorship regulations?

J P G

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.
... & S. B. ETC.

S.I., S.B. Station,

REPORT

Date Sept. 19, 1932

Subject (in full) Censorship of Chinese press-attached report by Mr. Loh Sih-kya

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Robertson

This step on the part of the Chinese Authorities is really an attempt to keep from publication any items bearing on the activities of the Blood & Soul Corps and like organizations which have for their aim the extermination of "traitorous" merchants by drastic measures. The censorship for the moment is mainly directed against advertisements by shopkeepers who have received threatening letters accusing them of dealing in Japanese goods and who fearing that the next communication will be in the form of a bomb, attempt to exonerate themselves through the columns of the press. As a result of the censorship such advertisements no longer appear in Chinese newspapers of any standing.

There has been no question as to what action the Chinese Authorities will take in the event of their order being defied, but the principal papers take it for granted that disobedience will be followed by the withdrawal of postal facilities, a very effective deterrent.

Thos Robertson
Superintendent:

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3019
Date 8/4/32.

Extract from Chinese Newspapers Translation

9.1.32.

Censorship of Telegrams and Newspapers Abolished

The Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers publish the following Nanking telegram:-

The National Government issued the following mandate on January 8:-

Freedom of speech is the ~~natural~~ natural right of the people. The United Government, whic has already been inqugurated, will main-tain all rights of the people and uphold public opinion. In consequence, the censorship of telegrams and newspapers is cancelled. The Administrative Council is ordered to issue a circular order directing all Government organs to comply with this mandate.

Form No. 2
000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
S.I. S.B. 7019
Station, 17. 2. 32
Date Feb. 16 19 32

oject (in full) Newspaper and Lagazine Censorship Committee

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang. *Forwarded by* John Roberts Supt

With reference to the Newspaper and Lagazine Committee, organised by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai in December 1931, enquiries show that it has never actually carried out censorship duties despite its announcement to this effect. In short, this Committee is as yet only partially organized as following the resignation of Mayor Chang Chun, some members of this Committee also left their posts and the arrangements made to fill the vacancies were further delayed by the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese dispute on January 28/29,1932.

Enquiries at the local press and book companies show that they have no knowledge of this Committee. According to the Chinese newspaper offices they unanimously decided not to submit to censorship of any kind and published a declaration to this effect in the local newspapers on December 12,1931. This step is believed to be the outcome of an attempt made by local students on and about December 9, 1931 to force the local press to publish full accounts of their demands to the Mayor to enforce the execution of Col. Chen Hsi-tseng, ex-Chief of the Public Safety Bureau for his alleged oppression of the students' anti-Japanese movement.

The Newspaper Censorship Office established by the Chinese authorities on March 15,1931 in the Wei Chung Hotel (Room 24), 65 Shantung Road, was abolished on January 1,1932. in accordance with instructions issued by the 1st Plenary Session recently held in Nanking.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File ffs 17.2.32.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information.
H. Givens
O. i/c Sp. Br.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 7:1: 1932

To SL,

Please prepare and include in Daily Intelligence Summary a paragraph giving the present arrangements for press censorship in Chinese territory and French Concession. The paragraph should also give particulars on the arrangements, if any, by the Chinese Authorities to censor publications and newspapers in the Settlement. JHL

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] REGISTRY
S. I. D. 7019 Station,
W. 12 31.
Date December 30, 1931.

Subject (in full) Newspaper and Magazine Censorship Committee.

Made by ..... and ..... *Forwarded by* C.D.I. J.W.Prince.

Sir,

The attached is a translation of mandates issued by the Chinese Authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai announcing the appointment of a Committee for the Censorship of Newspapers and Magazine Publications within Chinese jurisdiction. Hitherto publishers of Newspapers, magazines, and books, whether in the Settlement or Chinese Territory, have been required to submit, for perusal and approval by the Educational Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, copies of their publications prior to their being offered for sale to the public, and any publisher failing to do so has been punished by fine on being found out by officials of the above Bureau.

Now, according to the mandates issued, it appears that a special Censorship Committee has been appointed to deal with this work, and they will no doubt endeavour to enforce all the Articles under the New Press Laws in doing so. They will also, no doubt, have numerous emissaries to assist them in the outside work of of detecting offenders which will probably lead to corrupt practices which were not unheard of when the order for registration of publications was issued. We therefore will need to keep a sharpe lookout in order to protect the publishers in the Settlement.

J.W.Prince

O/c, Special Branch. C. D. I.

TRANSLATION. December 30, 1931.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued the following mandate NO,989, on December 4, 1931:-

Voong Fee(馮飛), Yuen Sun-loo (袁尊盧), Chen Kuh-cheng(陳克成), Huang Kwong-tao (黃光斗), King Chun-chien(金仲堅), Woo Tsae-ying (吳垂瑩), Loh Tieh-yang(陸殿揚), Li Dah-chi(李大起), and Chen Pao-tsoong(陳宝忠), are hereby appointed as members of the Newspaper and Magazine Publications Investigation Committee. Voong Fee is appointed chairman of the Committee, Yuen Sun-loo as chief of the Head Office, Huang Kwong-tao as chief of the Inspecting Department, and Loh Tien-yang as chief of the Censorship Department.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai issued a mandate NO.990, on December 24, 1931, appointing Loh Tien-yien(陸天炎) as a clerk in the Newspaper and Magazine Investigation Committee.

N.B. The office of the Newspaper and Magazine Publications Investigation Committee is located in the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

C. I. D. REGISTRY
D. D. 3019.
26. 12. 31.

HANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1931

The newly-formed Newspaper and Magazine Censorship Committee, organized by the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, will meet every Thursday, it was decided at a meeting held at 2 p.m. on Tuesday. The new Committee has been formed to exercise control over all publications within Chinese jurisdiction.

C. D. S. Bruce,

For careful investigation and full report please.

H.J.

25:12:31.

3845

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, December 31, 1931

Government Closing Censorship Bureaux

Effective January 1, 1932, the Newspaper Censorship Office, which was established in the International Settement at 65 Shantung Road on March 13 by the Nanking Government, is to be abolished, following receipt of orders from the capital.

Muzzling The Press In The French Concession

(*China Weekly Review*)

An extraordinary situation has been created in the French Concession of Shanghai by an Ordinance promulgated by M. E. Koechlin, Consul General for France, and published in the *Bulletin Municipal*, the official organ of the French Concession, December 11.

The "teeth" in the ordinance are contained in the stipulation that no publication of any kind shall be *published* or *sold* in the French Concession of Shanghai without permission in writing from the French Consul General.

There are not a few subscribers of *The Review* in the French Concession and one of these days when something appears in these columns about vice conditions in the once ultra-respectable French Concession that the French Consul General doesn't like he may even attempt to stop the postal employees from carrying this American journal to its subscribers.

Certainly he will, under the new ordinance, have power to stop the sale of the paper.

Undoubtedly the Ordinance is mainly aimed at the suppression of criticism in the *French* language, and rather strong attacks have been made on existing conditions by several local French journals of the "mosquito" type. It is unfortunate that some of these attacks are not made with the best of motives, but it is more unfortunate that conditions exist in the French Concession which warrant such attacks being made.

Certainly, in France itself no attempt to suppress the liberty of the press as is attempted by the French Consul General in Shanghai could succeed for a moment, but we are informed that the regulations which govern the French Concession go back to the days of the Empire, and that the liberal laws of the French Republic have not yet penetrated the benighted French Concession of Shanghai.

If the French Consul General can "get away with" anything of this sort it means that he can practically stifle all criticism of the existing regime, particularly in the French language, for practically the only clientele which a French journal can find in Shanghai is to be found in the French Concession.

That certainly would be unfortunate, for if there is one place in this world the administration of which is open to much criticism it certainly is the French Concession.

Luckily for the peace of mind of the ruling clique of the Concession, the Hangchow Conference this year was something of a fizzle or else the world would have been enlightened on French Concession conditions in a way that would have been startling.

28794

FRENCH TOWN PRESS LAWS

New Ordinance Signed by Consul General

The following Consular Ordinance has been promulgated by M. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and published in the Bulletin Municipal of yesterday's date:—

(1) Ordinance of No. 33, of May 17, 1926, is hereby abrogated and replaced by the following provisions:—

(2) No periodical, journal nor review shall be published or sold in the French Concession without permission in writing from the French Consul-General.

No establishment shall be created for the publication or distribution of the said journals without the permission in writing of the French Consul-General.

(3) In order to obtain permission in accordance with article II, a request shall be addressed directly by the person interested, to the Consul-General for France. This request shall indicate clearly the object in view, the person who will benefit under the permit and who will be responsible for the use made of it.

The Articles of the publishing firm, if there are any, shall be deposited at the same time as the request on pain of a rejection of the request, or withdrawal of the permit.

(4) If the permit is granted no journal or review shall be put into circulation unless a sample copy has been first deposited with the French Police and the French Consulate-General.

(5) In the event of an infringement of Art. II (1) the editors, sellers and distributors, and in the event of an infringement of Art. II (2) the directors or managers of the establishment will be prosecuted by the Directors of the Police and Surety Services in the tribunals before which they are justiciable. The closing of the establishment, in addition, may be declared by the Consul-General.

(6) The permit contemplated by Article II shall prove no obstacle to the prosecution of the holder of the permit, the author and, if need be, the printer of any work contrary to public peace and good order.

(7) The present ordinance will come into force on the date of its publication.

(8) The Chief of the Police and Surety Services is entrusted with the execution of this present ordinance.

C.I.D. REGISTRY
C.I.D. 3019.
4 - 2 - 32.

Special Branch, S.M.P.

January 26, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Proposal to Introduce Regulations to Check Subversive Activities.

It has been the policy of the Municipal Council for many years to endeavour to keep the Settlement free from activities likely to affect adversely the Republic of China and other nations which contribute to its welfare. The maintenance of this policy has become increasingly difficult in recent years, and happenings during the past two months have brought matters to something approaching a crisis.

The disclosures in the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat Case (Woulens' case) showed that the Settlement was being used as a base for activities aiming at causing Communist upheavals in various parts of China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hongkong, the Philippine Islands, Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, and other discoveries showed that propaganda emanating from the Settlement was finding its way to Europe and America. For some months previous to the P.P.T.U. Secretariat case the Governments of the countries mentioned were very concerned about intrigues and propaganda originating in Shanghai and it is quite conceivable that strong protests might have been made by them either to the Chinese Government or Municipal Council if means had not been found to check the undesirable activities.

There is growing evidence that the "Reds" are rapidly recovering from the check they received when their archives were captured last Summer and that they will soon be

bolder than ever before. "Red" handbills are already on the increase and a "Red" newspaper in the English language is appearing weekly.

It is true that subversive activities in Shanghai can never be effectively checked without whole-hearted and efficient co-operation from the Chinese Government. However I suggest that everything possible should be done to ensure that no allegation of negligence in this matter can be made against the Municipal Council.

As a means to this end I recommend that the Municipal Bye-laws be altered to authorize the Municipal Police to maintain in the Settlement effective control over all political societies, labour unions, schools and printed matter of all sorts.

The necessity for these bye-laws is evident from the fact that such regulations are in force in the French Concession and Chinese territory and that the Chinese Authorities have in their efforts to maintain peace and order among Chinese subjects in the Settlement found it necessary on several occasions to endeavour to apply these regulations in the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council.

I have recommended that the new regulations be incorporated in the bye-laws in preference to any scheme for the extension of bureaucratic laws to the Settlement for the following reasons :-

1. The Chinese local Authorities and laws made by them are liable to fail at critical times when their co-operation and use is most needed.
2. The possibility of a Communist Government coming into power, at least temporarily, in Nanking within the next year has been suggested by some serious students of Chinese politics.

3. The Municipal Council should be in a position to discharge its duty towards the Chinese Republic and other nations independent of help from outside sources.

I attach herewith the following papers :-

1. Extract from annual report and budget for 1922-1923 giving a resolution on the subject of a proposed new bye-law gover ing printed matter which was defeated at a meeting of the ratepayers.
2. French Consular Order prohibiting formation of political societies and holding of meetings without permission - Chinese who transgress against this order are punished by the Shanghai Second Special District Court the same as offenders against Traffic Regulations,etc.
3. French Consular Order governing Press in French Concession - Chinese who transgress against this order are punished by the Shanghai Second Special District Court the same as offenders against Traffic Regulations,etc.
4. Rules governing the holding of meetings by public bodies in Shanghai which are enforced bureaucratically by the Social Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.
5. Regulations governing Registration of Mosquito Newspapers.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extract from Page 254A of Annual Report and Budget for 19 2-1923

BYE-LAWS REVISION.

Registration of Printers and Publishers.

That the following Bye-law be passed, approved and numbered XXXV-A :-

Printed Matter :- Any person who shall print (which term shall for the purpose of this bye-law include any mechanical mode of reproduction) or publish or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper, pamphlet, circular, handbill, leaflet, placard or other paper containing public news, intelligence or occurrences or any remarks or observations thereon, and shall not prior to such printing or published have registered or causedto be ~~xxxx~~ registered, in the case of foreigners with the Consul of the nationality to which such person belongs and otherwise with the Municipal Council, his name and usual places of abode and business, or shall knowingly have made or caused to be made any misrepresentation or omissionwhereby such registration shall be misleading; and any person who shall print any paper whatsoever which shall be meant to be published or dispersed and who shall not print upon the front of every such paper, if the same shall be printed on one side only, or upon the first or last or editorial leaf of every paper which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters,his name and usual places of abode and business; and any person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, any such paper on which the name and usual places of abode and business of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid,shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to any such other penalty as shall be prescribed by the law to which such person is amenable.

FRENCH CONCESSION OF SHANGHAI.

Consular Ordinance No. 45

(abolishing Ordinance No. 6 of Feb. 17, 1917.)

I, Paul Emile Naggiar, Consul-General of France, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour,

In consideration of Article XIII of the Regulations of the Municipal Organization of the French Concession,

Order as follows:-

Article I.--No meeting, bureau, association or group of a political nature may be established in the French Concession without the permission of the Consul-General or his representatives.

Article 2.--Any person who desires to hold such a meeting, to establish such a Bureau or to form such an association or group must apply for permission to the Chief of Police at least 48 hours beforehand. He must make known the object of the meeting, the agenda of the sessions, the character of the attendance and every information on the statutes and objects of the associations or groups and he must furnish a list of the names of the responsible persons.

Article 3.--The present Ordinance annuls Ordinance No.6 of February 17, 1917.

Done at Shanghai May 3, 1927.

(Signed) Emile Naggiar.

December 15, 1931.

FRENCH CONCESSION PRESS LAWS.

New Ordinance Signed by Consul General.

The following Consular Ordinance has been promulgated by L. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and published in the Bulletin Municipal:-

(1) Ordinance of No. 33, of May 17, 1926, is hereby abrogated and replaced by the following provisions:-

(2) No periodical, journal nor review shall be published or sold in the French Concession without permission in writing from the French Consul-General. No establishment shall be created for the publication or distribution of the said journals without the permission in writing of the French Consul-General.

(3) In order to obtain permission in accordance with Article II, a request shall be addressed directly by the person interested, to the Consul-General for France. This request shall indicate clearly the object in view, the person who will benefit under the permit and who will be responsible for the use made of it. The Articles of the publishing firm, if there are any, shall be deposited at the same time as the request on pain of a rejection of the request, or withdrawal of the permit.

(4) If the permit is granted no journal or review shall be put into circulation unless a sample copy has been first deposited with the French Police and the French Consulate-General.

(5) In the event of an infringement of Article II (1) the editors, sellers and distributors, and in the event of an infringement of Article II (2) the directors or managers of the establishment will be prosecuted by the Directors of the Police and Surety Services in the tribunals before which they are justiciable. The closing of the establishment, in addition, may be declared by the Consul-General.

(6) The permit contemplated by Article II shall prove no obstacle to the prosecution of the holder of the permit, the author and, if need be, the printer of any work contrary to public peace and good order.

(7) The present ordinance will come into force on the date of its publication.

(8) The Chief of the Police and Surety Services is entrusted with the execution of this present ordinance.

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LA PUBLICATION DES PERIODIQUES—JOURNAUX—REVUES

(Ordonnance Consulaire No. 187 du 23 Novembre 1931).

Article I.—L'ordonnance No. 33 du 17 Mai 1926 est abrogée et remplacée par les dispositions suivantes.

Article II.—Aucun périodique, journal ou revue ne pourra être publié, distribué ou vendu sur la Concession Française sans l'autorisation écrite du Consul Général de France.

Aucun établissement ne pourra être fondé à l'effet de publier ou distribuer lesdits journaux ou revues sans l'autorisation écrite du Consul Général de France.

Article III.—A l'effet d'obtenir l'autorisation prévue à l'article II, une demande sera adressée directement par l'intéressé au Consul Général de France. Cette demande devra indiquer clairement le but poursuivi et la personne qui bénéficiera de l'autorisation et sera responsable de l'usage qui en sera fait.

Le dépôt des statuts de la Société de publication, s'il y a lieu, devra être fait en même temps que la demande, à peine de rejet de la demande ou de retrait de l'autorisation.

Article IV. Si la demande est agréée aucun journal ou revue ne pourra être mis en circulation sans dépôt préalable d'un exemplaire à la Police française et au Consulat Général de France.

Article V.—En cas d'infraction à l'article II § 1 les éditeurs, vendeurs et distributeurs, et en cas d'infraction à l'article II § 2 les directeurs ou administrateurs de l'établissement seront poursuivis à la diligence du Directeur des Services de Police et de Sûreté, devant le Tribunal dont ils sont justiciables.

La fermeture de l'établissement pourra en outre être prononcée par le Consul Général.

Article VI.—L'autorisation prévue à l'article II ne fera pas obstacle aux poursuites exercées contre le bénéficiaire de l'autorisation, l'auteur et, le cas échéant, l'imprimeur d'un ouvrage contraire à la paix publique ou aux bonnes moeurs.

Article VII.—La présente ordonnance entrera en vigueur à la date de sa publication.

Article VIII.—Le Directeur des Services de Police et de Sûreté est chargé de l'exécution de la présente ordonnance.

Le Consul Général de France à Changhai.
Signé : E. KOECHLIN.

發行期刊日報雜誌章程

法國駐滬總領事令第一八七號

本總領事發令如左

第一條　一九二六年五月十七日第三三號令廢止易以左列各條

第二條　期刊日報雜誌無法總領事書面准許一概不得在法租界散發售賣

無法總領事書面准許不得設立館社以刊行或散發該項報紙雜誌

第三條　欲得第二條之准許聲請書應由當事人逕呈法總領事聲請書應聲明追求之目的並明白開列享用准許及對於使用准許負責之人

刊行社社章如需存案應與聲請書同時投呈免致不准所請或撤回准許

第四條　如請求業經允准報紙雜誌非預先送法警務處及法總領事署各一份一概不得發行

第五條　如違第二條第一款之規定發行人賣報人派報人如違第二條第二款之規定館社總理或經理除由警務處總監在該管法院狀請追究外并得由法總領事宣告封閉館社

第六條　第二條之准許對於控訴准許享用人妨害公安或風化作品之著作人如需印刷人不生障礙

第七條　本令自公布日起施行

第八條　本令歸警務處總監執行

一九三一年十一月二十三日

法國駐滬總領事甘格霖

RULES GOVERNING THE HOLDING OF MEETINGS BY PUBLIC BODIES IN SHANGHAI.

(I) Procedure Relating To The Holding Of Meetings By Labour Unions.

The People's Training Department of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Public Safety Bureau have issued a joint proclamation announcing that in order to accord protection to Labour Unions and to place restriction on illegal bodies, the People's Training Department, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Public Safety Bureau held a conference on January 24 this year (?) to discuss this matter and the following decisions were reached:-

1) If a Labour Union, which is already in existence, secures permission for continuance of its existence, and a record of which permission is on file with the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and for which permission to register has been granted by the Bureau of Social Affairs, propose to hold a meeting, it must apply to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, five days prior to the date fixed for the meeting, to appoint a deputy to give directions. The Shanghai Special District Kuomintang will communicate to this effect wit' the Bureau of Social Affairs which will transmit the communication to the Public Safety Bureau which will in turn order the Police Station of the District concerned to detail the Police Force to accord protection.

2) Unless the abovementioned procedure is observed, the Public Safety Bureau may prohibit the holding of a meeting, and arrest and punish any person who refuses to comply with the order.

3) After their reorganization by the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, all Labour Unions should, in accordance with the order issued by the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, apply to the Bureau of Social Affairs for registration. A small Labour Union must complete the registration within two weeks, while a large Labour Union must complete the registration within three weeks. When a Labour Union fails to complete the procedure within the time fixed, the Bureau of Social Affairs shall communicate with the Public Safety Bureau to arrange for its suppression.

4) From the date on which this proclamation is issued, all Labour Unions which have already been inaugurated shall, within two weeks, apply to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang for permission to continue their existence, and to the Bureau of Social Affairs for registration. Any Labour Union which fails to comply with this procedure within the fixed time, shall be closed by the Public Safety Bureau at the instance of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang through the Bureau of Social Affairs.

On May 1 the Bureau of Social Affairs, in a letter, stated that in dealing with the case of the Preparatory Office of the Chinese Cement Factory Workers' Union for making preparations to hold a meeting, the Bureau

found itself in a dilemma because the preparatory Labour Union meetings were different from meetings held by Labour Unions. Should the procedure governing the holding of meetings decided by our previous joint conference be adopted or should separate rules be drawn up? The letter was transmitted to the People's Training Department of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, with a request that the conference be held on a fixed date and place. Subsequently a reply from the People's Training Department was received stating that as the various public bodies have complained that the procedure governing the holding of meetings is difficult to be complied with and asked for its cancellation, the executive committee of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang decided at its 18th meeting that the rules, drawn up recently governing the holding of meetings by the various public bodies, be brought up at the informal conference of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the local civil and military authorities for consideration, and it was resolved that these rules be cancelled at once and that the provisional regulations governing the holding of meetings by the people's public bodies be drawn up. Upon receipt of this notification, a letter to this effect was sent to the Bureau of Social Affairs.

(II) <u>Procedure Relating to the Holding of Meetings by the Merchants Federation, Industrial or Commercial Branch Associations, Charitable Institutions, etc.</u>

The following decisions have been reached by a joint conference held by the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Merchants' Federation and the Public Safety Bureau:-

1) That if the Merchants Federation or any one of the various industrial or commercial branch associations, for which permission for its continued existence has been granted and is on record with the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, and for which permission for registration has been granted by the Bureau of Social Affairs, propose to hold a general meeting, it shall, five days prior to the date fixed for the holding of the proposed meeting, submit a report to this effect to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang which will communicate with the Bureau of Social Affairs. The latter will notify the Public Safety Bureau who will, in turn, direct the Police Station of the District concerned to detail policemen to accord protection.

2) That the Bureau of Social Affairs publish a weekly list containing particulars of the Merchants' Federation, the various industrial and commercial branch associations, the Street Unions, the various Guilds, public bodies, etc., for which registration has already been granted by the Bureau of Social Affairs, and send 43 copies of this list to the Public Safety Bureau to be distributed to the various Police Stations to be kept on record.

On April 26 the Bureau of Social Affairs, in a letter, stated that it is in receipt of a petition from the Merchants Federation stating that according to a decision reached at a joint conference of the

Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, the Bureau of Social Affairs and the Public Safety Bureau, a petition applying for permission to hold a meeting shall be forwarded five days prior to the holding of the proposed meeting and it shall be transmitted to four Government organs. Should the transmission be delayed on account of holidays or other causes, the holding of meetings is to be prohibited. Furthermore, the industrial or commercial branch associations often hold extraordinary meetings of members in case some important affair occurs. It is difficult for them to comply with the procedure. This matter was brought up for discussion at the 46th committee meeting of the Merchants' Federation and it was resolved that if an industrial or commercial branch association propose to hold a meeting with its members, it shall, one week prior to the date of holding the proposed meeting, submit a report to this effect to the Federation, which will, in turn, report same to the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs and will request the Bureau of Social Affairs to ask the Public Safety Bureau to detail the Police Force to accord protection. If an extraordinary meeting be held, the Federation will, owing to the pressure of time, send men to call at the various aforesaid Government organs to make verbal request.

Upon receipt of this letter, the Bureau of Social Affairs which considers that this proposal is contrary to the decisions of the joint conference, communicated with the People's Training Department of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang. Subsequently a reply from the People's Training Department was received stating that as the reasons given by the Merchants Federation relating to the holding of meetings are reasonable, concessions would be made in the case of extraordinary meetings and that the Federation should submit a report to the Department for instructions. In addition, it should forward a report to the Bureau of Social Affairs for purpose of record.

3) The following is the reason why a Labour Union or public body shall observe the procedure when holding a meeting:-

The inauguration, training and registration of Labour Unions and Public Bodies are under the direction of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the Bureau of Social Affairs. Thus they know clearly the condition of the various labour unions and public bodies. The direct connection between the Public Safety Bureau and the various labour unions and public bodies is very slight. Unless the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang or the Bureau of Social Affairs send a despatch to the Public Safety Bureau, the latter will find it difficult to accord protection or on placing restrictions. It is necessary for the three Government organs to work in co-operation when dealing with the movements of the masses and from this good results will be attained.

Translated by Loh Sih Kyia,
Clerk, Special Branch S.S
Jan. 18, 1932.

Regulations governing the censoring of mosquito papers by the Education Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. Permission for the enforcement of these Regulations was given on October 31 in the 16th Year of the Republic (1927). These Regulations were revised on June 26 in the 18th Year (1929).

Article 1. All mosquito papers published or sold in this locality must be registered at this Bureau. Copies of every issue must be forwarded to this Bureau for examination.

Article 2. When applying for registration, every mosquito paper must give detailed particulars of the address and the name of the publisher and of the editor. If the mosquito paper is a new one, a copy of the first issue of the paper must be enclosed with the petition. If the paper is an old one, three copies of the latest issue must be enclosed.

Article 3. Registration will be granted by this Bureau if, after examination, it is found that the mosquito paper satisfies any one of the following objects:-

A) Propagating the doctrines of the Kuomintang and guiding the masses to work for the people's revolution.

B) Conducting research into the problems of livelihood, customs and habits of the masses and guiding them in the abolition of old habits.

C) Advocating knowledge or eduention or social utilities.

Article 4. This Bureau will issue a registration certificate and will give permission for the sale of a mosquito paper if the examination is found satisfactory.

Article 5. If a mosquito paper make any changes or stop publication after registration, the publisher concerned must forward a report to this Bureau to be kept on record.

Article 6. If the examination of a mosquito paper is satisfactory and the paper has seldom made mistakes, permission for publication on probation will be given by this Bureau which will send a letter warning the publisher to make certain changes.

Article 7. This Bureau will permit registration to those mosquito papers which have made changes after securing permission for publication on probation.

Article 8. No registration will be permitted if any one of the following be found at the time of examination:-

A) articles Contrary to the Three Principles of the People.

B) Sedition, thereby menacing the peace and good order.

C) Indecent literature liable to seduce youths.

D) Slander against the reputation of individuals.

E) Publication of false reports with a view to extortion.

Article 9. The following punishment shall be imposed on a mosquito paper which publishes without registration:-

A) This Bureau will request the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to order either the Public Safety Bureau or the Provisional Court to give instructions to the paper in question to stop publication or to prohibit its publication and sale.

B) This Bureau will request the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to order either the Public Safety Bureau or the Provisional Court to seal up the office of the paper in question or to arrest the publisher and the editor if the offence is serious.

Article 10. This Bureau will either give a warning or withdraw the registration if an examination of every issue shows that the management has not acted properly.

Article 11. These Regulations will be put into force on the date on which the Municipality of Greater Shanghai gives permission for their enforcement.

Translated by Clerk Loh Lih Kya,

Special Branch S. S

Jan. 26, 1932.

Special Branch, S.M.P.,

January 16, 1932.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Political Meetings.

In view of the extraordinary conditions which exist at the present time and the partial break down of the control exercised by the Chinese Authorities in the administrative affairs of the Settlement, the ordinary laws, I suggest, are not sufficient authority to enable the Police to maintain law and order. I therefore recommend that the order regarding political meetings be published in the Chinese and Foreign press and that the Council be asked to authorize the Police to break up every meeting which is held in contravention of its terms. The order regarding political meetings was issued on May 21, 1926 and reads as follows :-

> "Notice is hereby given that no meeting, "parade, demonstration, or party of a political "nature is allowed within the Settlement, without "special permission of the Council first had and "obtained.
>
> "Any person or persons wishing to convene "such meeting, parade, demonstration or party of "a political nature, shall apply for the necessary "permission at least forty eight hours in advance "to the Commissioner of Police stating the object "of the meeting and giving full information as to "the attendance and subjects to be discussed" (Please see Handbook of Municipal Information issued in 1931, page 35).

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To O/C. Sp Br Shanghai, January 12th 1932

Please find a Copy of the New Ordinance refering the Press Publications in Translation. Also - our Office Copy of the Chinese Press Laws, for your information and favour of return of the latter

J.W.L.
C.D.I.

10:1:'32.

C.D.I. Prince,

Please submit for inclusion in monthly report a paragraph explaining the changes which have recently taken place on the arrangements for censorship of newspapers and publications published in the Settlement. J.W.L.

Form No. 2
(C. 21,500—1-31)

SHANGHAI/ MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1. D. 3019

Special Branch S. Station.

REPORT

Date 12. 1. 32. 19

Subject (in full) Chinese Newspapers, Magazines and Publications Investigation Committee.

Made by [illegible] *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

On December 1st, 1931 a Mandate No. 990 was issued from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai giving notification of the appointment of a Chinese Newspapers, Magazines and Publications Investigation Committee composed of ten officials for the purpose of censoring publications as mentioned above. The offices of this new Committee are situated in the Headquarters of the Municipality.

Hitherto publishers of Newspapers, Magazines, Books, etc. whether in the Settlement or Chinese Territory have been required to submit for censoring by the Bureau of Education, copies of their publications prior to their being offered for sale to the public, and those failing to do so have been punished by fines on being found out by officials of the Bureau. Now according to the attached news report the Chinese Government at Nanking has issued a fresh mandate abolishing the censorship of newspapers.

Jno Prince
C. D. I.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

C.D.I. Prince,

Thanks. Please obtain for me a copy of the rules of the French Concession dealing on the control of the published matters and political activities and copies of the rules on similar subjects in Chinese territory.

J.K.G.
12:1:'31.

December 15, 1931.

FRENCH CONCESSION PRESS LAWS.

New Ordinance Signed by Consul General.

The following Consular Ordinance has been promulgated by M. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and published in the Bulletin Municipal:-

(1) Ordinance of No.33, of May 17, 1926, is hereby abrogated and replaced by the following provisions:-

(2) No periodical, journal nor review shall be published or sold in the French Concession without permission in writing from the French Consul-General. No establishment shall be created for the publication or distribution of the said journals without the permission in writing of the French Consul-General.

(3) In order to obtain permission in accordance with article II, a request shall be addressed directly by the person interested, to the Consul-General for France. This request shall indicate clearly the object in view, the person who will benefit under the permit and who will be responsible for the use made of it. The Articles of the publishing firm, if there are any, shall be deposited at the same time as the request on pain of a rejection of the request, or withdrawal of the permit.

(4) If the permit is granted no journal or review shall be put into circulation unless a sample copy has been first deposited with the French Police and the French Consulate-General.

(5) In the event of an infringement of Art.II (1) the editors, sellers and distributors, and in the event of an infringement of Art.II (2) the directors or managers of the establishment will be prosecuted by the Directors of the Police and Surety Services in the tribunals before which they are justiciable. The closing of the establishment, in addition, may be declared by the Consul-General.

(6) The permit contemplated by Article II shall prove no obstacle to the prosecution of the holder of the permit, the author and, if need be, the printer of any work contrary to public peace and good order.

(7) The present ordinance will come into force on the date of its publication.

(8) The Chief of the Police and Surety Services is entrusted with the execution of this present ordinance.

F. 207A
G. 500-9-41

FILE
12. 10 41.

REG. No. S. B. D. 3019
Dup.
Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
October 9, 1941.

To Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Acting Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No :- S.B. D.3019

Subject :- Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau.

Enclosures Copy of a Translation of Despatch No. Te 30 from the Police Bureau, S.S.M.G.
Copy of a Police report.
Despatch not acknowledged

CHIN

CLK/.

S. 5, Special Branch,
October 6, 1941.

Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau - Despatch No. 30 from the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government

With reference to the attached despatch dated September 30, 1941 to the Acting Commissioner of Police from the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government on the subject of the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau situated in the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, it has to be pointed out that this Bureau was originally established jointly by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and the local Japanese Consulate-General with the object of exercising control over the local Chinese language newspapers, both leading dailies and mosquito papers. It was for this reason that a number of local Chinese language pro-Chungking dailies have registered their publications in the names of third Power nationals whereby they have evaded censorship by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. Later, on December 16, 1940, the Bureau was officially handed over to the Nanking Government and placed nominally under the charge of one Lieu Zah-keh (劉石克), the Chief Editor of the "Central China Daily News," the principal publicity organ in Shanghai of Wang Ching-wei; in reality, however, it is still under the control of the Japanese.

At the very beginning, i.e. at the time when the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau was first established, there were but few Chinese language newspapers and news agencies in Shanghai. At that time nearly all of them submitted to censorship of the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. At present,

however, only the proofs of pro-Nanking dailies and mosquito papers are understood to be censored before publication by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau; however, the pro-Chungking dailies do not submit proofs to the Shanghai Press Bureau for censorship, but abide by the S.M.C. ruling.

As regards the complaints contained in the attached despatch against the Ningpo Kung Pao (寧波公報) and the Chung Kuo Shang Pao (中國商報), it has to be pointed out that both of these papers are of mosquito type and are not censored by the S.M.P. So far as is known to this office, the Ningpo Kung Pao has been run for some considerable time and is devoted to the publication of news on conditions in Ningpo for the information of Ningpo residents in Shanghai, but the Chung Kuo Shang Pao is believed to be receiving regular subsidies from Shao Chih-chun (邵 式 軍), Commissioner of the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei Consolidated Tax Bureau, No. 230 Kiukiang Road. Whether or not these two papers are submitting their proofs for censorship by the Shanghai Press Bureau is a matter which does not affect the S.M.P.

Certified true copy.

CLK/.

Translation of : Despatch No. Te 30 from Police Bureau, S.S.M.G.

September 30, 1941.

Captain H.M. Smyth, O.B.E.,
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

In accordance with Instructional Order No. Wu 12135 of Shanghai Special Municipal Government it is stated:

> " Communication No. Tao 124 has been received from the Ministry of Propaganda to the following effect:-
>
> "With reference to various newspapers published in Shanghai, a good number of them send their draft articles to the Shanghai News Censorship Office before publication in accordance with the existing regulations while some still have the objectionable parts already deleted by the censor from the original draft published thus constituting a breach of its instructions. According to recent reports of the Shanghai News Censorship Office, "Ningpo Kung Pao" and "Chung Kuo Shang Pao" in Shanghai have repeatedly ignored the instructions of the censor. In regard to news censorship, it is important propaganda policy. That the aforesaid papers should disobey the instructions of the censor is decidedly improper. Apart from warning having been given to them we request that you note and notify the police authorities under your command to promptly render assistance and establish liaison of some kind with the Shanghai News Censorship Office with a view to facilitating news censorship. Please let us know in your reply what action has been taken in this connection."
>
> In view of the above, you are directed to approach the Police Department of the S.M.C. for instructions to be issued to all newspapers within its jurisdiction to submit to censorship."

In consequence of the foregoing, I may add that as the matter concerns censorship administration the instructions of the censor should be strictly observed and would request you to be good enough to render assistance by notifying all the newspaper publishers

in the International Settlement to send their proofs to the censor before publication in accordance with the fixed regulations.

(Signed) : Loo Ying
Chief of the Bureau.

Certified true copy.

CLK/.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. 5. Special Branch. Stdrbh. File No. ..... Date October 6, 1941.

SUBJECT: Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau - Despatch No. 30 from the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government

With reference to the attached despatch dated September 30, 1941 to the Acting Commissioner of Police from the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government on the subject of the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau situated in the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, it has to be pointed out that this Bureau was originally established jointly by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China and the local Japanese Consulate-General with the object of exercising control over the local Chinese language newspapers, both leading dailies and mosquito papers. It was for this reason that a number of local Chinese language pro-Chungking dailies have registered their publications in the names of third Power nationals whereby they have evaded censorship by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. Later, on December 16, 1940, the Bureau was officially handed over to the Nanking Government and placed nominally under the charge of one Lieu Zah-keh (刘石荣), the Chief Editor of the "Central China Daily News," the principal publicity organ in Shanghai of Wang Ching-wei; in reality, however, it is still under the control of the Japanese.

At the very beginning, i.e. at the time when the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau was first established, there were but few Chinese language newspapers and news agencies in Shanghai. At that time nearly all of them submitted to censorship of the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau. At present,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 8 OCT 1941 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Comm. of Police
Sir:
I ...
W Duncan
7/10

The SMP has its own censorship but has not the power to order newspapers to submit to the ... Bureau

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 1941 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

however, only the proofs of pro-Nanking dailies and mosquito papers are understood to be censored before publication by the Shanghai Press Censorship Bureau; however, the pro-Chungking dailies do not submit proofs to the Shanghai Press Bureau for censorship, but abide by the S.M.C. ruling.

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6.10.41

D. S. I.

13-10-41

A. C. (Special Branch).

MEMO.

J S

Please let me have a report on the "Shanghai News Censorship Office" and its activities in connection with leaflets published in the Settlement.

D.C. Special Branch.

FORM 226
G. 200-5-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch No. 6e 30 from Police Bureau, S.M.C.

September 30, 1941.

Captain [illegible]. Smyth, M.B.E.,

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

In accordance with Instructional Order No. [illegible] 12135 of Shanghai Special Municipal Government it is stated:

"Communication No. Pro 124 has been received from the Ministry of Propaganda to the following effect:-

'With reference to various newspapers published in Shanghai, a good number of them send their draft articles to the Shanghai News Censorship Office before publication in accordance with the existing regulations while some still have the objectionable parts already deleted by the censor from the original draft published thus constituting a breach of its instructions. According to recent reports of the Shanghai News Censorship Office, "Ningpo Kung Pao" and "Chung Kuo Chung Pao" in Shanghai have repeatedly ignored the instructions of the censor. In regard to news censorship, it is important propaganda policy. That the aforesaid papers should disobey the instructions of the censor is decidedly improper. Apart from warning having been given to them we request that you note and notify the police authorities under your command to promptly render assistance and establish liaison of some kind with the Shanghai News Censorship Office with a view to facilitating news censorship. Please let us know in your reply what action has been taken in this connection.'

In view of the above, you are directed to approach the Police Department of the S.M.C. for instructions to be issued to all newspapers within its jurisdiction to submit to censorship."

In consequence of the foregoing, I may add that as the matter concerns censorship administration the ins-

tructions of the censor should be strictly observed and would request you to be good enough to render assistance by notifying all the newspaper publishers in the International Settlement to send their proofs to the censor before publication in accordance with the fixed regulations.

(Signed): Loo Ying

Chief of the Bureau.

S.K. Ho:

FM
G, 90M-1-39

File No. 3019B

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch 26th April 40

REPORT

Date April 26, 1940.

Subject Clippings of Chinese newspapers received from Japanese Press Censorship Bureau.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason

With reference to the local Chinese press clippings received from the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau, the attached file (flagged) shows that the first batch of these clippings was addressed to the Commissioner of Police by the Bureau on April 27, 1939, and since then, these clippings enclosed in envelopes have been continually received from the Bureau by the Commissioner of Police and extracts from them have been duly made by this Section and filed in the Registry after initialling by D. C. and P. A. to D. C. (Special Branch). Up to the present no reply on this subject has been sent to the Bureau.

No warnings have been conveyed to the Chinese press in relation to these extracts as practically all of them deal with Sino-Japanese war news and the truth or otherwise of these reports cannot easily be verified by this office.

The few political items contained amongst these clippings practically always receive the attention of this Section in its own translations and action regarding them is or is not taken depending on instructions of D. C. (Special Branch).

D. S. Pharazyn

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. *File No.*

S. 5, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date May 19, 1939.

Subject (in full) Articles appearing in the Chinese Press submitted by the Japanese Censorship Bureau

Made by // and *Forwarded by* D. S. McKeown.

Attached are summarized translations of a number of articles appearing in the Chinese Press submitted by the Japanese Censorship Bureau, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, on April 29, 1939. A number of other articles have been submitted since that date but owing to their extreme length, it has not been found possible to translate them.

D. S.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
19/5/39

(A)

TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "THE TOWNS OF TSENG CHENG AND TUNG KWAN DURING THE CURRENT CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE PUBLISHED BY THE TA MEI WAN PAO

Since their withdrawal from the East River area in Kwangtung in the middle of December 1938, the Japanese have been holding a straight line between the towns of Tsang Cheng and Tung Kwan which, by reason of its convenient land and water communications, constitutes an ideal outer defensive circle for the Japanese army.

Traffic on the railway between Canton and Kowloon and river routes between Canton and the principal towns has been resumed by the Japanese in co-operation with Chinese traitors for the transportation of Japanese troops. Passengers travelling on the railways are exceedingly few and for this reason not much profit is being derived.

Some 2,000 Japanese troops are constantly stationed for garrison duty in the town of Sing Toong Tseng the position of which is of strategic importance because it commands all lines of communication between Canton and such cities and towns as Tseng Cheng, Shek Loong, Shek Dong, and Tung Kwan. Some 500 men of the Japanese Artilery Regiment are billeted in the village of Tsu Tsung situated midway between Canton and Tseng Cheng. The stationing of these men there is to check the activities of the Chinese guerrilla units who have often staged surprise attacks upon the Japanese military trucks travelling along the highway.

In order to confuse the attention of the operatives of the Chinese Secret Service and to conceal their weakness, the Japanese have been continuously shifting new troops between Canton, Tseng Cheng, and the Bocca Tigris Forts.

Considerable Japanese reinforcements have arrived at Tseng Cheng, Shek Loong, and Tung Kwan in consequence of

the general offensive launched by the Chinese Commander of the East River areas. These Japanese reinforcements are reported to have come from Formosa. Their morale and fighting ability are poor and it is expected that they will be put out of action before long by the Chinese columns at present converging on the town of Tseng Cheng from three sides.

It is a well known habit of the Japanese to utilize local bad elements to form automomous or Maintenance commissions after occupying a district, and the same method was followed at Tseng Cheng and Tung Kwan, where ridiculous posters, such as "Down with the Chiang Kai-shek Regime", "Good Citizens will be Spared", etc. have been posted every where. An autonomous commission was established by drug merchants at Shek Loong after the invaders had entered that town. A number of branch commissions were formed in the neighbouring towns. As soon as these commissions were established, the inhabitants were required to apply for "Good Citizens Certificates" which were issued on payment of a fee ranging from $1.00 to few cents. In addition to the payment of this fee, the inhabitants were also forced to defray the expenses incurred by the various puppet organizztions. The inhabitants of Tseng Cheng are being compelled to pay $2.00 a month each towards the upkeep of the local autonomous organizations.

Shortage of food stuffs is being experienced at Tseng Cheng where the Japanese have seized all the food they could lay their hands on. Japanese military notes are being circulated in considerable amounts in the occupied areas. The inhabitants at Shek Loong are forced to accept these notes at the rate of $1.00 military note for $1.40 to $1.70 local currency.

Numerous opium dens and gambling houses have been established throughout Shek Loong, Tseng Cheng, Tung Kwan

and Tai Ping. With a view to poisoning the minds of the children, the Japanese have established a primary school at Shek Loong where the Chinese children are given lessons in a Japanese or Chinese text compiled by them.

The atrocities committed by the Japanese in areas along the East River have left an indelible impression on the people in those regions and will not be easily forgotten. The Japanese are themselves fully aware of this and are doing everything in their power to strengthen their control over the areas they have invaded. They are spreading many rumours with the object of undermining the unity of the people. At the instance of the Japanese, the puppet officials have despatched representatives to villages in the district to induce the village elders to attend meetings convened to consolidate control over the rural areas. While many of the village elders have complied with the request of the puppets to proceed to the towns, many have defied the puppets and bought additional arms and ammunition to strengthen the defence of their respective villages and to put up a stiff resistance in the event of an attack by the Japanese military. They would rather sacrifice their all than become slaves.

The active Chinese guerrilla units operating mysteriously in the vicinity of Tseng Cheng and Shek Loong have often struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese military authorities. The Japanese have been resorting to massacres of intellectual youths in the hope of wiping out potential guerrillas but even in this they have had little success. The only result achieved through other means was increase in the slaughter of innocent people who were put to a cruel death on suspicion of being Chinese spies and secret agents. The Japanese have not succeeded in finding a way to put down the guerrillas for the latter have become more active

as time goes on. and the Japanese troops are in constant fear of surprise attacks.

The Headquarters of the Japanese military is situated in Tseng Cheng Street. It is surrounded on three sides by barbed wire barricades. The Chinese inhabitants, including the puppets, are not allowed to enter the town at night. Copies of a proclamation have been posted everywhere warning good citizens not to approach within 6 kilometres of the town of Tseng Cheng; violation of this warning will render the offender liable to arrest and execution as a Chinese spy.

Since the general counter-offensive was launched by the Chinese sometime ago, large bodies of Chinese troops have already taken up positions in preparation for a vigorous attack against Tseng Cheng, Poklo, and Tung Kwan. At night, machine gun fire and the booming of heavy guns and hand grenades could be heard from the direction of Shek Loong or Kwan Cheng. This place is only 30 miles from the front lines, but the people are calm. The Chinese morale is exceedingly high and even the women and children have nothing but hatred and anger for the Japanese and their tools, the traitors. Several days ago, a number of traitors were arrested at Liao Poo and executed. The chief of the puppet organization succeeded in escaping to Shek Loong, where he is at present. The people in the front line regions, old and young, are firmly determined to resist and to kill the Japanese. They will immediately spring into action at the first opportunity.

(Reproduced from the Sing Tao Daily News of Hongkong.)

(B)

EDITORIAL COMMENT PUBLISHED BY THE SHEN PAO:

"MILITARY VICTORY IN NORTH KIANGSE"

During the past ten days the Chinese Army has gained unprecedented victories in North Kiangse. Kao An and Ta Cheng have been recovered and Nanchang, Feng Sing and Suning are being besieged. By these successes, the Japanese plan to launch a westward drive to attack Changsha and Chuchow, has been crushed. Their dream of isolating the Chinese 3rd and 9th War Zones has been shattered by the Chinese victories. The Chinese faith in the war of resistance has been strengthened and all ideas of surrender have been blown away. These Chinese victories are not a prelude to the forthcoming general collapse of the Japanese invasion of China; they are an overture to the final Chinese victory.

After their occupation of Nanchang, the Japanese concentrated a considerable number of troops in North Kiangse in preparation for a drive westward with Chuchow and Changsha as their immediate objectives. The terrain of north Kiangse, however, is not suitable for defence and the Japanese endangered their own positions by penetrating too deeply into the province, where they soon found themselves surrounded from all sides by active Chinese units. This has amply shown that the Japanese plans for an attack against Hunan are doomed to failure.

Originally the Japanese, after occupying Nanching, had expected to isolate the Chinese 3rd War Area and the 9th War Area to facilitate the annihilation of the Chinese forces at present operating in the 3rd War Area. The Chinese menace to the various localities along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways would also be reduced. In addition, the traffic on the Kiangse-Chekiang Railway line would be interrupted, and since this line connects the South-

Western provinces of China with the areas in the south-east, it would be fatal to the Chinese war of resistance if that line should be cut by the Japanese occupation of Nanchang. As the Chinese have now recovered Nanchang, the Japanese have again found their plans completely shattered.

(c)

The follwoing telegrams appeared in the Sin Wan Pao(Evening edition), the News Digest, the Standard, the Ta Wan Pao and the Hwa Mei Pao :-

JAPANESE ROUTED AT NANCHANG; COUNTLESS NUMBER OF CORPSES AND AMMUNITION LEFT BEHIND; MOPPING UP OPERATIONS NOW IN PROGRESS

Chungking - 28th:-

The news that Nanchang has been recovered has now been confirmed by Chinese official circles here. Nanchang is stated to have been entered by the Chinese after a severe engagement yesterday morning. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and foodstuffs were left behind by the Japanese in their hasty retreat.

Chungking - 28th:-

On the 26th, the Nanchang aerodrome was occupied by Chinese troops who then pushed on towards Nanchang. Plain-clothes men in the city sprang into action and engaged the Japanese in street fighting. The Japanese retreated towards the Neu Hong Railway Station at about midnight. Large numbers of Chinese troops entered the city which is still burning. The Chinese troops in the city are endeavouring to put down the fire.

Chungking - 28th:-

According to Chinese official sources, the Chinese units which recaptured Nanchang are at present engaged in searching for remnants of Japanese forces and are comforting and pacifying the Chinese inhabitants. Large numbers of Japanese dead and quantities of arms and ammunition were left behind by the Japanese and are piled up like mountains. The Chinese air force is daily bombing the railway line between Nanchang and Kiukiang. The line of communication between the retreating Japanese army and Kiukiang has been cut.

The "Shun Pao" :-

WAR NEWS

Chinese forces on the eastern bank of the Kung River (Kiangsi) advance northward.

Chinese forces in South Kwangtung re-capture Tanchow. Japanese aerodrome outside Nanchang (Kiangsi) actually captured by the Chinese. The right and left wings occupy various strategic points; Fengsing is reported to have been recaptured.

Japan sends two divisions from Formosa to attack Swatow.

Chinese air force bomb the Bocca Tigris Forts (Kwangtung) and sink nine Japanese warships.

Foongcheng, 28/4/39.

The vanguards of the Chinese forces advancing upon Nanchang entered the business area of Nanchang on the afternoon of April 27. On reaching the eastern section of Chung Shan Road, they engaged the Japanese in furious street fighting which was still in progress at dusk. The Chinese main force advancing upon Nanchang arrived shortly afterwards in the suburbs of Nanchang and assisted in the attack. The Japanese forces in Nanchang will be easily annihilated.

Foongcheng, 28/4/39.

There are still some remnants of the Japanese forces in the area between Nanchang and the Lien-dong Highway. The Chinese command has sent troops to dislodge them. Communications between Japanese troops at Nanchang and those at Lien-dong [redacted] have been cut by Chinese forces.

Tsang Jui, 28/4/39.

With the arrival of reinforcements, the Japanese at Foongsing commenced a counter-attack on the morning of

April 27, but were repulsed at noon when they had to flee into Foongsing again. In this engagement, about 300 or 400 Japanese soldiers were killed, and seven armoured cars were destroyed. The Chinese forces are attacking the city wall. Sanguinary fighting is in progress.

Tsang Jui, 28/4/39.

At 1 p.m. April 28, a small Japanese force in Foongsing, working in two parties, suddenly attacked the Chinese force at the south-eastern part of the city but were repulsed.

Kweilin, 28/4/39.

This morning, some 800 Japanese soldiers and more than 100 trucks left Nanchang with the object of attacking the Chinese force at Kao Yen via Sung Mei Ka, See Shan and Shih Lou Ka. The Chinese are ready for them.

Tungshiang, 28th.

The Chinese forces on the eastern bank of the Kung River (Kiangsi) continue to advance northward. The left wing has captured Sz Wen Ka, Sing Tsung, and Lee Soh Ka, while a section of the right wing crossed the Wu River at Wuhang and captured Chungchow Zuh and Foo Ling Ka, while another section reached the district about 9 kilometers south-east of Nanchang and captured the new aerodrome. The Chinese force made a successful attack on the new aerodrome. The Japanese put up a stiff resistance. After serious fighting lasting one day and one night in which the Chinese attackers displayed unusual bravery, the field was strewn with Japanese dead and wounded. A chief of the special service section and seven soldiers were captured alive by the Chinese who also seized two machine guns, more than thirty rifles and much military equipment. The remaining Japanese force retreated into Nanchang.

Morning Leader dated April 28 (Tungkwan telegram) :-

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS IN SOUTH SHANSI : TWO-THIRDS OF THE JAPANESE FORCES ARE ANNIHILATED : USHIJIMA AND HIRAYAMA, ETC. REPRIMANDED, WHILE YONEGAWA IS KILLED : LARGE NUMBERS OF JAPANESE NEW SOLDIERS SENT TO REINFORCE THE VARIOUS FRONTS IN NORTH CHINA

As the Chinese forces in South Shansi have captured Wen Shi, Tung Yen Tsang and Shiang Shan, the Japanese forces have been reinforced by three thousand men and are engaged in sanguinary fighting with the Chinese. The Kobayashi Detachment of the Japanese forces has lost two-thirds of its men.

Chinese-American Daily News :-

CORRESPONDENCE FROM VARIOUS PLACES

The Chinese, Manchurian, Mongolian, Mohammedan, Thibetan and Miao Races have united to resist Japan. They have not been affected by inducements.

The Japanese and puppet troops at Paotao are not strong enough to invade Woo Yuan.

The guerrilla units in Dah Tsing Mountain have established strongholds.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM PAOTAO (SUIYUAN)

When the second stage of the sacred war of resistance was opened, Japanese army found itself sunk deeper and deeper in the "mud pool ".

After the occupation of Canton and the Wuhan, the Japanese had intended to invade the south-east and north-west provinces in order to cut the two international routes. However, a large part of the Japanese forces has been held up by the guerrillas in Shanse, Hopei and Shantung provinces; therefore, the Japanese have had to postpone their plans to invade the north-west. The crack Japanese armies in Suiyuan have been dispatched to the communication lines in Shansi, Hopei, and Shantung provinces to deal with mobile units while puppet organs have been established in the rear for "pacification" purposes and also for "economic aggression".

Some 800 or 900 Japanese soldiers under the command of Amanaka, Chief of the Special Service, are defending Kweisuan (Suiyuan). The majority of the one thousand mounted soldiers under the command of Yui Ta Chien, puppet Defence Commander of the North-Western Border areas, are stationed along the Pingsui (Peiping to Suiyuan) Railway, and a small detachment is at Tsao Er Shan. Many units of the Japanese Army are stationed in Paotao, western end of

the Pingsui line and vicinity; they are as follows :-

600 infantrymen under the command of Unezawa.

400 cavalrymen and 500 infantrymen under the command of Yoshida, equipped with 8 small calibre field guns and twenty trucks.

300 men of Akada Detachment equipped with 7 armoured cars.

300 infantrymen of the Osugi Detachment equipped with four armoured cars and two aeroplanes.

Tsai Sing Woo, Commander of the Second Regiment of the puppet Second Division, is undertaking the defence of the city wall of Paotao. The puppet 4th Division is at Dah Jui Wan; the puppet 6th Division is at Kuyang; the puppet Autonomous Army is in the vicinity of Kuyang, and the 3rd Regiment of the puppet 1st Division is at Han Kow Ts.

The Japanese and puppet forces in Suiyuan are very weak. To cover this weakness, transfers of troops are taking place constantly. In order to show that Kweisuan and Paotao are "happy lands under the Kingly Doctrine", the Japanese troops, when entering these two cities, forced the shop-keepers to open their doors and to resume business, under threat of being sentenced to death if they failed to do as ordered.

The cities being under Japanese control, the notes of the Manchurian Bank were circulated in the market. These notes were later altered to "Manchurian Central Bank" notes, and then to "South Charhar Bank" notes. The notes were altered several times and the inscriptions and seals thereon have become illegible. The notes of the "Mongolian Border Bank" and those of the "Peking Federal Reserve Bank" were also put into circulation by means of force, while the use of legal tender was prohibited.

The people, however, are secretly keeping legal tender notes and are unwilling to use illegal notes.

JAPANESE ARMY EXTRACTS MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE

Upon entering Paotao, the Japanese troops seized the legal tender in the vaults of the Central Bank and the Bank of Communications and confiscated the property of the two banks. The "South Charhar Bank" and the "Mongolian Border Bank" were then established in their place.

Shop-keepers and residents had deposits with the Central Bank and the Bank of Communications amounting to $800,000 but the two puppet banks issued notes equal to only about one-third of the total deposits. Those who have more than $10,000 on deposit are not allowed to draw out any money.

The "Kwei Sui" Hotel has became a paradise for Japanese soldiers. The Foo San Yuan Street at Paotao is full of brothels.

Japanese merchants in Suiyuan Province are forcibly seizing new shops for their own business. There are many sign boards such as "Cafe Shops", "Tailor Shops", "Mid Wife Institutions" and "Food Shops". They are extracting money from the Chinese people by selling them superfluous commodities from their home country at cheap prices.

The people must take off their hats and show respect to the Japanese sentries whenever and wherever they may be .

The Japanese troops in Suiyuan are attempting to create a "Dah Yuan Kuo" by utilizing the dull Mongolian princes and Lamas. They are also attempting to deceive the followers of Buddhism. Those who have been misled by these Japanese tricks are watched and have Japanese subjects installed in their offices.

THE JAPANESE FORCING YOUTHS TO UNDERGO TRAINING FOR SPECIAL SERVICE WORK

In Japanese occupied areas, the Japanese have assembled a number of uneducated Mongolian youths and sent them to Japan to be trained in special service activities. When they are sent back, they will work for the Japanese as spies. The Japanese troops in Suiyuan have also requested the princes of all Mongolian banners, the Lamas of all large temples, magistrates and merchants to visit Japan.

The Japanese military appoint aged Mongolians as magistrates to undertake the civil administration on behalf of the Japanese.

The Japanese military often send agents to work among the various Mongolian banners and to exploit the Mohammedans. The Japanese have spent a large sum of money for the erection of a Mohammedan Church in Tokyo. A number of Mongolian youths, who had been educated in Japan, have been sent by the Japanese military to collect military intelligence at Kansu, Ninghai and Chinghai. They are disguised as merchants and travel about on camels. Mongolian Lamas are also employed by the Japanese to work as spies in Inner Mongolia and Outer Mongolia.

The Japanese military have been endeavouring to cause a split among the people of different races in the North-west, so as to minimize the war of resistance. The different races, however, have now become more united despite the efforts of the Japanese to split them. They have commenced to arm themselves and to attack the Japanese.

(G)

MORE THAN 10,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS KILLED IN SHANSI

Shingzih - April 27.

The Chinese forces at Chung Diao Shan and on the east side of the Tungpu Railway, Shansi, have been attacking Fushan, Yih Cheng, Kong Hsien, Wen Shi, Hsia Hsien, Tsang Tien, Yung Chen, Ka Hsien, Zoen Tsang Tsung, and Nai Lee Ling, etc., with successful results. Serious fighting occurred at Fushan, Yih Cheng and the vicinity of Wen Hsi. Bang Tsung Poh, Chinese ~~Regimental~~ Regim. Co. Commander, was killed at Fushan while Tsang Tsung Chi, another Regimental Commander, was killed in the vicinity of Yih Cheng. The Japanese lost 7,000 men. Many wounded Japanese soldiers are at An Yih, Ling Fung and Hou Mah, while more than 1,000 corpses of Japanese soldiers were transported northward from Wen Shi on the 20th.

The Japanese forces at Ling Fung have been reinforced by 5,000 to 6,000 men while the Japanese forces at Fushan and Chu Ao have been increased by 4,000 or 5,000 men.

The Japanese troops at Yoong Cheng are defending the various strategic points while Chinese forces are attacking them from the railway zone.

During last week, about 8,000 Japanese troops proceeded southward along the Bah Tsing Highway but were attacked by Chinese troops at Feng Sz Ling, Tsang Tien, Koo Cheng and Zah Ban, and other places. They lost one-fourth (2,000 men) of their strength during the engagements. Subsequently, they retreated towards the east of Ts Mung Kou via Nan Kwan Tsung. On the 21st, the Chinese attacked Nan Kwan Tsung, broke two lines of barbed wire entanglements, captured two block houses, killed more than 50 Japanese guards, and seized 12 machine guns and rifles. The Japanese attempt to invade South-Eastern Shansi was thus frustrated.

Recently, the Japanese forces south of Ling Feng have been increased by more than one division. There are

4,000 or 5,000 Japanese troops at Kung Hsien. The Japanese troops at Yung Chi and Foong Ling Doo appear to be ready to withdraw to places further north. The freight and passenger service of the Chengtai Railway has been stopped by the Japanese so that the trains may be used to bring up reinforcements from the North-Eastern provinces to Shansi. Southern Shansi will therefore be the scene of hostilities on a large scale in the near future.

During the past two weeks, the Japanese troops sustained 7,000 casualties in Southern Shansi and 2,000 in Eastern Shansi. Including the casualties at other places in Shansi, the total Japanese losses in Shansi would be around 10,000.

Shingzih - April 28.

The Japanese forces at the southern section of the Tungpu Railway (Shansi) have been repeatedly reinforced. They have not been successful in their attacks upon the Chinese and have sustained heavy losses in the triangular area in South Shansi. The Japanese military officers Ushijima and Hirayama and others have been reprimanded. They will probably make a fresh attack in the future.

Skirmishes are taking place near Ling Feng where there are only 2,000 Japanese troops. The others have been transferred to the south. The number of Japanese troops at Fushan and An Zih is being increased.

On the morning of 24th, about 500 Japanese soldiers, under cover of gunfire, invaded Mee Ka Wan (south-east of Fushan) but were routed by the Chinese who fired upon the invaders from a piece of high land. About 2,000 troops are fighting the Chinese forces at Fushan. Japanese military officer Yonegawa was killed at An Bab the other day.

There are 700 or 800 Japanese cavalrymen and infantrymen at Heilungkwan. During the past few days, some 400 Japanese were killed. The remainder are afraid to come out of their strongholds.

The area south of Ling Shih and north of Ling Feng has been quiet. The Japanese want to repair the highway but they dare not do so as the Chinese troops are watching them. The Japanese troops at Feng See will reinforce the Japanese fighting at Heilungkwan. On the morning of 25th, more than 1,000 Japanese troops, in two columns, advanced southward to attack Woo Bing. They finally captured Woo Bing as they were in larger numbers than the Chinese.

Serious fighting is still in progress in South Shansi. The Japanese main force was repeatedly beaten off by the Chinese. The Japanese are panic-stricken. On the 24th, 2,000 Japanese troops, equipped with 6 or 7 field guns, advanced in four columns from Yung Cheng and attacked Wong Ka Tsaung. After six hours of fighting, the Chinese went up the mountain and engaged the Japanese by means of Guerrilla tactics. On the 25th, a party of Chinese troops fought 1,000 Japanese at Wong Doong Tsung (north-west of Yung Chung) resulting in the killing of more than one hundred Japanese within twenty-four hours. The Japanese are receiving reinforcements from Wan Zien, but the Chinese have made preparations to attack them again. The majority of the Japanese at Sing Kung and Hou Moh have been sent to reinforce the force at Yih Kou. Chinese troops will attack them on the way. No important change in the military situation at Wen Shi, Woo Tsing and Chi San is reported.

Tungkwan - April 28.

As the Chinese have recaptured Wen Hsi, Tung Yen and Shang Shan, etc. in South Shansi, the Japanese troops

in South Shansi have been increased by 3,000. The Japanese Kobayashi Detachment has lost more than two-thirds of its strength.

(H)

The Standard publishes the following telegrams :-

CHINESE FORCES CONTINUE THEIR ENTRY INTO NANCHANG

VICTORIOUS UNITS PRAISED BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG

Chungking - 28th.

A telegram received from Kian states that during the past week the Chinese gained new ground in the general offensive against Nanchang following a personal visit to the front lines made by a certain senior officer of the Chinese Army. At noon of the 26th, the Nanchang Aerodrome in the suburbs of Nanchang was occupied and soon afterwards street fighting broke out between the Chinese vanguards and the Japanese soldiers in the city, which lasted till midnight when the Japanese retreated towards the Neu Hong Station after setting fire to the city. On the morning of the 27th, the entire city was occupied by the Chinese. The Japanese at Tsingan, Fengsin and Ani have been surrounded and are attempting to break through by setting fire to the cities.

Changtuh, Honan - 28th.

In connection with the battle of Nanchang, General Chiang Kai-shek has issued the following telegram to Commander Soong of a certain Chinese Army Corps commending him for his bravery in routing the Japanese troops:- "For their success in the battles of Tu Kia Foo and Woocheng, General Soong of an army corps and Divisional Commander Doong are highly commended; Regimental Commander Tsang Tseng Kwang of this Division is hereby commended for his success for defence of Woo Cheng, and a sum of $1,000 is issued as reward for the officers and privates of the Regiment; Divisional Commander Fu Lih Ping is commended for his efforts in checking the southward advance of the enemy at the Tu Kia Foo and Keu Tse Ling fronts."

BLUE-SKY-WHITE-SUN FLAGS FLYING THROUGHOUT THE CITY OF NANCHANG

Chungking - 28th.

Mopping up operations are now in progress at Nanchang by the units under the command of General Chang Tseng after their successful entry into Nanchang. The remnants of the Japanese Army still hiding in the city will be rounded up and disarmed shortly. Order has been restored in the city and the national flags are being flown every where.

Chungking - 28th. United Press.

According to a Chinese military communique, 400 Japanese soldiers were killed yesterday when the Chinese attacked the outskirts of Nanchang. After the Chinese occupation of the Nanchang Aerodrome outside the city, the Japanese retreated. During the battle, the Japanese suffered heavy casualties and loss of military supplies.

SUNG MI CHIA RECOVERED

Kweilin, Kwangse - 28th.

Sung Mi Chia was recovered by the Chinese unit advancing in that direction. The Chinese captured two light machine guns and scores of rifles.

(I)

The following telegram was published by the Chinese-American Daily News:-

WOODEN FIGURES TO REPLACE LIVING SOLDIERS

Hongkong - 28th.

According to despatches from Peiping, the Japanese military authorities have placed orders with the Lih Tah Furniture Shop inside the Hsun Wu Gate of Peiping for the construction of 2,000 wooden human figures to be completed for delivery and transportation to the front on the 17 th instant. It is said that these wooden figures will be used by the Japanese in trenches to deceive the Chinese army.

(J)

JAPANESE RECEIVE HEAVY BLOW IN SOUTHERN SHANSE;
ATTACKS REPULSED; MINOR SKIRMISHES STILL IN
PROGRESS IN THE VICINITY OF LINWENG;
CHINESE TROOPS IN EASTERN SUIYUAN
LAUNCH COUNTER-ATTACK

Singzih 28th cable

Successive attacks by Japanese troops in the southern section of the Tatung-Puchow Railway during the last two months were repeatedly repulsed with heavy losses, especially in the vicinity of Tsi Koh, southern Shanse. The Japanese officers-in-charge, namely ( ) & ( ) were reprimanded and they are planning another major attack. Minor skirmishes are still in progress on both sides of Linweng; a large part of the Japanese troops stationed at Linweng has been transferred south, but the force at Fu San and An Zuh have been reinforced. At daybreak of the 24th, a body of 300 Japanese troops launched an attack on Mee Ka Hen (south-east of Fu San), under the cover of gun-fire, but their advance was checked at a certain highland and repulsed. A Japanese officer by the name of Michuenchu ( ) was killed. A total of about 400 Japanese soldiers were killed during these encounters. The warfare north of Linweng and south of Lingzah is at a standstill. On the 25th instant a Japanese force of about 1,000 men in 2 squads, invaded Hoping from 2 different directions and captured the city because of numerical superiority. The Chinese are at present holding their positions at Nientsung.

On the 24th instant, a Japanese force of 2,200 men, consisting of calvary and infantry, accompanied by 6 field pieces, surrounded Wong Cha Tsaung, Kiaosi (south-west of Maowangsan) from 4 directions. A severe shelling ~~was~~ lasted about 6 hours. Well knowing that the Japanese were preparing for a decisive battle, the Chinese retired to

the peaks nearby to avoid unnecessary losses.

On the evening of the 25th instant a fight lasting one day and night took place between Chinese and Japanese forces, the latter being estimated in the region of 1,000 men, near Wong Tung Tsung (north-west of Yuencheng). Some 100 Japanese were reported to have been killed. Minor skirmishes are reported at Vungshi, Hotsing and Lohsan.

Wuyuan, 26th cable :-

On 24th instant Chinese mobile units operating in Eastern Suiyuan were ordered to move to border places linking Foongzung and Liangcheng with instructions to check the movements of the Japanese troops. Whilst in the vicinity of Dahhaitai the Chinese encountered a party of about 200 Japanese irregulars mostly Mongols, and a fight ensued. A section of Chinese cavalry was despatched to cut the enemy's communications. More than half of the enemy were either drowned or killed. Japanese reinforcements were rushed to the scene but the Chinese had already retired.

Tungkwang, 28th cable:-

Following the recapture of Vungshi, Tang-Ih-tsaung and Shansan by Chinese troops heavy reinforcements were rushed to the rescue of the Japanese and bitter fighting followed. Approximately two-thirds of a Japanese division under Captain Kobayashi were annihilated.

PUPPET POLICE COMMISSIONER, LOO YING, UNDER SURVEILLANCE; SUSPECTED OF CONNECTION WITH THE MUTINY OF ZUNG FOH-ZAI, GUERRILLA LEADER IN HAIMEN.

HOO TSUNG-KOO BECOMES A MONK IN PEIPING

The Japanese authorities are making investigations into the rebellion of Zung Foh-zai, a guerrilla leader, following the latter's pretended surrender some time ago. The Japanese sustained heavy losses in this mutiny. It is reported that the surrender of Zung and his men to the Japanese was accepted on the strength of a recommendation from Loo Ying, puppet police commissioner, and Loo is now under strong suspicion and is being kept under strict surveillance by members of the Japanese Special Service Section in plain clothes. Followers of Loo are making arrangements with the Japanese with a view to effecting Loo's liberation.

Woo Tseng-koo, who was once strongly suspected of being involved in the attempted assassination of Soo Sih-wen, the former Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality, and who is a close follower of Loo Ying, is reported to have been set free by the Japanese and has entered a certain monastery in Peiping.

News Digest:-

WANG CHING WEI IN SHANGHAI TO CONCLUDE TRAITOROUS TREATIES

It is reliably reported that Mr. Wang Ching-wei had secretly arrived in Shanghai on or about April 24, The Japanese Army despatched a high official to meet Wang here. The meeting place is kept secret, even the Japanese high officials in Shanghai had no advance information. It is very difficult to secure information about the conference between Mr. Wang and the Japanese official, but according to a telegram despatched by a certain quarter from Shanghai to Hongkong,the results are generally as follows :-

(1) Wang requests that the Japanese should not suspend their military operations until Hengyang, Sian and Kweiling have been captured.

(2) The proposed Central Government of Federal States to be headed by Mr. Wang should first obtain recognition from either Great Britain or U.S.A. or France.

(3) This Government shall organize twelve armies to fight Chiang and the Communists with Wang as Commander-in-Chief.

(4) The organization of the Government of Federal States will be as follows :-

(a) The Peiping Provisional Government shall be abolished and renamed the "Autonomous Government of North China Federated Provinces".

(b) The Nanking "Reformed Government " will be abolished and be renamed the "Autonomous Government of East China Federated Provinces".

(c) After Sian and the Canton-Hankow Railyway have been occupied, autonomous Governments for North-West, Central China and South China will be established at Sian, Wuhan and Canton respectively.

(d) The capital of the "Central Government of Federal

States" will be either Peiping or Nanking; it shall be decided by Tokyo.

(5) This Government will receive a monthly loan of $30,000,000 from the Japanese authorities with the Consolidated Tax in the area under the jurisdiction of the Government as security.

The above conditions are reported to have been passed. It is further stated that the Tokyo Government on April 27 sent a first class cruiser to Shanghai for the purpose of taking Wang Chingwei and the high official of the Japanese Army to Tokyo. Whether Wang will go to Tokyo or not will be decided on April 28 or 29. Should Wang decide not to go to Tokyo, the Japanese Government will send Prince Konoye and Doihao, former Vice-Minister of War and at present Commander of the Air Force, to meet Wang in Shanghai.

Hwa Lei Wan Pao

RECAPTURE OF NANCHANG

While the Japanese Forces are preparing for a new offensive, the Chinese troops took the initiative and launched a counter-attack which succeeded in recapturing Nanchang, Fengsing, and Kaoan, and surrounded Yuning. Along the borders of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangse, the Chinese attacked Yochow, Puchi, Yienyang, Zoongyang, Tungzung and Yangsing. These places and others which are being attacked by the Chinese are bases prepared by the Japanese for their new offensive and where the Japanese main forces are concentrated. The Chinese counter-attacks are strategic not tactical and have succeeded in retaking the pivotal points where the Japanese main forces are concentrated. The military strength between China and Japan has undergone some change while the guerrilla movement has been improved. The Japanese strength for the new offensive has been weakened.

Subsequent to the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Wuhan area, the Japanese were able to take Nanchang only after a lengthy period of preparation, although their political intrigues have proved a failure. In view of the fact that Nanchang is an important city from the military point of view, the Japanese attack on that city coincided with certain political intrigues. Only after the political plans had failed that, they commenced preparations for a new offensive. The recapture of Nanchang indicates the strength of China's resistance and the firm attitude of the Chinese nation.

The objects of the Chinese counter-attacks are to intensify the guerrilla warfare, to set back the Japanese main forces, to retake strategic points occupied by the Japanese, and to shatter the Japanese plans for their new offensive.

(M)

Eastern Times :-

JAPAN BURIES WAR DEAD

Reuter - 27th, Tokyo.

On the eve of the last day of the "five-day ceremony in connection with the burial of more than 10,000 war dead at the Military Shrine", the Bureau of Military Honours issued posthumous decorations to 4,815 officers and men of the army and 156 officers and men of the navy who had died in action.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. C. REGISTRY
No. S. [illegible]

S.5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 8, 1939.

Subject (in full) Articles submitted by Japanese Censorship Bureau

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown

In accordance with the instructions of the D.C. (Special Branch) copies of the attached translations have been handed to Mr. Tenney of the American Consulate-General and Mr. Ford of H.B.M. Consulate-General and they were informed of the views of the Bureau.

D. S.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
8/5

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 301
Date

Special Branch,

May 4,1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference unsigned letter dated April 27, 1939, from the Press Censorship Bureau, the articles complained of are anti-Japanese but contain nothing likely to react to the detriment of peace and order in the Settlement. The papers concerned are foreign owned and I suggest copies of the translations be transmitted to the Consulates concerned together with a verbal report of the Bureau's views.

From the mass of cuttings received daily by Special Branch from the Bureau it is apparent that the police are expected to take action in all articles, news or otherwise, where Japan is mentioned.

H Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

Y/cs

SHANGHAI 3 MAY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. D.
Date May 3, 1939.

Date May 3, 1939.

Subject Letter from the Press Censorship Bureau

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

With reference to the attached letter from the Press Censorship Bureau of April 27 addressed to the Commissioner of Police, there are contained summarized translations of cuttings from various local foreign registered Chinese language newspapers.

The following are headings of these articles:-

(A) Recapture of Nanchang.

(B) Victory over Nanchang.

(C) A Military Pact between Germany, Japan and Italy.

(D) Unemployed Japanese Attempts to Commit "Harakiri."

(E) In A Reedy Grove - A Night in Chao Kia Doo.

(F) The Highly Stimulating Fact.

(G) Whither Japanese Diplomacy?

(H) Is Anybody Willing to Cut Open His Stomach?

(I) "Japan in the Grip of Her Military" written by Bruce Allen.

Most of these articles and reports are either indirectly or slightly anti-Japanese or unfavourable to the Japanese. Article (D) is a translation of a report from "Le Journal de Shanghai."

D. S.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
3/5.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Form. E

Shanghai, April 27th, 1939.

S. M. P.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police Force,
185, Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a collection of press clippings, published in the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai, which are believed, by the Press Censorship Bureau, to contain articles and statements which are either entirely lacking in truth or twisted into falsehoods, thus making them extremely anti-Japanese in character.

It is regrettable that such articles should invade the neutrality of the Settlement and the Concession and also disturb the public order. It is hoped, therefore, that you will kindly accept the copies which we will send to you daily, hereafter, and would put into effect the necessary steps.

Yours faithfully,

Press Censorship Bureau,
Hardoon Building,
Nanking Road.

S/B
Comm'r

POLICE
28 APR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

(A)

RECAPTURE OF NANCHANG.

Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition publishes the following telegrams:

Hongkong, April 27.

A telegram received from Chungking this morning states that according to a report from the front, Chinese troops on the evening of April 25 made an assault on Nanchang and after a night of severe fighting, recaptured the city.

Chinese troops are now "mopping up" the remnants of Japanese soldiers.

Changsha, April 27.

On the morning of April 26, six Chinese aeroplanes bombed Japanese positions at Penghsin (奉新) and inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese soldiers before flying over Nanchang and disseminating copies of a handbill containing an open letter addressed to Japanese soldiers.

As a result of severe attacks by light and heavy bombers of the Chinese airforce on April 25, the Japanese soldiers who were concentrated at Kiukiang and were ready to reinforce the troops at Nanchang became very disorderly.

新聞夜報

贛北華軍勢如破竹
白及血戰克復南昌
百花洲畔 青白飛揚

▲香港廿七日午到急電　據今晨滬電稱、據前方報告、華軍以破竹之勢、前晚衝入南昌後、殺聲震天、經一晝夜之血戰、現已完全收復南昌、青天白日旗復見滿城飛揚、到城郊日軍殘部、正在華軍捕蕩中、

▲軍慶廿七日電　外訊、據華方軍報、包圍南昌華軍攻入城中後、現與日軍進行激烈巷戰、飛機場白刃肉搏、戰事尤爲慘烈、據最近消息、有華軍已克復南昌之訊、贛北華軍、自佔據高安大城蓮塘各重要據點後、進展神速、勢如破竹、沿高安公路浙贛鐵路贛北三路、向南昌合圍之華軍、齊達目的地、開始圍攻南昌城、各方日軍、因南昌危急、咸有被迫竄退援救南昌之勢、

▲長沙廿六日電　華軍圍攻南昌部隊、均已取得聯絡、呼應進逼、日軍恐慌異常、廿六日晨華機六架、轟炸奉新日軍陣地、予日軍重創後、再飛南昌上空偵察、並散發勸告日軍士兵書、日軍當以少數高射炮及高射機鎗抵抗、均未命中、華機安然而返集中九江圖向南昌增援之日軍、逕廿五日華方大隊空軍輕重轟炸機廿七架猛擊後、狼狽不堪、是以南昌待援日軍、更形恐慌、蓮塘日軍稍抗即退、圖馳援南昌、華軍即跟蹤追擊、與由生米街猛進之友軍、向日軍夾擊、日軍僅數百人、不難擊潰

▲海通社軍慶廿七日電　江西戰事、昨日仍按照包圍南昌計畫繼續進行、已抵達距南昌僅二十公里之處、中國軍界人士宣稱、包圍南昌之半圓形、昨日已經完成、此間雖對連日勝利、極表樂觀、但同時亦謹防日軍誘敵之計、蓋華軍接連收復高安及南昌附近之其他城鎮、深恐日軍之撤退、別有作用、惟無論如何、華軍連日在江西前線大捷、則爲無可否認之事實

▲快訊社軍慶二十七日電　據此間所接消息、華軍在贛北之反攻、甚爲得手、南昌武甯間奉新、已於昨晚被華軍攻破、城內已發生激烈巷戰、此外修河北岸之武寧、現亦在華軍之完全包圍中、又據華方軍訊、反攻南昌之華軍主力部隊、已進抵距南昌城廂十二公里之處、現繼續向南昌城猛進中、另有華軍一隊、現正自南昌東南郊之牛米街北進、包抄南昌日軍之側背、

▲上高二十六日電　進攻奉新之華軍、已於二十六日上午十時進迫城下、正在猛烈攻城、日軍焚毀民房、有棄城逃竄模樣、

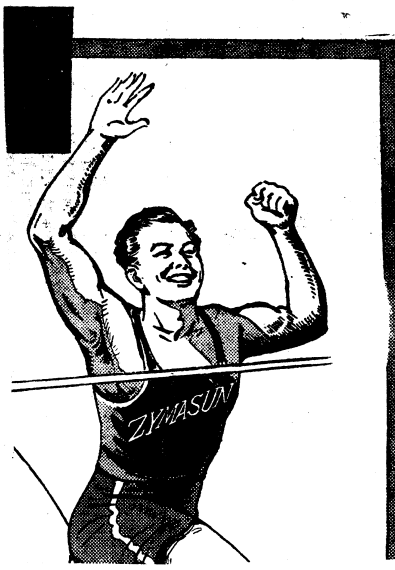
英國實施徵兵制
暫以三年爲期
期滿後撤消或延長
將視時局情形決定

▲哈瓦斯社廿六日倫敦電　張伯倫頃於本日午後、向下議院宣佈、政府定於下屆期內提出『軍訓法案』、擬實施徵兵制、以三年爲期、其要點如次、㈠全國壯丁、凡年在二十歲至廿一歲之間、得由政府召集入伍受訓、㈡全國壯丁不論曾否被召入伍、均有派往國外作戰之可能、㈢訓練期間、定爲六個月、滿期之後、後備軍倘有缺額、各該壯丁願否編入、聽由本人自便、其願意編入服務者、期限定爲三年半、在此期間、當簽期舉行操演、並入營受訓、其不願編入者、則編入特種預備軍『良心譴責者』、（指不願入伍服役者而言）得免除其兵役、但必須應允爲國家從事他種工作、至海軍、正規陸軍、空軍士兵之招募、則仍取志願制度『軍訓法案』實施之後、應召入伍者、每年約有三一〇、〇〇〇人之多、（編）於此層、政府中人估計、除因健康問題及他種原因而免除軍訓者外、應召入伍者、實數將爲二〇〇、〇〇〇人左右、張伯倫首相旋又述及資源徵發問題、謂政府當於短時期內、提出法案、對於各工廠之爲政府承造軍火以完成充實軍備計劃者、限制其利潤、他日戰爭爆發之後、對於乘機漁利之徒、並當從嚴懲處、此外政府決定提出另一法案、名爲『預備軍與輔助隊兵役』法案、用以修正預備軍與輔助隊各級各種士兵應徵入伍之手續、旨在求其簡單、以上各種法案、其用意乃在使政府享有歐洲其他各國所早已享有之權力、至其動機、則由於時局擾攘不寧所致、因而具有暫時性質、他日軍訓法案實施之後、政府或在三年期限屆滿之前、予以撤消、或於滿期之後、延長其時效、當視時局情形而定、英國在近數閱月來、已負有新的責任、歐洲各友邦、均希望吾國在某種方式之下、實施徵兵制、『藉以此舉可表示吾國具有抵抗任何控制企圖之決心、並使全世界咸曾感有深刻印象故也』、要之、政府新近業已採取各種措置、其舉舉大者、如加緊充實軍備、擴高後備軍員額、以及設立軍需部、茲又決定實施徵兵制、凡此種種、無非欲使英國能有充分力量、履行其約束、相信此乃奠定歐洲和平之唯一途徑也』、至是反對派工黨領袖阿德里少校乃提出詢問云、張伯倫首相曾經應允在承平時決不實行徵兵制、茲何以自食前言、張伯倫首相當即答稱、『余今茲所爲、問心無愧、（一部份議員歡呼、另一部份則發噓聲加以阻撓）目下吾人所處之環境、殊未可目爲承平時代、國人倘能深思熟慮、定必以余言爲然也、反對派各黨議員、均謂政府在事前並未與反對派暨總工會交換意見、殊屬不當、張伯倫首相答稱、時局演進、極爲迅速、因而事前不及與反對派各黨進行談話、實非故意

德外長里賓特洛甫
無暇接見英大使
英下院提出質問

▲路透社廿六日倫敦電　首相張伯倫今日在下院答覆問話時宣稱、政府並未接見漢氏、之謠傳、並聞此種情形、是否爲德國政界人士、所知悉、並無特殊意義、德國政府提出任何建議或提案、吾人以爲在目前環境之下、外長里賓因南斯拉夫外相馬柯維克訪問柏林故無餘暇、宣傳部長郭培爾今晨在一社黨機關報『人民觀察報』發表一文、題爲『關於魯爾問題』、謂英國外交大使之最接近首相者稱、渠並無作此種要求、據渠所聞、德外長里賓特羅甫現在柏林、德國政府方面、亦無此種要求、

▲路透社柏林廿七日電　關於德國外交大員魏薩克、昨晨接見英國駐德大使漢德森一事、德國官場及政界人士、均不加以評論、僅稱外交部長里賓特羅甫不能與里賓特洛甫晤之期、惟漢氏以後自將洛甫、日內決不接見英法兩國大使、準此、倘漢氏赴英國報章所傳、携有英國政府之文件、其予英國人士回任、倫敦各報揚言其事、太不智人作想、此次漢大使携有警告德國政府書之說、未必能有送達機會、消息靈通人士宣稱昨晨漢德森拜會魏薩克時曾向之宣佈英政府決定實行强迫兵役一事、此一難題、並無特殊意義、德國政界人士、聽爲此一問題、



(B)

Standard publishes the following editorial:

THE VICTORY OVER NANCHANG

Nanchang has been recovered. This report of victory will be the prelude of the failure of Japan in her aggressive military operations against China.

It inspires everyone with the best of spirits to hear of the victory over Nanchang because through this victory the weak strength of the Japanese main forces has been exposed, and the failure in the war tactics of the Japanese military authorities has been proved. Furthermore, despite repeated victories and reports of the recovery of lost territories by the Chinese forces during the past some 20 months, the recapture of an important point like Nanchang is an unprecedented act.

As witness the result of this battle, the final victory will be China's and nobody should entertain any doubt of it.

We must understand that the launching of offensives by the Chinese troops at various fronts at present does not necessarily mean the commencement of a general counter-offensive against the Japanese. The principal object in the second stage of the war of resistance is to stop the attacks launched by the Japanese and to occupy the points that are to be placed under Chinese control prior to a general counter-offensive. With undaunted spirit and patience as well as concentration of the strength of the people throughout the country, China can attain her object of recovering all lost territories.

The victory over Nanchang will undoubtedly encourage the spirit of the Chinese people in fighting against the aggressors to the bitter end.

Ta Mei Wan Pao publishes the following editorial:

A MILITARY PACT BETWEEN GERMANY, JAPAN AND ITALY

Much has been talked about the conclusion of a military pact between Germany, Japan and Italy; however, none of the governments have given any indication in this connection. According to a United Press telegram from Tokyo dated April 24, magnates in financial circles in Japan are opposed to the matter, and even certain militarists have withdrawn their support and advocated a steady policy. If this information of the United Press is actually reliable, the conclusion of a military pact between Germany, Japan and Italy would probably prove futile.

It will be the same to China whether or not Japan joins the military pact. Japan joins the pact simply because she could do what she likes in case of war breaking out in Europe. If she fails to join the pact, she is prepared to fight a life-and-death battle with China.

It is apparent that China will not change her tactics because of the non-participation of Japan in the military pact. The object of China's war of resistance is to make Japanese militarists come to their senses and to stop their aggressive activities against a peaceful nation. If the war of resistance continues, there will come a day when Japan will be compelled to abandon her aggressive policy against China.

As Japan has no intention to join the military pact, we can see that China has done something for world peace through her war of resistance. It is necessary for the various Powers in Europe to intensify their movement to support China, economically, militarily and politically, to enable her to accomplish her final mission.

(D)

News Digest publishes the following report translated from Le Journal de Shanghai.

UNEMPLOYED JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT "HARAKIRI"

On the morning of April 26, a Japanese named Inouye attempted to commit "harakiri" in a passage in the S.M.C. Administration Building. He had been unemployed for some time, and believing the propaganda of the Japanese Government to the effect that any Japanese who went to Shanghai, a place of gold, would become rich, he arrived here on April 15.

Unexpectedly, after arrival, he became very disappointed as he was unable to obtain employment. He realized that it was harder to find work in Shanghai than in Japan.

Yesterday was the date on which he had to pay his rent for his accommodation on Boone Road. Having no money, he left his house in order to avoid meeting his chief tenant and went to the area south of the Soochow Creek. On seeing the offices of the S.M.C., he entered and after inspecting various departments, he came to the entrance of the Finance Department where he noticed piles of banknotes which made him feel very envious and indignant. As a result, the Japanese sat by the side of the staircase, where he undid his clothing and cut open his stomach with a knife.

It is learned that he was sent to the Pooming Hospital for treatment where it was found on examination that his injuries were not serious.

Shun Pao publishes the following article:

IN A REEDY GROVE - A NIGHT IN CHAO KIA DOO

Chao Kia Doo is the name of a ferry landing place along the Whangpoo. On a certain night, a boat can be seen in the vicinity of the landing place, being rowed on the river towards the shore under a pale moon. Several men clad in yellow clothes are dimly visible on board the boat; they are all armed with rifles with eyes wide open like those of vultures staring into the surrounding darkness. Sometimes they whistle in a happy mood while sometimes they burst into laughter.

In a weedy bed near the shore, footsteps can be heard wading in the water.

----- "Come on! Get ready! The boat of the devils is coming nearer!"

An order is given, which is followed by a moment's whisper in the reedy bed, then everything is quiet again.

The little boat is getting nearer to the shore. Another burst of happy laughter emanates from the group on board the boat.

"Bang!"

Following this first shot, a hail of bullets rings through the reedy grove in the darkness. They find their way to their target - the boat.

When the men in yellow clothes have recovered from the shock, placed their rifles in position and taken aim, they find that two of their number have already fallen flat. A pool of red blood flows from the boat into the river.

Volley after volley of bullets fly between the bed of reeds and the boat aimlessly.

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An hour later, the mad exchange of shots is over and the air becomes calm again. A capsized boat is found floating on the Whangpoo; several corpses float in the midst of the froth and waves of the river. Red blood mingles with the muddy river water.

Red blood also flows into the river from the reedy bed. Several men are heard groaning in agony, but their groaning can hardly be heard as the others in the grove shout in joy and sing songs in triumph.

Now comes the dawn. The morning sun shines into the reedy bed.

(F)

Shun Pao publishes the following comment:

THE HIGHLY STIMULATING FACT

During the past few days a great deal of excitement has been stirred up by the fact that the City of Nanchang has been recovered and that British Conscription has been announced.

We rejoice over the victory at Nanchang not because of the fact that a city which had fallen to the enemy has now been recovered, but rather because this victory indicates amply that the Chinese strength is still quite capable of winning battles and recovering cities.

As to the British Conscription, we are happy to note that Mr. Chamberlain is now determined to lead the British Empire in checking the ambitions of the aggressive nations.

In view of the foregoing facts, we earnestly hope that the people of China will observe their task more clearly and redouble their efforts so as to ensure the final victory. We also hope that the British authorities should have learned a valuable lesson from the humiliating experience that Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador to Berlin was made to undergo when his request to interview Herr Hitler and the Reich Foreign Minister upon his return to Berlin were refused by the latter.

We believe that spiritual strength surpasses everything else. The determination to carry on our present task will eventually bring about an early victory.

Chinese-American Daily News publishes the following editorial:

WHITHER JAPANESE DIPLOMACY?

It cannot be gainsaid that Japan is a most contradictory nation. Japan is ideologically a democratic nation, yet it is in reality a military dictatorship. Economically speaking, Japan has a capitalistic system, yet Japanese capitalists and financiers do not find favour with the militarists, especially the younger officers, who now control Japanese politics and whose theories resemble the doctrines of Socialism. In the diplomatic field, Japan is one of the signatories of the anti-Comintern Pact, consequently she should be on the side of a united front formed by Germany and Italy, yet she is reluctant to forsake her friendship with the nations of the Democratic Front - Great Britain, France and the United States of America.

Japan is now facing a dilemma. Notwithstanding the fact that several conferences have been convened and held by the highest authorities of the Japanese Government, no decisions as to whether Japan should enter into a military alliance with the Reich and Italy or to come to terms with the democratic nations has been reached. Obviously internal dissension exists within the Japanese Government. The two camps of divergent opinions are represented respectively by those elder statesmen whose discretion and experience directs them to advocate that Japan under present circumstances should avoid a military alliance with Germany and Italy, and those younger officers who are bent on continuing their blunder in challenging the democratic nations and threatening their rights and interests in the Far East.

Japan is hoping that she may one day become the dominant power in the Far East in the event of an European

War, in which Great Britain and France on the one side and Germany and Italy on the other will be involved. Another course for Japan to take is that she will remain neutral in the Far East in the event of the U.S.S.R. participating on the side of Great Britain and France during the next European war. Yet another course for her is that she will extricate herself from the anti-Comintern Axis in the event of both the United States of America and the U.S.S.R. taking up arms against the German-Italian combine in the next war.

One point which Japan must take into serious consideration is that it would be embarking on a dangerous adventure if Japan were to enter into a military alliance with Germany and Italy in view of the heavy price she would have to pay in case Germany and Italy are defeated in the next war.

In view of the recent concentration of the U.S. Fleet on the Pacific Ocean, the stiffening of the American attitude towards the totalitarian states of Europe and the stalemate in the Sino-Japanese hostilities, it becomes increasingly difficult for Japan to control her own national destiny.

中美日報

社論

日本外交向那裏走

不可否認的，日本是一個最矛盾的國家，論其政治制度為民主，然而實際上是一種軍閥的獨裁政治；論其經濟制度為資本主義，然而操政治實權的軍閥，尤其是少壯軍人，最賦恨的就是金融資本家，他們的理論，簡直有些像社會主義；論其外交政策，日本曾與德義簽訂反共協定，似乎應該參加德義的聯合陣綫，然而日本又隨時欲與民主陣線相往還，不願完全放棄英法美的友誼，而且甚至名為反共，實質上却與共產主義的國家的外交，一味遷就。整個的日本，好像是個迷混陣，沒有人會看得懂。

我們單說日本外交一項，已夠證明其深刻的矛盾性。

今日日本最躊躇不決者就是外交的路線，還是與德義締結軍事同盟呢？還是與英美法蘇妥協呢？日本最高當局曾開過許多次的會議，但是始終不能決定。顯然的，日本內部意見極難一致，一般元老重臣及財閥，都反對與德義結盟，聽說甚至過去不可一世的軍閥，如荒木之流，在政治舞台上混了幾年、眼光已稍為老到，亦主鄭重將事。但是一般少壯軍人雖已碰到反侵略的「硬釘子」，還是要一味蠻幹，鼓動政府迅速參加德義反民主陣線，繼續威脅英法美在遠東的權益。

日本外交究竟向那裏走呢？現在還不能確切囘答這句話，不過日本的計謀是可以推想得到的，它無非希望歐洲局勢混亂，在遠東可以無所顧忌，為所欲為。它的上策是歐洲發生戰事，德義與英法相敵對，但美蘇並不參加，因此德義陣線的聲勢可與英法成平衡之局，如此，日本或藉反共協定（但非軍事同盟）之名，乘英法未能兼顧遠東之機會，獨占遠東的權益。中策是萬一蘇聯與英法一致對德作戰，日本鑒於反侵略聲勢的浩大，創不敢明目張胆投入德義陣線，祗對英法蘇說：「我可以維持中立地位，但你們須給我一些交換條件」。所謂交換條件，自然就是要求英法蘇在遠東權益方面有所讓步，以為對日善意的表示。下策是美蘇都加入英法陣線，德義必敗無疑，日本唯恐將來英美法蘇向其算賬，就連反共協定的調子，都不敢哼出半個字來，它便不得不與英美法蘇相妥協，急急忙忙表示態度，說「日本與英美法蘇為友邦，決不參加侵略陣線」。

投機主義原是日本唯一的外交方針，它在目前實不敢與德義締結軍事同盟，因為這樣一來，它的身分必須確定，將來未免受累無窮。而且就是歐洲發生戰事，在戰局勝負尚在未定之天時，日本還是不敢出此下策，因為加入德義陣線，無異是一種冒險的賭博，如果德義失敗，為同盟國之一的日本，在國際和會席上所吃的苦頭必不小，日本當然不能不顧慮到這一點。

反侵略陣綫的勢力愈高漲，日本愈不敢加入德義陣綫。近來美國艦隊已調集太平洋，德義亦由於美國態度的强硬，不敢輕舉妄動，日本更不無顧忌。中日戰事的結束遙遙無期，日本弱點日益明顯，而歐洲的大混亂又遲遲不來，日本當局的苦悶，可想而知。同時日本外交的矛盾性自必將更進一層了。

Morning Leader publishes the following articles:

IS ANYBODY WILLING TO CUT OPEN HIS STOMACH?

After all, men are not pigs. While pigs, after their stomach have been cut open, may be sold for profit in the market, the body of a man after death is of little use and few, if any, make a will bequeathing their bodies to a laboratory in the interests of science.

To-day there are people who, instead of offering themselves to the market for profit or to the laboratory for the benefit of scientific research, are cutting open their stomachs on account of unemployment and worry over the fate of their country.

There has never been such a happening in China, even during the current war of resistance. Obviously, with the exception of a few traitors, every Chinese is confident of victory and the success of our national reconstruction. The faith of the Chinese people therefore renders it unnecessary for them to cut open their stomachs. Only among people of the aggressive nation who are suffering untold hardships are to be found cases of suicide by disembowelment; they are called Bushido heroes.

TAKE PART ENTHUSIASTICALLY IN THE MOVEMENT TO PROMOTE THE FREE CONTRIBUTION OF LITERARY ARTICLES

Several hawkers in Hongkong have started a movement to contribute the complete takings from the sale of goods. We are much inspired and impressed by their patriotic action.

There is a movement to contribute the complete takings from the sale of goods in Shanghai, and we believe its result will be very satisfactory, because Shanghai has a denser

population than Hongkong, while the citizens of Shanghai are no less patriotic than those of Hongkong.

The Literary Supplement of the "Standard" entitled "The Century Wind" has started a movement to promote the free contribution of literary articles. A number of supplements of other local daily papers are said to be ~~ready~~ under preparation.

(I)

Chinese translation by the Chinese-American Daily News of an article entitled "Japan in the Grip of Her Military" originally written by Bruce Allen, which appeared in the March 1, 1939, issue of the "New Republic Weekly - New York"

1. Hwa Pao.

CHINESE ARMIES ON KIANGSE, CHEKIANG AND SHANSI FRONTS SECURE BIG VICTORIES.

(Kao An telegram of 14/12/39):

The Chinese army engaging the Japanese army outside Nanchang captured Zu Hsi and approached Wu Hsi and many other important points. At about 9 p.m. 12/12/39, a section of the Chinese army entered Nanchang city and conducted street fighting with the Japanese army, which suffered heavy casualties. Many Japanese camps and godowns were burned down by the Chinese army and the fire caused a great confusion and disorder in the city.

(King Hwa telegram of 14/12/39):

At 7 p.m., 13/12/39, the Chinese army entered Hangchow city by way of Wu Lin Men and Chang San Men and conducted serious street fighting with the Japanese army, while the Chinese army previously hidden in the city joined the engagement. Fire broke out at many places, the most serious being at the Kwang Hwa Match Factory. 13 puppet organs were destroyed by the Chinese army. A certain Yu, Chief of the 3rd regiment of the puppet Pacification Army, who led 30 men, rebelled. In this engagement, about 100 Japanese soldiers were killed.

(Hancheng telegram of 14/12/39):

On 9/12/39 a division of the Chinese army which penetrated toward Taiyuan and defeated the Japanese army in the suburbs, entered the city and the Japanese army was strongly attacked. Many Japanese soldiers were killed and many rifles seized by the Chinese army. When the Japanese reinforcements arrived, the Chinese army safely moved away.

(Chungking United Press telegram of 14/12/39):

Owing to the stoppage of food supplies, the 200 Japanese soldiers who were encircled by the Chinese army at the North gate of Tsung Yang city, surrendered to the Chinese army yesterday. They were disarmed and inserted into various divisions of the Chinese armies.

(Ichang telegram of 14/12/39):

After the Chinese army crossed the Hsiang River and occupied the Lo Han Shih temple at To Pao Van on the night of 12/12/39, the various divisions of Chinese troops advanced on the morning of 13/12/39 and captured the surrounding points north-east of Lo Han Shih temple and also encircled Hsien Tao Cheng Village. Many Japanese soldiers at Chien Kiang City were swept away by the Chinese. Chinese troops at Pei Lo Chi once dashed into the Japanese aerodrome and many living quarters were burned down.

Shase telegram of 14/12/39):

Following the capture of To Pao Van by the Chinese army on 13/12/39, the Chinese captured Nan Chang, and Lui Hsu Kia Chang (west of Tien Men). The Japanese suffered heavy casualties and the remainder of their troops retreated to Kung Yih Chang which was encircled by the Chinese.

(Hsin Yang telegram of 14/12/39):

Recently the Chinese army made a speedy advance and attack on the Japanese army. On 13/12/39 one part of the Chinese army occupied Hsin Chi. About 300 Japanese soldiers were killed during this engagement. Later the Japanese army retreated to Hung Sih Po and was encircled and attacked by the Chinese army. A division of the Chinese army moved forward to Hsin

Yang and another division conducted attacks on Hao Hsin Dien (north of Shui Hsien) which lasted until 2 p.m. the same day. The Chinese army captured this place and defeated the Japanese, who retreated. The latter suffered heavy losses and casualties. Serious fighting is still taking place at Kiang Kia Kong at the moment.

(Poh Loh telegram of 14/12/39):

The Chinese army which captured Yang Lo Sze, occupied Ban Chiao and on 14/12/39 the vanguard of the Chinese army approached Wu Li Pai to join the army from Tao Lin, Sih Tong, Yao Yang and Yang Lo Sze. Owing to the interruption of communications, the Japanese army loaded all their provisions onto war-ships and prepared to escape. The north wing of the Chinese army started desperate fighting with the Japanese reinforcements (from Pu Yih) at Chao Li Chiao. The Japanese reinforcements between Yang Lo Tung and Tsung Yang were held up and severely attacked by the Chinese.

2. Zung Chow Jih Pao.

THE DARK OFFENSIVE

(Editorial):-

Following the withdrawal of the Chinese army from this city, the Shanghai Settlements have become an isolated island and the surrounding district has become a hell of gambling dens and whole-sale opium hongs. This place is aptly called the "badlands".

Since the blockade of communications between the Settlements and the surrounding districts, the only available way to the "badlands" is the extra-Settlement roads area in the Western District.

Lately the French Concession Authorities have opened the iron gate at Sin Kai Ho and it is learned that some other gates will be opened shortly. As the location of Nantao is more convenient to traffic than the Western District, according to yesterday's issue of newspapers, heroin organs have now been increased fourfold and the house rental in Nantao District is also reported to have been considerably increased.

It is the usual practice of Japan to sell noxious drugs in her colonies. Owing to the interruption of communications during the past we were not clear about the condition of the narcotic business in Nantao district. According to a certain foreign reporter who visited Nantao on the first day the gate was opened, the price of heroin is 10 cents per package. Heroin smokers are seen lying dead on the streets and alleyways every day. The heroin is transported from Ting Hsing, North China, to Shanghai by the Japanese, by which they can make good profits monthly. Now the Ta Tao Police are collecting taxes from these narcotic organs monthly.

The intention of Japan is not only to profiteer; her main ambition is to use the narcotics to poison the people instead of killing them by warfare.

The Japanese Government always considers that the peoples of Chaosen, Formosa and China are fond of smoking narcotics, but in realty, all narcotics in China are encouraged by the Japanese who compell the farmers to plant opium and employ Japanese to sell it, and in addition they have opened many narcotic organs to induce people to get into the habit of smoking.

Van Shih Poh, editor of "The Japanese Spy", said: "It is rather expensive to kill human beings by bullets,

bombs and artillery and it is an intelligent policy to poison them by narcotics."

The present noxious cultural propaganda policy enforced by the Japanese in the occupied area is to make the Chinese people forget the existence of their mother country, their race and the war, and to induce them to pleasure; thus the many amusement resorts, brothels, gambling dens and narcotic selling organs in operation in the "badlands".

Narcotics can only harm our body, which is visible, but the indecent cultural policy can poison our spirit, which is invisible, so that the latter is more severe than the former. It is hoped that those who have not yet forgotten their mother country and particularly the war, should endeavour to suppress the narcotics which poison our body and spirit.

3. Chinese-American Daily News.

CHINESE ARMY CONDUCTS BIG SCALE OFFENSIVE: JAPANESE SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(Chungking United Press telegram of 14/12/39):

According to the Chinese political spokesman today, the Japanese rear communication and sea lines at Nanning have now been interrupted by the Chinese army which causes the Japanese army to face the pathway to death. At Nanning there are two ways leading to sea lines, one from Ching Chow via Shiao Tung and the other from Fang Cheng via Dah Su Yu. These two places are near Tatong, 50 kilo. from Nanning.

The Chinese army captured Tatong on 8/12/39, Shiao-tung (north of Chingchow) on 10/12/39 and Dah Su Yu (north of Fangcheng) and Tongpao on 12/12/39. The Chinese army are holding important positions and attacking Chingchow and Fangcheng at the same time.

There is one division of the Japanese army at Nanning who are busily engaged in defence works and constructing a big aerodrome there in order to make it a base for their air force in Nanning. According to the Chinese political spokesman, there are only four divisions of Japanese troops in the Central China area, one division stationed in Nanchang, one in Yuehchow, the third in Pu Yih and the 4th in central Hupeh.

The Chinese army captured various important points such as Yuehchow, Yang Lo Sze, Ho Sheng Chiao, Hsien Ning and Tungcheng. The attacks made by the Japanese in south-western Shansi proved another failure. In this engagement the Japanese suffered about 5,000 casualties.

It is reported that the Japanese made attacks on Chung Tiao San Mai (Mountain) 9 times but all proved failures. On 3/12/39 the Japanese started their 10th attack on Chung Tiao San Mai and on 6/12/39 they penetrated to the east of Chung Tiao San Mai. However, on 7/12/39 the Chinese conducted a big attack which caused the Japanese to retreat. On 9/12/39 the Japanese were defeated and Chung Tiao San Mai was recaptured. About 5,000 Japanese dead were left there unremoved.

Since 11/12/39 the Chinese army have made their offensive on the south section of Tung Pu line. The Chinese army in central Hupeh has secured a big victory. The Chinese made attacks on To Pao Van on the east coast of Han Sui and 800 Japanese soldiers were killed, 12 captured and many guns seized.

4. Hwa Pao. (Comment):- <u>THE TURNING POINT OF THE NATIONAL REHABILITATION</u>.

Chief executive Chiang was deprived of liberty during the "Sian Incident" in 1936. This was a great shock to the whole nation. Finally, Chief executive

Chiang quelled the incident himself. This wonderful political achievement is due to the remarkable personality and character of our Chief executive Chiang. It has been generally recognized as the turning point of the national rehabilitation.

5. Chinese-American Daily News.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A JAPANESE ANTI-WAR AUTHOR.

The announcement of a Japanese anti-war author contains the following important points:-

1. "New Order in Orient" means to violate the Nine-Power Pact so that Japan may put the Orient under their sole control.
2. Eternal oriental peace can never be expected if Japan plans to create Oriental allies in slavery.
3. Wang Ching-wei is the enemy of both China and Japan as he likes to cooperate with the Japanese imperialists. Wang's movements have menaced the peace of the Orient.

1. Ta Mei Wan Pao

CHINESE CLAIM VICTORY IN COUNTER ATTACK

(Chungking telegram of December 15):-

According to local official circles, Chinese troops in the front lines of central and north China have made a remarkable advance in their counter attack against the Japanese invaders. It is reported that Chinese troops in north China have entered the city of Nanchang (南昌) and those of central China have made their way into the city of Hangchow where furious street fighting is in progress. The railway line between Sinyang (信陽) and Hankow has been cut by Chinese soldiers while the railway traffic of Yoyang (岳陽) and Wuchang (武昌) is blocked due to the recapture of Wulidien (五里店) and Yangloushi (羊樓司) by the Chinese. Japanese troops in Taiyuan are in a dangerous position since the advance of the Chinese to the suburbs of Taiyuan.

2. China Evening News

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN NANCHANG

(Chungking telegram):-

Reports of Chinese victories in north Kiangsi are repeatedly sent to this city. Chinese troops under the command of General Shang Cheng (商震) have been engaged in serious fighting with the Japanese units in Shengmikai (生米街). The Japanese will experience an unforeseen repulse.

3. Chinese-American Daily News (Comment):-

CHINESE STRATEGY

The strategy adopted by the Chinese Military authorities has proved to be successful in recent attacks. The recapture of Nanning and Nanchang proves much. The aim of the Chinese strategy is to consume the strength of the Japanese troops. Chinese often attack the Japanese in various key points simultaneously, thereby causing great inconvenience to the Japanese. In all the fighting, the Japanese have to sustain big losses in both lives and ammunition.

4. Ta Ying Yeh Pao

CHINESE REACH KIUKIANG

(Chungking telegram of December 17):-

It is reported that the Chinese troops have recaptured Shaho (沙河) and have made a further advance towards Juichang (瑞昌), Kiukiang. During the fighting, a Japanese lieutenant was taken prisoner and about 700 puppet and Japanese soldiers were killed whilst the puppet garrison force there made an entire surrender to the Chinese.

On December 16, about 16 Chinese military planes flew to Kiukiang and bombed the Nanchang and Kiukiang Line. As a result of the bombardment, five railway coaches

carrying ammunition were destroyed and about 100 Japanese soliders killed.

1. Ta Mei Wan Pao

JAPANESE SLAUGHTER CHINESE CIVILIANS LIVING IN RAILWAY ZONE

It is reported that a great many innocent people including women and children have been shot and killed by the Japanese military on the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Lines. The victims were blamed for not giving information leading to the removal of the land-mines buried by Chinese guerrillas, thereby causing the wreck of trains and many casualties. School teachers and students under age who refused to accept the Federal Reserve Bank-notes and were suspected of being supporters of the Chinese army were shot or beheaded without evidence.

JAPANESE INTENSIFY ANTI-FOREIGN ACTIVITIES IN NORTH CHINA

It is repeatedly reported that Japanese authorities in Hoopeh, Honan and Shansi provinces have recently intensified their anti-foreign activities. British subjects and Americans are the targets for keen satire. The following anti-foreign slogans were seen on walls :-

"White men are robbers and liers",
"Down with Great Britan",
"America ('red headed devil') is a good friend of Great Britain"
"Soviet Russia is our second enemy",
"Boycott English goods",
"Beware of America".

2. Ta Mei Wan Pao

ANTECEDENTS OF ANHWEI PUPPET OFFICIALS

Ni Ta-long alias Ni Tao-liang (倪大狼一名道良), puppet Chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Government, is the nephew of the late warlord Ni Tsi-chung (倪嗣沖) whose house was destroyed by the revolutionary troops under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek in 1927. In 1935 Ni Ta-long (or Ni Tao-liang) attempted in vain to carry out his traitorous scheme with some other traitors (who are now his subordinates in the Japanese sponsored Anhwei Provincial Government) and was arrested by the government authorities and only released through the efforts of an influential person. He has invested a lot of money in the opium and heroin business and is the owner of more than 20 opium and drug dens in Pengpu.

Tang Siao-hou (唐肖猴), president of the Great People Society (Anhwei Branch), (formerly commissary general of the late warlord Ni Tsi-chung) was previously appointed as the president of the Peace Maintenance Association in Pengpu in 1938. He is now acting as the president of the Finance Department of the Anhwei Provincial Government. He is a man of fortune and skilled in immoral gains. Most of his fortune was made through malpractices.

Fu Chung-shih (傅君實), Secretary general of the Anhwei Provincial Government, is a henchman of Tang Siao-hou who employed Fu in the capacity of shopkeeper to look after his electric apparatus business.

Ching Tien (金田), Commissioner of Police of the Police Department of the Anhwei Provincial Government, is also a henchman of Tang Siao-hou. Ching was formerly the chief of the railway guard in Pengpu (Tientsin-Pukow Line).

3. Hwa Mei Wan Pao

JAPANESE TROOPS MEET WITH STRONG REPULSE AT FENGSIN

According to information from Chinese sources, on December 3, Japanese in Fengsin launched a fierce attack on the stronghold of the Chinese in Paimailang (白馬廊) and Fookweichiao (富貴橋) in Kiangsi. The Chinese soldiers set up a stubborn resistance and repulsed the enemy on the night of December 4. The strength of the Japanese troops in Fengsin (奉新) and Tsingan (靖安) in Kiangsi is 3000. The Japanese military authorities will launch a further attack as soon as reinforcements arrive.

4. The National Herald

CHINESE BESIEGE JAPANESE IN NANNING

Following the capture of Nanning (南寧), the Japanese authorities, in an endeavour to strengthen their defence immediately arranged to advance towards Wuming (武鳴) and Pingyang (賓陽). However, this was frustrated by the counter-attack of the Chinese. The latter successfully recaptured several strategic points along the highway near Nanning and Wutang (五塘) and surrounded the Japanese in Nanning. Furious

fighting is in progress.

5. The National Herald

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF GENERAL WU PEI-FU

(Chungking telegram - Associated Press):-

The message of the death of General Wu Pei-fu has brought great mourning among official circles. The Government officials are attempting to find a key to this mysterious death as the late General Wu was reported to have been suffocated during the operation of tooth extraction by a Japanese doctor whose countrymen attempted in vain to persuade General Wu to be a puppet leader.

6. China Evening News

CHINESE RECAPTURE WUTANG AND CHANGAN

(Chungking telegram):-

It is reported that the Chinese forces in south Kweichow have launched a fierce counter attack on the Japanese invaders and successfully recaptured Wutang and Changan today. The Japanese sustained a heavy loss in both lives and ammunitions. Japanese soldiers in Nanning were surrounded by Chinese troops.

7. Ta Mei Pao

DEATH OF GENERAL WU PEI-FU

(Hongkong telegram of December 5):-

According to information from Peiping and Tientsin, the late General Wu Pei-fu fell ill due to Japanese oppression, as he was greatly annoyed by visits of the Japanese special servicemen. At about 4.45 p.m. on December 4, 1939, Japanese doctors

were seen entering and leaving General Wu's residence which was under heavy guard by Japanese Gendarmes. According to a German surgeon of Peiping, the late General Wu's death was the fault of the Japanese dentists.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

S.5, Special Branch

S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 1/11/3012

REPORT

Date January 11, 1940. 40

Subject (in full) Articles appearing in the Chinese Press received from the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau.

Made by D.S. Pharazyn. *Forwarded by* Fan Folan. D.S.I.

Submitted herewith are translations of extracts from Chinese newspapers received from the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau, Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, on December 29, 30, 31, and January 2, and 4, 1940.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11 / 1 / 40

1. Hwa Pao.

CHINESE ARMY IN SIHHSIEN CONTINUES FURTHER ADVANCE

(Loyang telegram of 28/12/39):-

According to a report from Chinese sources, three main points such as Licheng, Tungyangkwan and Sihhsien have been captured by the Chinese army. The Japanese are uneasy since their communication lines in Honan and Shansi provinces have been completely cut by the Chinese.

(Shanchow telegram of 29/12/39):-

According to a statement received from Chinese sources, after three days of serious fighting the Chinese army completely captured west Likao and other main points nearby Changtsze. All counter-attacks made by the Japanese army ended in failure. About 1,500 Japanese soldiers were killed in this engagement. At the moment serious fighting is still going on.

(Hsingtsi telegram of 28/12/39):-

A Chinese report states that on 26/12/39 the Chinese army occupied Yuhsiang, Tungching and Hwacheng and destroyed many Japanese camps and puppet organizations. When the Japanese reinforcement arrived from Lingchin, the Chinese army safely withdrew. The Japanese army south of Hsiahsien and Hsienkuko district was bitterly attacked by the Chinese and sustained heavy casualties.

The number of puppet soldiers who surrendered to the Chinese army has considerably increased. On 14/12/39 26,000 puppet soldiers stationed in five districts in north Hupeh rebelled, according to a Chinese political statement here.

2. The National Herald. JAPANESE ARMY SUFFERS HEAVY CASUALTIES IN NANCHANG

(Tunghsiang telegram of 29/12/39):-

As a result of attacks repeatedly made by the Chinese army, the Japanese army in Nanchang suffered more than 2,000 casualties. About 1,000 Japanese wounded soldiers have been removed from Lientang to Nanchang.

3. Shun Pao. (Tunghsiang):-

According to a reliable report, about 3,500 Japanese wounded soldiers have been removed from the suburbs to Nanchang.

4. Shun Pao. JAPANESE SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES IN KWOONLUNGKWAN FIGHTING

(Liuchow telegram of 29/12/39):-

The Japanese army in Kwoonlungkwan suffered extremely heavy casualties. Kwoonlungkwan was retaken by the Chinese. A Japanese soldier's note-book was found, in which their defeats, the names of their officers killed in battle and also their admiration for the fighting spirit of the Chinese soldiers were recorded.

5. Chinese-American Daily News. JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEIKIANG FAILS: MORE THAN 2,000 CASUALTIES SUSTAINED.

(Voongyuan and Kweilin telegram of 28/12/39):-

The Chinese attacked the Japanese at Neupeichi. In the course of this engagement several hundred Japanese soldiers were killed and many men captured. On 27/12/39 Japanese reinforcements arrived but were defeated. The Japanese lost 200 motor cars and sustained more than 2,000 casualties.

The Japanese army retreating from Meikong to Chinchuyuan was encircled and attacked by the Chinese and sustained heavy casualties. At the moment serious fighting is still taking place.

(Telegram of 28/12/39 from a certain place of North Canton):-

After heavy attacks made by the Chinese, the Japanese army advancing towards Chingyuan-hsien (Tienhsin district) was forced to retreat to Kaotien, about 10 li west of Tienhsin.

(Yingteh telegram of 28/12/39):-

The Japanese army retreating to the south coast of Peikiang was bitterly attacked by the Chinese and lost many lives. On 27/12/39 the Japanese army retreated to Hwahsien and was attacked by the Chinese.

(Chaoking telegram of 28/12/39):-

On 24/12/39 the Chinese army attacked Kiangmen and Mayuan. The Japanese were defeated

On 25/12/39 the Chinese advanced through Mayuan and dashed into Kiangmen city where they opened street fighting which lasted two hours. The Japanese suffered heavy losses. However, when Japanese reinforcements arrived, the Chinese had safely retired. Many camps, stables and various structures were burned down by the Chinese.

(Hongkong Intelligence News Agency telegram of 28/12/39):-

According to information received from Canton, a Japanese spokesman has publicly confirmed the report that the attempts of the

Japanese army to penetrate into Peikiang have proved a failure. The Japanese have given up many points in the area north of Canton. No improvement can be made by the Japanese to their position, as the main force of the Chinese army are gathered to the north of Canton.

(Chungking Associated Press telegram of 28/12/39):-

According to a Chinese political spokesman today, serious fighting took place at Takaofeng in the area between Nanning and Wuming. He denied that the Japanese army had approached Chengnankwan near Lungchow because the Japanese army was defeated by the Chinese before they could reach their destination.

Lately two Divisions of the Japanese army made attempts to penetrate into the area north of Canton but were held up by the Chinese army at Tsinghua, Lungmen and Liangkow.

6. Hwa Pao. <u>NATURAL CALAMITY AND ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.</u>

(Hongkong telegram of 27/12/39):-

According to a certain foreigner arriving from Japan, there is a shortage of rice and other food stuffs in Japan owing to the recent calamities of nature that have occurred in Japan.

Instructions were issued by the Japanese Government forbidding her people to hoard food.

The anti-war movement has also become very active in Kobe. On 13/12/39 quantities of military supplies were burned by rioters while a munition depot in Formosa was destroyed on 11/12/39.

7. The National Herald. CHINESE ARMY IN SOUTH SECTION OF CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY WINS BIG VICTORY

(Hongkong Special telegram of 28/12/39);-

(Kweilin). The Japanese cavalry at Yung-Lung Highway was completely annihilated by the Chinese army yesterday. The remnant of about 1,000 Japanese soldiers of the Japanese 3rd Division were badly beaten by the Chinese army at Shanyueh in the vicinity of Suilu. There are no Japanese soldiers in the vicinity of Lungchow.

8. Chinese-American Daily News: CHINESE ARMY AT SOUTH END OF CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY WINS BIG VICTORY

(Hongkong special telegram of 3/1/40):-

Fighting has been intensified in North Canton. General Chiang Kai-shek has issued a telegraphic message to General Yu Han Mo directing military operations. While sending $20,000 to reward the Chinese army, the Central Government has also despatched reinforcements to North Canton.

(Telegram of 2/1/40 from a certain point on North Canton front):-

(1). One brigade of the Japanese Central Route army was completely swept away by the Chinese army and the two wings of the Japanese army retreated.

(2). The Japanese army in Tsengcheng sustained heavy casualties as a result of attacks recently made by the Chinese army. The Chinese army captured Meikong, Neupeichi and other important points in the vicinity.

(3). The remainder of the Japanese army near the Canton-Hankow Railway retreated southward on

the morning of 2/1/40 and suffered very heavy casualties. Many rifles were seized by the Chinese army.

(4). The Japanese army in Kwantu was encircled and attacked by the Chinese army on 1/1/40 and sustained heavy casualties. When the remainder of the Japanese army retreated southward, they were followed by the Chinese.

(5). According to a local statement, the Japanese army engaged in attacking Voongyuan comprised several thousands each of infantry and cavalry.

(Chaokwan telegram of 2/1/40):-

The Japanese army attacking Voongyuan was defeated by the Chinese and retreated southward. The vanguard of the Japanese army in the vicinity of Liangkowyu was completely destroyed.

(Chungking telegram of 3/1/40):-

Three divisions, one united brigade and a naval landing party of the Japanese army comprising more than 10,000 soldiers gathered at Tsaoshan and Shunchuen for the destination of Chaokwan. However, they were encircled and attacked by the Chinese army and retreated southward, leaving more than 3,000 casualties in the vicinity of Kingchuyuan and Satien, more than 2,000 in the area of Neupeichi and Lutien, about 1,000 in the vicinity of Lienkiangkow and Pakiangkow and many other points. Many Chinese innocent people were ruthlessly killed by the Japanese army when they were retreating from place to place and also many houses were burned down by them. The Japanese suffered total losses of more than 10,000 casualties.

(Hongkong telegram of 3/1/40):-

According to information from foreign sources, the Chinese army has already occupied the district between Shunchuen to Satokao where conditions have become normal, as many refugees are gradually returning to their country from Hongkong.

(Hongkong telegram of 2/1/40):-

Upon learning of the unfavourable position of the Japanese army in North Canton, Nishio, Commander-in-Chief, and Itagaki, Staff Officer, hurriedly flew to Canton and are now directing war operations from their Military Headquarters.

9. China Evening News.

CHINESE AEROPLANES RAID NANCHANG.

(Chungking telegram of today's date):-

16 Chinese aeroplanes raided Nanchang yesterday. 2 Japanese munition depots caught fire from the explosion of bombs dropped by the Chinese aeroplanes, which returned to their bases safely.

(Chungking telegram of today's date):-

The remainder of the Japanese army in Hsiangfukwan and Szekungsan was swept away by the Chinese army on 31/12/39. The vanguard of the Chinese army approached Dacheng by cutting the highway between Fenghsin and Nanchang, and at the same time Szetzesan north of Fenghsin. Serious fighting took place in Wanchiafu, north-west of Nanchang. The Chinese army held a good position.

10. Ta Mei Pao.

SPOKESMAN OF THE CHINESE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMISSION REFUTING THE FALSE STATEMENT MADE BY THE JAPANESE RELATING TO THEIR OFFENSIVE.

(Chungking telegram of 31/12/39):-

According to information from the Chinese Military Affairs Commission, the Japanese are utilizing their news agencies to broadcast rumours and false propaganda.

Because of the following reasons, Japan will soon lose her existence.

(1). The source of the Japanese military force is now exhausted.

(2). Since the commencement of hostilities, Japan has sustained a total of more than one million casualties.

(3). Japanese are uneasy over the shortage of their food supplies.

(4). The birthrate of Japan has been considerably reduced.

(5). Finance in Japan is in a parlous state.

(6). Both the Japanese soldiers and people are tired of the war.

(7). There is an increase in the Japanese soldiers who have surrendered themselves to the Chinese army.

(8). Japan is now facing her last chance of existence.

11. Chinese-American Daily News.

DR. WONG CHUNG HUI'S COMMENTS ON NEW YEAR DAY.

(Chungking United Press telegram of 1/1/40):-

Dr. Wong Chung Hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Chungking, stated on the New Year Day that the Chinese people should celebrate the year end of 1939,

because Japan has sustained a failure in her military,political and diplomatic tasks.

The intention of Japan in building up the "New Order in the Orient" is to swallow up the Chinese national race and to do away with the interests of the Third Powers. They have thus brought a state of confusion to the Orient. However, due to the forcible action taken by America against Japan's activities, Japan was obliged to enforce the "peace movement" in order to improve the situation. The political policy for the invasion of China adopted by Japan is to comply with the comments made by Mr. Konoye a year ago and to back the present peace movement of Wang Ching-wei. Japan is not in a position to establish the "New Central Government" due to her inability to break the morale of the Chinese people.

The Japanese army will encounter its last break-down in view of its constant failures in attempts to attack the main force of the Chinese army.

FLASH NO. 2

D-3032

D-3053

D-3054

D-3055

FM
C 40M-9

Secret

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...MUNICIPAL P...
...B. REGIST...
File No. D. 3732
43-43-33

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 13 1935

Subject Career of General Chang Chun, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Made by ...and... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang.

General Chang Chun, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, received his education in Japan and speaks Japanese. He was a fellow colleague of General Chiang Kai-shek when the latter served under General Chen Chi Mei in Shanghai during the Yuan Shih Kai regime. He is regarded as a trusted follower of Chiang's Clique and pro-Japanese. His appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs as well as the appointment of General Chiang Tso Ping(ex-Chinese Ambassador to Japan) as Minister of Interior clearly indicates the present policy of the Nanking Government.

During his tenure of office as Mayor of Shanghai from 1929 to 1931, General Chang Chun was very energetic and enthusiastic over measures aiming at the development of Chinese territory. It was he who planned the establishment of the Civic Centre in Kiangwan, the construction of a wharf at Wen Tsao Pang to enable ships of large tonnage to unload cargo and the proposed removal of the Railway Station from Paoshan Road to Kiangwan which would do great harm to the prosperity of the Settlement.

OFFICE OF POLICE 14 DEC. 1935 SHANGHAI

It was General Chang Chun who obstructed the plans of the S.M.C. to construct or repair the roads outside limits and it was he who initiated interference with Municipal Police rights by establishing sub-stations and detailing patrols on outside roads.

His chief secretary, Col. Yuan Liang, was appointed Chief of Police and both were at one time bitterly hostile to the Settlement Authorities.

Chang Chun's ambition to develop Kiangwan was checked owing to financial difficulties and to troubles with Japanese.

FM 2
G. 40M-9-5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chang Chun's departure from Shanghai was thought to have been due to an act of treachery towards Col. Chen Hsi-tseng, the Chief of Police in 1931. The latter had received a secret order from Chang (Chun) to arrest and kidnap student demonstrators at a meeting at the West Gate. This was done but when the pressure of the students became too great for him, General Chang Chun revealed the place to which the captive students had been taken and placed the whole blame on Col. Chen. The removal of Col. Chen from office was a sequel to this incident.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acting Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. Copies have been sent with your compliments to Secretary-General and Secretary.

Supt. Tan,

Please prepare short comment on the other persons holding prominent positions in the new Cabinet.

12797

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, December 13, 1935

Japanese Interest In China Cabinet

Five Returned Students From Nippon Appear In Appointments

Local Japanese official spokesmen today were rather non-commital on the new cabinet appointed by the Central Political Council, but appeared pleased that five out of the nine members were Japanese returned students.

"A Japanese returned student," said a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy, "is not necessarily more friendly to Japan than a Chinese educated elsewhere, but he should understand our country better and thus be in a position to formulate policies on the basis of realities.

Japan's Rapid Changes

"There is, however, some danger that Japanese returned students of the older generation may not be well posted on present-day Japan. Japan has changed tremendously during the past decade, and even during the past five years, and anyone who thinks today in terms of Japanese conditions of several years ago will fall into many errors.

"Japanese returned students, of course, have an excellent foundation to keep abreast of the changes in Japan, and some in the present cabinet have been in very close touch with Japan in recent years."

Five In Cabinet

The Japanese returned students in the cabinet are: General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Chiang Tso-pin, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Chang Kung-chang, Minister of Railways; Mr. Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industry; and General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War. General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, is also a Japanese returned student.

General Chiang Tso-pin has been Chinese Minister and Ambassador to Japan for many years. Mr. Chang Kung-chang has visited Japan frequently during recent years while Governor of the Bank of China. Mr. Wu headed the recent Chinese Economic Mission to Japan.

The Others

Of the non-Japanese returned students in the cabinet, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, is an American returned students; Mr. Ku Meng-yu, Minister of Communications, is a German returned student; Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, is a French returned student; and Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Minister of Navy, is an English returned student.

Editorialising on the recent political developments in Nanking, the Japanese Shanghai Mainichi today voiced surprise at the ability of General Chiang Kai-shek to bring to a successful conclusion the sixth plenary session of the C.E.C., the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang, the first session of the new C.E.C., and the monetary reforms in less than 40 days.

Soong Influence Felt

Mr. T. V. Soong, member of the Political Council, will maintain his influence in the adminstration through Dr. Kung, the paper predicted.

"The composition of the new Government," the Mainichi concluded "favors positive action on the part of General Chiang. If the new government and party machinery fails to overcome the present difficulties, it is doomed to failure."

Reg.
Please attach to report by Mr Tan on General Chang Chun, Minister for Foreign Affairs and extend index.

GEN. CHANG CHUN FOR WAICHIAOPU

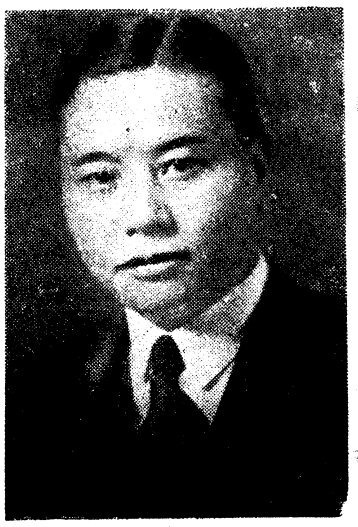
Romantic Career of Noted Szechuan Patriot

Hankow, Dec. 11.

It is understood that Gen. Chang Chun, formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai and, since 1933, chairman of the Hupeh provincial government, has definitely agreed to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the National Government. Mr. Yang Yun-tai, Secretary to the Generalissimo, is expected to succeed him as Governor of Hupeh.

A native of Szechuan, Gen. Chang Chun, who is 47 years of age, attended the Paoting Military Academy and the Tokyo Military Staff College. While in Japan, he became affiliated with the Chinese students revolutionary party in that country and, on returning to China in 1910, in company with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, joined Gen. Chen Chi-mei, then Military Governor of Shanghai, and was made head of the arsenal department. Gen. Chang participated in the movement against Yuan Shih-kai, serving in the artillery department. After the defeat of Chen Chi-mei, his arrest was ordered by Yuan Shih-kai, but he escaped to Japan and later went to the Netherlands East Indies. He returned to China in 1916, and became a staff officer in Chekiang, a member of the Revolutionary Government at Canton (1917-18), and a police official in Szechuan (1920).

Gen. Chang joined Feng Yu-hsiang's army in the war against Wu Pei-fu, and was made chief of the Honan provincial police (1922). Upon the defeat of the Kuominchun, he went to Kwangtung, and there joined the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926. Following the occupation of Nanking in the spring of 1927, he was appointed chief adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, as well as a member of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government. He was made Vice-Minister of Military Affairs and concurrently director-general of the Shanghai Arsenal (1928), and was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in 1929. Appointed Mayor of Greater Shanghai in 1929, he held this post for two years and, in July, 1933, was made Governor of Hupeh.—Reuter.



Gen. Chang Chun

Supt Tan,

For short comment please on his career while holding office as Mayor in Shanghai.

D.M.G

1 DEC 1935

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, December 11, 1935

A Japanese View On Nanking Move

Nippo Believes 'Clique' Of Wang Ching-wei Being Withdrawn

Last week's reshuffle in the Nanking Government, the Shanghai Nippo declared yesterday, meant the withdrawal of the "clique" dominated by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, from actual power.

This decline, the Nippo said, is demonstrated by the expected retirement of Mr. Wang himself, and the replacement of Mr. Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, and Mr. Ku Keng-yu, Minister of Railways.

An Important Ministry

"The Railways Ministry in the Nanking Government is only slightly less important than the Exchequer," the paper pointed out. "When Great Britain planned to grant a loan to China, with railway revenues as security, she could not lay her hands on the Ministry of Railways.

"When Mr. Wang Ching-wei retires, the head of the Railways Ministry will have to do the bidding of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek This makes Mr. Ku Meng-yu's resignation inevitable.

Compensation Appointment

"The expected appointment of Mr. Chang Kiang-ngao as the head of the Ministry is meant to reconcile him for his ejection from the Bank of China by Mr. T. V. Soong and Dr. H. H. Kung.

"Although Mr. Chang is well adapted for the post, he will scarcely be consoled by the appointment," the paper continued.

The Smoke Clears

As the smoke of the Nanking political battle clears up, the Nippo said, it becomes increasingly apparent that Gen. Chiang's followers have won a signal victory. This can be seen, the paper added, in the expected appointment of Gen. Chang Chun as the Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Mr. Chen Li-fu as the Minister of the Interior.

"Inasmuch as Gen. Chiang has decided to assume the responsibility for China's domestic and international policies by becoming the actual head of the Executive Yuan, it is only natural that his followers are appointed to all important posts.

"We shall do well to watch his future activities," the Nippo concluded.

Correct

Correct.

This is incorrect
Gen Chiang Tso Bing, ex. Chinese Ambassador to Japan, is appointed to the post.
17/12 Tan

Supt. Tan,
For short comment please.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

...L POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7053
S. 1. Station,
5. 1. 32.

Date January 5, 1932.

Subject (in full) Admiral Tseng I Ting.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang. Forwarded by Thos Robertson, Supt.

Admiral Tseng I Ting is identical with Commodore Tseng whose promotion to Rear Admiral was announced a few days ago.

Admiral Tseng is a native of Fokien and has served in the navy for the past 30 years. He was in charge of the Destroyer Squadron until recently when he was promoted to be Commander of the 2nd Squadron, plying in the Yangtsze River.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

5.1.32.

S: 1: '32

SF

Please let me know particulars of Admiral Tseng I-Ting, who was formerly in charge of the Destroyer Squadron, and who has a day or two ago assumed command of the 2nd Naval Squadron, Hankow. Is he identical with Commodore Tseng whose promotion to Rear Admiral was announced a few days ago?

Please endeavour to obtain this information as early as possible.

Enquiry on behalf of Royal Naval Office.

J.H.

1580

COPY

JAN 11 1932
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
INTERNATIONAL POLICE
S.M.P. REGISTRY
B. D. 7054
12.1.32

Translation of despatch No. 14 to Chairman
from the Bureau of Public Safety.
Dated 9th January, 1932.

New Commissioner of Public Safety appointed.

Order No. 2, Municipality of Greater Shanghai, notifies appointment of Wen Ying-hsing (溫 應 星) as Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety.

The Commissioner assumed charge of the official seal and the office on the 8th instant. The oath of office will be taken at a later date. The Chairman of the Council is hereby informed of the change.

(Signed) Wen Ying-hsing
Commissioner.

11 JAN. 1932

Wu To Assume Authority As New Mayor Here Today

West Point Man To Head Police; Chang Chun Entertains For Successor

General Wu Te-cheng, new mayor of Shanghai, will assume office tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. O. K. Yui, chief secretary at the office of the mayor during General Chang Chun's administration, agreed to carry on for the present as a result of the repeated urging of his new chief.

General Wen Ying-hsin, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, will be appointed director of the Bureau of Public Safety according to the decision of General Wu. General Wen was former chief of police of Harbin, former assistant chief of staff to the military governors of Kiangsu and Kwangtung. He will resign his present position as commander of the Nanking gendarmes to accept the new appointment.

Chang Chun Honors Wu

Assurance that the constructive plans of his predecessor would be faithfully carried out was pledged by General Wu Te-cheng, new mayor of Shanghai, at a banquet given by General Chang Chun, the retiring mayor, at the Chinese Bankers' Club last night to more than 50 prominent local leaders.

The object of General Chang's banquet to these leaders of industry and commerce, education and journalism was to thank them for the support he received from them during his administration and to introduce the new mayor and ask them to accord to his successor the same amount of cooperation.

General Chang said in an after-dinner speech that after having been mayor of this city for two years and nine months he wished to bid his guests farewell. During the period he could not claim great achievements, but thanks for the cooperation of local leaders he was able to avoid making serious blunders, he added.

Praises Wu

"I wish to make use of this occasion to introduce to you a close friend of mine as my successor," the retiring mayor stated, "and on account of his education, his experience and his versatility on many subjects, General Wu Te-cheng is going to do much more for Shanghai than I have done."

General Chang then went on to give a brief account of General Wu's education and official career. The new mayor was educated in both Japan and the United States of America. On his return to China he held various important positions in Kwangtung and Nanking.

General Wu, responding, expressed his fear that he might not be worthy of the high opinions entertained by General Chang Chun. He himself had done all he could to persuade General Chang to change his mind to resign, now that [illegible] had resigned the [illegible] is, when a new official takes over an office the first thing he does is to destroy all the plans of his predecessor."

The second habit which General Wu mentioned as obnoxious is the change of the personnel of the old regime by the new regime. Unless these two habits are done away with, China cannot expect to make much progress, he said.

"General Chang has observed correctly that I regard myself as a native of Shanghai through my long residence", concluded General Wu, "and that may constitute an additional reason for me to exert my utmost in the interest of the city and to seek your continual support."

Other speakers of the evening were Mr. Yu Ya-ching, the shipping magnet; Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, director-general for famine relief; and Mr. Wu Chi-kao, a well-known Ningpo merca[illegible] leader. All of them unanimously expressed regret for the retirement of Mayor Chang and extended a cordial welcome to the new mayor.

The prominent leaders present at General Chang Chun's banquet last evening were Yu Ya-ching, Tien Hui-chun, Hsu Tsun-jen, Wang Yi-ting, Wang Hsiao-lai, Chang Chia-ngau, Jung Tsung-ching, Chen Ping-chien, Shen Lien-fan, Chien Hsin-chih, Sze Liang-zai, K. P. Chen, Chao Chih-ching, Wang Shih-hsun, Yuan Lu-teng, Lin Kang-hou, Chu Hui-seng, Hsu Chi-keng, Hu Meng-chia, Li Fu-hsun, Dr. John C. H. Wu, Chin Jen-ching, Singloh Hsu, Chang Hsiao-lin, Wang Pai-chi, Lao Ching-hsiu, Dr. Herman Liu, Ku Hsing-yi, Wei Ting-jung, Liu Hung-sheng, Tu Yueh-seng, Wu Yun-chai, Yao Mu-lien, Hollington K. Tong, Li Tsih-shan, Tan Yi-kung, Lu Po-hung, Ou Yuan-hwai, Chen Cho-ching, Wang Yen-tsung, Fang Chiao-pai, Wu Chih-hao, Wang Pin-yen, T. B. Chang, L. T. Chen, Yuan Yieh-yu, Tan Ya-seng, Ho Te-kwei, Hsu Sheng-chan, O. K. Yui, Keng Chi-chih, Mayor Wu Tieh-cheng, Lu Kan-chen (representing Dr. David Z. T. Yui).

U.S. NAVAL CONFIDENTIAL FILES
U.S. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE
U.S. NAVAL REGISTRY
S.B. D 30 54
Jan 4 32

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1932

Form 226
A.S. 500-8-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Circular Letter bearing Character [illegible] No. 14 from the Public Safety Bureau, Shanghai.

January 9, 1932.

To

Commissioner Gerrard,

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

An Order No. 2 has been received from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to the following effect:-

> "Wen Ying Sing is hereby appointed as Chief of the Public Safety Bureau of this Municipality."

In pursuance of the above Order, I, the undersigned, have taken over the official seals, etc. and assumed duties on the 8th inst. Apart from a date will be set for oath-taking and rendering of report to my superiors, etc. you are requested to take note.

(Signed): Wen Ying Sing

Chief of Public Safety Bureau

SKHO:

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 5: 1: 1932

To Commissioner of Police,

Sir, Information.
Further enquiries will be made regarding the career of General Wen before he joined the Smuggling Prevention Force.

5 JAN. 1932

J. H. Gueiro

Reg.
Please attach extract from Blue Pers. JHG

P.T.O.

Original cutting cannot be found. McCabe will forward another in a few days.

AC
1/11

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D.3054
S. S. & D. Station,
5.1.32.
Date January 5, 1933.

Subject (in full) Appointment of New Chief to the Public Safety Bureau.

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang. *Forwarded by* Thos Robertson, Supt

It is reported that General Wen Ying Sung (溫應星), a nephew of Mr. Wen Chung Yao (溫宗堯), ex-Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Wen is a native of Canton, age about 35 and a returned student from the West Point Military Academy, U.S.A..

Mr. Wen joined the Anti-Smuggling Force under T.V.Soong about 3 years ago. He was later made Commander of the Force and has served in this capacity until recently when he was succeeded by General Wong Keng (王賡).

It will be seen that General Wen is a follower of Chiang Kai-shek's Clique and his appointment, if confirmed, indicates that Chiang still possesses certain influence in the Executive Yuan and that he has not forgotten the importance of having a man of his own appointed to take charge of the local police.

Superintendent.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 20 : 1 : 1932

To S2,

Please make
notes of any
information you
require for
special cards,
etc and pass
to Reg. to
file.

O/c-875.

Information recorded.
JBK - 21/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. Registry
No. S. B. D. 3055
Date 11. 1. 32

French Intelligence 7-1-32

Para.14. Arrest of Annamite Communists.

On January 5, members of our section, effected, with the assistance of the Japanese consular police, the arrest of Trung Van Lenh, Vuong Trach and Cao Duc Chinh, at the moment they were embarking the s.s. 'Shanghai Maru' bound for Japan.

Truong Van Lenh is a very important member of the Indo-China Communist Party. His arrest is of more interest than that of Le Quand Dat, effected by our staff on June 5, 1931 (vide our report of June 6, p.3, para.7).

As regards Vuong Trach and Cao Duc Chinh, although they are unknown to the Political Section, they appear to be members ofthe Indo-China Communist Party, under false names.

O/c. S.B.

Information. The French Police report that all particulars regarding these individuals have been forwarded to you.

S.B.S. 11/1.

O/c S.B.

S2, I have not received these particulars.

Translation of report in question attached.

S.B. 13/1.

11.1.32

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. S. B. D. 3055.
S. B. Station, 5-4-32.
Date January 5, 1932.

Subject (in full) Arrest of three Annamite Communist.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* [signature]

At the instance of the French Police the local Japanese Consular Police arrested three Annamite Communists named Tsang Yuin Ling (張雲領) 28, Lee Mong San (李夢山) 24, and Van Ts Kwong (萬智光) 25, on board the s.s. "Shanghai Maru", berthed at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, at 8.40 a.m. January 5, 1932, prior to its departure for Japan.

They were escorted to the Japanese Consulate-General and subsequently handed over to the French Police.

K. Umemoto.
D. S.

5.1.32

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.I.
Please note in Daily Intelligence Summary and pass to S2 for further enquiries.
WG 5.1.32.

R.W.M.

Translation from French.

Shanghai, January 6, 1932.

BIOGRAPHY OF TRUONG VAN LENH.

The Indo-China Police have no exact information regarding the identity and antecedents of Troung Van Lenh.

Native of Nghe An, he is believed to have emigrated to Siam in 1924, in company with Le Nhu Phong.

After several months' stay in that country Troung Van Lenh and his comrade left Bangkok for Canton.

Upon arrival in Canton on January 27, 1925, Troung Van Lenh began to take lessons in the Russian language at the school of the "revolutionary peasants propaganda", founded by Liao Tchong Hoi, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung and, at the time in question, head of the Bolshevist group of the Kuomintang.

In April 1925 Troung Van Lenh left the revolutionary propaganda school in order to enter the Officers' School of the Kwangsi Corps.

Following the defeat of General Lau Tchan Van and the closure of this school, Troung Van Lenh was admitted in the Whampoa Cadet School in September 1925.

While studying at Whampoa he contributed articles to the newspaper "Thanh Nien" (The Youth) since the time of its first appearance.

After failing to pass his examination at the school, Troung Van Lenh was appointed corporal in the Garde Municipale (Canton Police) in August 1926.

In January 1927 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and put in charge of 90 men. From that time he called himself Nguyen Tuan Cam.

His duties did not prevent him from being actively engaged in the affairs of the revolutionary party and, in May 1927, he wrote to Ho Tung Mau and Lam Duc Thu who were imprisoned following Chiang Kai Shek's anti-communist coup in April, to keep them informed regarding the current affairs of the party.

At the same time, Nguyen Ai Quoc, prior to his flight from Canton, entrusted to Troung Van Lenh the task of entering into relations with the new Cantonese government. Troung Van Lenh did not waste time and immediately made successful applications in favour of his imprisoned compatriots to his Chief and to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Through the assistance of the chief of the Canton Police, Troung Van Lenh obtained, in August 1927, the post of a police company commander, and thanks to the cordial relations which he maintained with his Chief the group of the Annamite revolutionaries in that city enjoyed absolute quietude.

In October (1927 ?) Troung Van Lenh was engaged in the reconciliation of members of Nguyen Ai Quoc's group with those of Nguyen Hai Than's. At the end of the same month he was obliged to resign on account of changes in the staff of the high administration in Canton, and entered the service of General Chang Fat Kwai's Army.

In November 1927, he, as well as Ngo Chinh Quoc, were elected by his comrades to represent Annam at the meeting of the "Oppressed Peoples League".

If one is to believe his co-partisans, Troung Van Lenh at that time still possessed influence in Chinese Military circles in Canton, as he caused the dismissal from the Whampoa School of Nguyen Hai Tan, who had been appointed professor and chief of the Annamite cadets by

General Chang Fat Kwai.

In January 1929, when Teng Yuen Hoa, former Chief of the police, resumed his duties, and Troung Van Lenh was appointed "Chief of Section" in the police.

He held this post for one month only, during which time he renewed his applications to the Chinese judicial and police officials in order to release Hong Son.

At that time it appears that he was engaged in carrying on secret propaganda among the boys in Shameen, as he maintained relations with the boy Phan Duc, who was formerly charged by Nguyen Ai Quoc with the special task of spreading the "good words" among his comrades in the French Concession in Shameen.

On February 26, having left his Chief Teng Yuen Hoa, who had to resign, Truong Van Lenh went to Nanking, via Shanghai, in company with Le Quang Dat. The object of that trip was twofold: - 1)to enter in relations with the Chinese communist leaders who had taken refuge in Shanghai - such as Teng Yeng Ta and Tan Ling Chan -, in order to devise a plan of joint action, and 2) to make application on behalf of Hong Son before the Chinese Government in Nanking.

In the beginning of June 1928 they were arrested by the Chinese police in Nanking, but were released almost immediately, thanks to the intervention of their compatriots - students of the Military School in that city.

After being appointed a Captain in the Nanking Military School, Truong Van Lenh accompanied Chiang Kai Shek to Peking in July. A month later, he visited Canton and, after a short stay there, returned to Nanking. From this time on he played a prominent part in the Chinese Communist

Party without being troubled either by his fellow-scholars or by the Chinese Authorities, his rank of the Chief of Section of the Police, which he still held, placing him above suspicion. However, he did not forget Hong Son and made numerous applications to bring about his release.

In December 1928 Truong Van Lenh and Ho Hoc Lam were elected to represent the Annamite Revolutionary Party at the 3rd General Congress of the "Oppressed Peoples League". This congress was held on January 1, 1929 at T'ung Kang Tse, a place situated at a distance of 300 lis from Dalny. According to the reports of the French Police of Shanghai, the Annamites who participated in that congress were certain Ly Dat Sinh and Luong Hung Chi. Up to the present time it has not been established whether or not these persons were Truong Van Lenh and Ho Hoc Lam.

Anyhow, Truong Van Lenh held during that period an important post within the "Thanh Kien" Party. Until the month of May 1929, the date of creation of the "Congress of the Representatives of Viet Nam", he participated in the Executive Committee of this Association in the capacity of a honorary member. But he was not elected when the congress terminated.

Truong Van Lenh was in correspondence with the Prince Cuong De. In June 1929, the latter expressed to him his intention of coming to Nanking to attend Sun Yat Sen's burial, and asked for the necessary subsidy, but Truong Van Lenh failed to comply with his request, being not in favour of the Prince's coming to China.

From time to time he participated in the operations of the 4th Chinese Army in Kiangsi. Hong Son who was released in December 1929, and who took up the leadership of the "Than Nh Nien" Party, succeeded in returning to Nanking

where his intervention was necessary in order to obtain the release of Ho Tung Mau and Le Quang Dat and 15 Annamite cadets at Whampoa who had been imprisoned by the Cantonese police, on December 30, 1928 and January 3, 1929. Troung Van Lenh returned in Naking in June 1929, as a Lieutenant of the Administrative Service of the 4th Division which was stationed in cantonment in Fonan.

Ho Tung Mau and his associates still being imprisoned, Hong Son asked Troung Van Lenh to go to Canton in order to take more active measures for their release, but Van Lenh did not succeed in getting the necessary permission from his chiefs. He then decided to flee and after numerous adventures arrived, on October 20, in Canton where he was received by Hong Son.

On November 2, he was reported to have left for Outcheou where it was said, Le Quang Dat found him a place on the Hoan Viem's General Staff. On the other hand, it was reported that he embarked at Hongkong on November 22, with his destination as Saigon.

In December 1930 he was arrested in Hongkong and taken to Swatow, thence to Canton, where he was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment.

He was arrested in Shanghai on January 5, 1931.

Translation from French.

Shanghai, January 6, 1932.

BIOGRAPHY of TRUONG VAN LENH.

The Indo-China Police have no exact information regarding the identity and antecedents of Truong Van Lenh.

Native of Nghe An, he is believed to have emigrated to Siam in 1924, in company with Le Nhu Phong.

After several months' stay in that country Truong Van Lenh and his comrade left Bangkok for Canton.

Upon arrival in Canton on January 27, 1925, Truong Van Lenh began to take lessons in the Russian language at the school of the "revolutionary peasants propaganda", founded by Liao Tchong Hoi, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung and, at the time in question, head of the Bolshevist group of the Kuomintang.

In April 1925 Truong Van Lenh left the revolutionary propaganda school in order to enter the Officers' School of the Kwangsi Corps.

Following the defeat of General Lau Tchen Wan and the closure of this school, Truong Van Lenh was admitted in the Whampoa Cadet School in September 1925.

While studying at Whampoa he contributed articles to the newspaper "Thanh Nien" (The Youth) since the time of its first appearance.

After failing to pass his examination at the school, Truong Van Lenh was appointed corporal in the Garde Municipale (Canton Police) in August 1926.

In January 1927 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and put in charge of 90 men. From that time he called himself Nguyen Tuan Cam.

His duties did not prevent him from being actively engaged in the affairs of the revolutionary party and, in May 1927, he wrote to Ho Tung Mau and Lam Duc Thu who were imprisoned following Chiang Kai Chek's anti-communist coup in April, to keep them informed regarding the current affairs of the party.

At the same time, Nguyen Ai Quoc, prior to his flight from Canton, entrusted to Troung Van Lenh the task of entering into relations with the new Cantonese government. Troung Van Lenh did not waste time and immediately made successful applications in favour of his imprisoned compatriots to his Chief and to the Department of Foreign Affairs. Through the assistance of the chief of the Canton Police, Troung Van Lenh obtained, in August 1927, the post of a police company commander, and thanks to the cordial relations which he maintained with his Chief the group of the Annamite revolutionaries in that city enjoyed absolute quietude.

In October (1927 ?) Troung Van Lenh was engaged in the reconciliation of members of Nguyen Ai Quoc's group with those of Nguyen Hoi Than's. At the end of the same month he was obliged to resign on account of changes in the staff of the high administration in Canton, and entered the service of General Chang Fat Kwai's Army.

In November 1927, he, as well as Ngo Chinh Quoc, were elected by his comrades to represent Annam at the meeting of the "Oppressed Peoples League".

If one is to believe his co-partisans, Troung Van Lenh at that time still possessed influence in Chinese Military circles in Canton, as he caused the dismissal from the Whampoa School of Nguyen Hoi Tan, who had been appointed professor and chief of the Annamite cadets by

General Chiang Kai Shek.

In January 1929, when Tang Yuen Hoa, former Chief of the police, resumed his duties, and Truong Van Lenh was appointed "Chief of Section" in the police.

He held this post for one month only, during which time he renewed his applications to the Chinese judicial and police officials in order to release Hong Bon.

At that time it appears that he was engaged in carrying on secret propaganda among the boys in Shameen, as he maintained relations with the boy Thai Duc, who was formerly charged by Nguyen Ai Quoc with the special task of spreading the "good words" among his comrades in the French Concession in Shameen.

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Anyhow, Truong Van Lenh held during that period an important post within the "Thanh Kien" Party. Until the month of May 1929, the date of opening of the "Congress of the Representatives of Viet Nam", he participated in the Executive Committee of this Association in the capacity of a honorary member. But he was not elected when the congress terminated.

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Ho Tung Mau and his associates still being imprisoned, Hong Son asked Troung Van Lenh to go to Canton in order to take more active measures for their release, but Van Lenh did not succeed in getting the necessary permission from his chiefs. He then decided to flee and after numerous adventures arrived, on October 20, in Canton where he was received by Hong Son.

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6. 1. 32.

Modern Scotland Yard Of Shanghai Makes Things "Hot" For City Gangsters

New Scientific Technique Used In Criminal Apprehension

By PAT McGRADY

(China Press Staff Writer)

What with scientific stuff and new fangled ideas creeping into police work, it's getting so a good crook can't make a decent living.

The above is a common complaint among members of Shanghai's lawless fraternity. Recent innovations introduced in International Settlement police work, have made many knights of the gun, blackjack, and mask, and all their ilk look to other fields for less precarious means of livelihood.

Where Work Begins

The layman, whose knowledge of police work includes only that gleaned from witnessing beggars, or an occasional more serious malfactor, being ignonimously led by a burly minion of the law in the direction of the station house, is grossly ignorant of the intricate workings of the body that affords comparatively air tight protection to residents of the International Settlement. It has been truly said that the police are psychic in their analysis of crime and detection of criminals. Where the layman's observations end, police work really begins. The machinations of science, delicate in detail and too convicting for argument in summing up crime and placing blame where it rightfully belongs, are fighting a winning, one-sided battle against illicit gentry, from the moronic to genius classes.

With the interlocking nature of police activities, the absorption of one department by a second, and that in turn by a third, and the innumerable avenues of intelligence connecting each unit of the entire system with every other function of the police, it is difficult to begin at any logical beginning and proceed in any orderly fashion through the maze of police work to a definite summary of the protective system.

M.O. System

One of the most effective means of combatting crime is the "Modus Operandi," or to police, merely "M.O." which is at present in use at police headquarters of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The M.O. has had unprecedented success in Scotland Yard, and Wakefield. Through the "M.O." criminal apprehension throughout the entire country is facilitated.

The Modus Operandi is a cataloguing system, which records all known facts in a crime. The finger print department, which formerly worked independently, add their intelligence to the vast records being kept on all criminal performances of consequence within the limits of the International Settlements. Every observed detail of the criminal's appearance finds its way into the records, and every known method of working is catalogued, each "job" being recorded under its specific classification. A single crime may appear under a dozen or more heads. If, for instance, the perpetrator of a burglary was seen to have a scar on his left check and limped on his right leg, he would be identified under the following categories:

Identification Marks

Scars: A minute description of scars is kept. The scars of every arrested criminal of importance are recorded. Likewise, scars of criminals, who have evaded arrest, but who have been observed committing their crimes, are also catalogued.

Limps: The limp would be traced through a list of descriptions of offenders who limp. This list describes in detail their deformities.

Burglars, whose names appear under classifications of a scar on right check and limp in right leg, would be traced through individual histories, in which every offender is described minutely. With these two characteristics known, the unknown quantities could easily be recognized from the criminal biographies that line shelves in police headquarters.

Catalogues Maintained

Catalogues are also maintained covering such details as: teeth—missing, protuding, gold, etc.....; body deformities....low shoulder, twisted hip, etc. ....; nose.... broken, Roman, arched, etc. ....; speech .... dialect, stutter, stammer, ...; pockmarks; tattoo marks; names and aliases; clothing; asserted profession; and all conceivable details that might mark a man from the rest of humanity. It requires only a few known quantities to give the police hint as to the identity of the man; the unknowns are all found in the suspect's personal biography, which is maintained in utmost detail, including pictures, in another section of the catalogue.

Unmentioned in the above, yet so important a classification that it in itself is a long story, is the category of methods of "pulling" a job. Detectives present evidence showing that criminals are schooled in a certain way of operating, and that they seldom deviate from this method. It is true that certain burglars will elect to climb a drain in preference to walking through an open door. It is their way of working, and they are bound to stick to it. Because of this fact, a large number of crimes may be traced to a certain criminal because of his individualistic way of operating. Through their records police may successfully accuse an offender of perpetrating a series of similar offenses.

Information Recorded

Old detectives, who could put their finger on the one who "pulled a job" fifteen minutes after the act was committed, did so through intimate knowledge of criminals in their province. Unhappily, this result of many years' experience was lost when the detective died or left office. With the advent of "Modus Operandi," however, the intelligence of every individual is recorded, and police become no longer dependent upon the memory or experience of individuals.

In the police catalogues are hundreds of ingeniously devised crimes. Many of them are being operated by certain individuals who meet the same description in every reported performance of their special branch of crime. With capture police will be able to lay blame for all similar crimes at the feet of these "specialists."

Among the more common "specialists," are the burglars who invariably: climb telephone poles, drain pipes, or trees in effecting entry; who rent adjoining premises in new buildings and break through the wall or cross over the roof to victims' quarters; who use adhesive paper in breaking windows . . . the paper is plastered to the window or screen and the burglar smashes it without noise of dropping or crashing glass; who conceals himself in a shop during business hours, and when every body has gone home, he proceeds to break out with his loot....which is far easier than breaking in; who operates on Foreign—Chinese boundaries so that he may evade possible pursuers by outrunning them to a point outside their jurisdiction; who bores around, rather than through, locks; and who bores through, rather than around the same appliances. There are far too many other individualistic flares to be here mentioned.

Interesting Rackets

A number of interesting "rackets" are recorded in the catalogue. Police have little doubt but that time will deliver the authors of these frauds into their hands. Many games have undeniable elements of humor. A like number portray a pathetic side of gullible farmer lads, who have come to the city to make good and are duped out of all their worldly possessions during their first day of metropolitan existence. Widows and orphans too add to receipts of modern Chinese dupesters that prevail in all parts of Shanghai. According to the number of successful, shady enterprises in Shanghai, Fagan, the Artful Dodger, and all their band would find this a happy hunting ground.

There is the "telephone man." He is a wise thief. There are 36 cases on record wherein this individual nas come to foreign and Chinese homes to "inspect" the telephone. "Just a monthly check-up," he explains as he takes down the receiver and tinkers with the instrument. Invariably he discovers something wrong with the telephone, and upon his promise to install a better instrument of newer design, the telephone subscriber is usually only too glad to allow him to remove the phone and walk away with it. Often his demand for $1 cumsha for the service is met. Although he explains that his partner will follow up within a half hour with a new telephone, none has ever been recorded as having been installed.

"Gas Man" Stunt

The "gas man" works a similar racket. He comes to inspect gas appliances. After tinkering with the system for a brief period, he makes away with all the salable fittings.

There are the duo who manipulate a wallet at considerable gain. One drops the wallet; his companion picks it up and urges an innocent looking pedestrian to "say nothing about this, and we'll share it." The latter two withdraw into a nearby alley to divide the contents. The one who picked up the wallet hands it over to the victim just about the time the dropper comes back to accuse them of stealing the article. The original picker up blames the innocent bystander, who at that time has possession of the wallet, for picking the other's pocket. The innocent one pays the wallet loser to keep from being jailed. Fifteen cases have been reported.

Gold jade rings that look valuable, but are really only worth a few cents, have netted a huge income to promoters of the "gold jade game." The innocent bystander is stopped on the street, by a well dressed individual. "Will you take this gold jade ring into the pawn shop and pawn it?" the innocent one is asked. When the stranger offers to hold the innocent one's parcel and to divide the proceeds of the pawn transaction with him the latter readily assents. He learns from the pawn broker that the ring is worth fifty cents and returns to the street to find both the stranger and his parcel gone. The chosen victim always carries a parcel.

Doctor Is Victim

Again there was the gentleman who asks female doctors to hurry with him to his home, where a blessed event is shortly anticipated. Enroute the gentleman stops at a clothes shop, and asks the doctor to wait outside while he orders a few clothes with which to surprise his wife. The door closed behind him, his story assumes a new note. "I would like to take a few articles to a friend," he says smoothly.

"My wife will wait outside until I return," he states pointing to the doctor. "If the goods are satisfactory, I will bring the money from my friend to pay for them," he adds. The man asks the doctor to wait for a moment, and neither he nor the goods is seen again.

Another city slicker approaches a fairly well dressed Chinese woman and informs her that there is a job open for an amah. The position invariably pays an attractive salary. "You are too well dressed, however," the stranger informs the woman. "Perhaps you had better leave your wraps and things with me, while you go inside the building to apply for the job." The woman proceeds to a certain room in the building designated, learns that they have no need of an amah, and returns to find the stranger and her property gone.

There is the one-eyed youth, who makes a practise of ordering flowers to be delivered at a building by cycle coolie. He meets the coolie, tells him to go upstairs and leave the flowers in a certain room, and while the coolie is gone, the stranger absconds with the bicycle, which is usually valued at about $50.

Buyers Of Notes

Women have proven ready buyers of $50 notes. They are usually sold for about $16 cash and are later discovered to be "joss notes."

One may well conjecture as to what happens to youths met on Ningpo Road who deliver their bundles to strangers to hold, while they go to a nearby shop for cigarettes. They are usually promised a few coppers for the service.

Apprentices have proven a Godsend to artful deceivers. There is the ever-recurring example of the man who stops apprentices on their way out of banks and informs the latter that the notes they carry have depreciated in value. The stranger leads these boys to another bank where he says the value may be given for the notes, and after a long talk with the cashier, of which the youth hears not a word, the youth is steered to a place where he can buy a 12 cent tax stamp necessary for ahe transaction, in which the notes are to be given full value. On the way the very obliging stranger, who in negotiating for the full value of the notes, has taken over the money, sends the boy across the street for cigarettes. The answer is easy.

The showman and his Buddha that gives immortality is well known. He promises that his wooden image of Buddha will double all money placed in the figure's possession. The showman takes the money offered, wraps it into a small bundle, and places it inside the image. A few gesticulations and ejaculations and it's practically all over. The small wad is handed the owner, and, true enough, it is approximately double its original size. The owner is instructed to take the packet home, pray over it for a half hour, and then open it. The wad is invariably blank paper.

3059.
21.1.32.

January 21st, 1932.

Memorandum on the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai.

Following the Independence Movement in Korea in 1919, many Korean revolutionists came to Shanghai and established a temporary office in Avenue Joffre, French Concession. Towards the end of March, 1919, a conference was held by these revolutionists and it was decided to appoint the following persons as officials of the Korean Provisional Government:-

President:	Li To Min (李東寧)
Chief Secretary:	Li Sho Man (李承晩)
Chief of the Home Department:	An Sho Ko (安昌浩)
Chief of the Foreign Department:	Kin Kei Shoku (金奎植)
Chief of the Legal Department:	Li Shi Yei (李始榮)
Chief of the Finance Department:	Sai Kai Kyo (崔仁享)
Chief of the Military Department:	Li To Ko (李東輝)
Chief of the Communications Department:	Gun Sho Han (文昌範)

Owing to lack of funds this organization remained inactive until 1925 when Korean residents in Europe and America promised to contribute the necessary funds. The office was then removed to its present address, No.4 Poo Ching Li (普慶里), off Rue Brénier de Montmorand.

The activities of this organization during 1931 are briefly as follows:-

January: On January 3 Cho Man Kyu, Chief of the Home Department, convened a meeting of representatives of various Korean organizations, which have connections with the Government, at which, "The Policy to be Adopted in hastening the Independence Movement", was discussed.

On January 25 another meeting on the same subject was held by representatives of Korean Inspectors of the Shanghai Tramway

Company and the General Omnibus Company when it was decided to make contributions to the Government.

A pamphlet in Chinese entitled "The Problems of Korean Residents in the Three Eastern Provinces" was sent to certain Chinese Government officials requesting them to use their influence with the Government to moderate its oppressive policy toward Koreans in those provinces.

February: Cho So Ko, Chief of the Foreign Department, proceeded to Nanking and submitted an appeal to the Nanking Government for the protection of Korean nationals in Manchuria.

March: A statement was issued over the joint signatures of the officials of the Provisional Government on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of Korean Independence.

May: On the occasion of the Chinese National Conference held in Nanking, they despatched a congratulatory telegram to representatives attending the meeting requesting at the same time their support in the settlement of the Korean problems in the Three Eastern Provinces.

A manifesto describing the policy of the Provisional Government and the demands of the Independence Party was distributed to representatives of various provinces who attended the conference.

July: Following the Van Pao San Incident and the anti-Chinese movement in Korea, Committee members of the Home Department held meetings almost daily to devise ways and means to adopt counter measures.

On July 8 a statement was issued in the name of Cho So Ko, Chief of the Foreign Department, declaring that the attack on the Chinese in Korea by Koreans was deliberately planned by the Japanese Imperialists, with the Knowledge of the Nanking Government.

On July 9 An Sho Ko, and several other members of the Home Department organized the Amalgamated Association of various Korean Organizations in order to cope with the

situation. They contributed articles to Chinese newspapers under the heading of "The Slanderous Policy of the Japanese Imperialists".

On July 10 Yin Sho Yo, Chief of the Foreign Department, issued a manifesto in Chinese on the attack of Chinese in Korea stating that this incident was created by Koreans who were instigated by Japanese Imperialists and that Korean members of the Provisional Government earnestly desired the Chinese nationals to secure revenge, and that they were prepared to join with them.

On the occasion of the memorial service for the Chinese victims of the Korean incident, held under the auspices of the Anti-Japanese Association on July 23 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Kan Tai Chu (韓泰宙) and Kim Gen Kei (金元慶) were appointed as representatives of the Provisional Government to attend the service. They distributed pamphlets entitled "Manifesto on the Attack on Chinese in Korea" and "An Address to the Chinese Nationals".

September: On September 20 members of the Home Department held a meeting in order to consider counter-propaganda measures. They contributed several articles to Chinese newspapers denouncing Japanese activities in South Manchuria.

On September 22 Cho So Ko, Chief of the Foreign Department, despatched a letter to the Nanking Government requesting them to resist the occupation of Manchuria by Japan, thereby bringing glory to China and Korea.

October: On October 10 the establishment of the Headquarters of the Korean Volunteer Corps was announced as a premise for the organization of the Chinese and Korean Allied Forces to fight against Japan.

Extracts from this announcement are as follows:-

"In establishing the Korean Volunteer Corps, members are recruited from dare-to-die patriotic persons. - For the sake of our country and nationals, let us sacrifice ourselves and

our homes for the extermination of our common enemy, the Japanese Imperialists. Compatriots who have a grudge against our enemy should rise and come under the flag of the Volunteer Corps to revenge our fathers and brothers".

On October 20 Cho Ho Ko, Chief of the Foreign Department, despatched a telegram to Mr. Briand through Mr. Drummond, Secretary of the League of Nations, Geneva, stating that, "with due respect to the League, 23,000,000 Koreans earnestly desire that drastic measures be adopted to suppress the occupation of Manchuria by the barbarous Japanese. We are definitely opposed to Japanese protection of Koreans both in Korea and Manchuria. We have no alternative but to adopt drastic military action against the Japanese in order to emancipate our homeland from the grip of our oppressors and to declare Korea's Independence".

On October 22 An Sho Ko, President of the Shanghai Korean Residents' Association and concurrently the State Secretary of the Korean Provisional Government, entertained some twenty reporters of various Chinese newspapers to a dinner in the Shing Ling Restaurant. He delivered a speech to the effect that co-operation of Chinese and Koreans is necessary to overthrow Japanese Imperialism, and distributed to them leaflet entitled "The True Opinion of Koreans".

On October 25 An Sho Ko issued a circular addressed to the Chinese people denouncing the action of the Japanese Government in connection with the occupation of South Manchuria.

December: At the mass meeting held at the Public Recreation Ground on December 13 by Chinese students, ten members of the Provisional Government were present and they participated in the demonstration held at the conclusion of the meeting.

On December 17 Li Ho Sho (李奉昌), member of the Provisional Government, proceeded to Japan by the s.s."Hikawa Maru" with the object of assassinating the Japanese Emperor.

For this purpose he obtained two bombs and the sum of Yen 300 from a certain source in Shanghai. While in Tokyo he received, through the Yokohama Specie Bank the sum of Yen 100 which was sent by Kim Kyu alias Kim Ki alias Haku Tei Zen alias Haku Bon, who is the Chief of the Finance Department of the Korean Provisional Government.

Li Wo Sho was arrested in Tokyo on January 8, 1932, in connection with the attempted assassination of the Japanese Emperor by throwing a bomb.

The present officials of the Korean Provisional Government are as follows:-

President:	Li To Hin	(李東寧)
Chief of the Home Department:	Cho Yen Kyu	(趙琬九)
Chief of the Foreign Department:	Cho So Ko	(趙素昂)
Chief of the Military Department:	Kin Tetsu	(金　鐵)
Chief of the Legal Department:	Li To Hin	(李東寧)
Chief of the Finance Department:	Kim Kyu	(金　九).

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

REPORT

[illegible] 2[illegible] Station,
3059.
Date January 7, 1932.
7-1-32.

Subject (in full) Japanese authorities raid the Korean Provisional Government.

Made by M. Umemoto. Forwarded by D Bkn A/.

With reference to D/. Kim's report of January 6 on the subject of a raid made by the Japanese Consular Police in the French Concession, I beg to report that on the morning of January 5 the Japanese Consular Police with the assistance of the French Police raided the headquarters of the Korean Provisional Government, No. 4 Poo Shin Li (普善里), Rue Grenier de Montgrand, and No. 14 Route Say Koong, the residence of Cho So Ho (趙素昊), official of that Government. No arrests were made, but two pairs of handcuffs, a Korean flag, two banners and a quantity of documents including the archives of this organization together with certain secret communications, were seized.

A Chinese lodging house at No. 2 Avenue Dubail was also raided in an attempt to arrest a Korean named Li Sei Yei (李世英) who is wanted on a warrant issued by the Korean Court on a charge of embezzlement. This individual, it is reported, left Shanghai for Tientsin some time ago.

M. Umemoto.

Officer i/c Special French.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.
J.H. Gwiens
7:1:'32.

Rec'd 8 JAN 1932

Mr. Filed
11:1:'32.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-[illegible]

File No. REGISTRY 3059

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch No. 5 Station,

REPORT

6.1.32.

Date January 6. 1932

Subject (in full) Japanese authorities raid the Korean Provisional Government.

Made by D.S. Kim *Forwarded by* J.A. Prince C.S.I.

It is reported that at 10.30 a.m. yesterday Japanese Consular officials with the assistance of the French Police raided the Korean Provisional Government at No. 4 Puh Ching Li, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, French Concession and seized two pair of hand cuffs and a quantity of Korean documents. No arrests were made because all the members of the Korean Provisional Government had made good their escape before the arrival of the party as they had been informed of the raid beforehand.

H.C. Kim
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

2. Passed to you on instructions of O.C. S.B.
6/1/32

D.S. Ummesato.
SBK 6/1

D-3062

D-3066

D-3069

D-3070

D-3073

FE ST.
3062.
11. 1. 32.

January 11 32.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 28 of January 6, 1932, and to attach herewith copy* of a detective report concerning Isaak (Icek) Warszawer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Assistant Commissioner (Special Branch).

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

* End. 1.
11/1. 32. N.P.

9: 1: '31.

S2,

Please furnish a spare copy of this report for transmission to Dutch Consul

O/c. SB.

Spare copy attached.

SBB 10/1

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. S.B. D. 3062
Section ... Station, 9/1/32
Date January 9, 19

Subject (in full) I ...

Made by D.I. ... *Forwarded by* D B Ku D.I.

... attached letter of January 8, 1932 from ... general recording Isaak (Isek) ... record as known to the Municipal ...

Isa... is a Polish Jew, 67 years of ..., ... his wife, two sons and two d... in that country.

... Tsar, Warsaw during 1915, and since that ti... special business ... small scale. ... visited Hongkong in connection with some ... and resided there for about one month, aft... to Harbin. In 1926 he left Harbin and ... he resided until 1929.

... known to Mr. ... Belchenko, former Russian Co... in Hankow, acting as Portuguese Consul in that city. ... Shanghai on several occasions. He arrived ... three months ago and is planning to ..., Netherlands East India, in order to ... qu... p alcohol from certain Chinese merc... of manufacturing Vodka and other liquors.

... nd of one Livin, a Netherland subject, ... knew in Jenkow about three years ago, and who in ... as the manager of a leather factor... in ... agent residing at 634 Dixwell Road with a fri... ...tzen named William Katz, merchant, an American citi... ...ish extraction.

... quantity of goods stored at Chinese

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7 '1

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

dwelling at No.193 Tien Doong Road off Dixwell Road, Chapei.

Nothing is known against him in this office.

G. Tcheremshansky.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 28 .

SHANGHAI, 6 Januari 1931 .

REGISTRY
C.D. 3062.
6.1.32.

Sir,

No record in room 321. 6/1/32. N.P.

I have the honour to inform you that Isaac (Icek) Warszawer, born in the province of Warsaw in 1865, bearer of passport No. 075966, issued by the Polish Delegate at Harbin on October 7th 1931, wishes to proceed to the Netherlands East Indies in order to buy alcohol which he says is used in Shanghai for making vodka and other cheap alcoholic beverages. Mr. Warszawer, who arrived in this city from Harbin about 3 months ago, is at present staying at 634 Tinwell Road in the house of a certain William Katz.* He states to have been in Shanghai once before, about 2 years ago.

* See D. 1766.

I should feel grateful if you could let me know whether the Police is aware of anything against this person as far as morals or politics are concerned.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. Dirkzwager
Vice-Consul,
for Consul-General.

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

$2,
For comment please.
D.S. Tchernenshanskij: 1:32.
DBR. 7/1

File re WKatz attached.
6/1.

11373
D. 3066

Scotland Yard's New Boss Inherits Vox Populi Critics

LONDON.—When Sir Philip Game becomes boss of Scotland Yard next November, he will be open to fire from many critics.

Such has been the experience of all his 12 predecessors in the post, officially styled commissionership of police for the metropolitan area of London.

The very scope of "The Yard's" activities makes its chief a bull's eye for the barbed darts zealous Britishers are fond of throwing whenever they think their much vaunted liberties are threatened.

'E's A Blinkin' Tyrant

Even a minor change in police administration may raise a storm of censure, for the popular mind, the yard bosses are ruthless autocrats without the regard for the nation's democratic traditions.

In addition to preserving order in Greater London's 700 square miles, the commissioner must be a born leader of men.

Past bosses have faced bitter criticism because they allegedly failed to keep their 30,000 odd constables happy as well as mentally and physically alert.

Class Favouritism Charged

Much of the public reproof administered to the retiring commissioner, Lord Trenchard, arose from his efforts to stop what he called "mental and physical rot" in the force.

A glut of old men, with no chance of promotion, had impaired the force's efficiency, Trenchard held. To mend matters, he started hiring young college men on short term engagements not exceeding 10 years.

A nation-wide cry at once arose that Trenchard was demoralizing the force by introducing class distinctions. That the reverse was the truth was admitted even by policemen when the popular fervour had cooled.

Both Trenchard and his predecessor, the late Field Marshal Lord Byng, in fact, earned the respect and admiration of the Yard's men for inspiring the force with their prestige and personality.

It is to carry on this tradition that Sir Philip Game, with five years of experience in handling recalcitrant New South Wales politicians, has been chosen to succeed Trenchard.—A.P.

Sir Philip Game will become "fair game" for London's numerous letter-to-the-editor writers when he assumes the leadership of Scotland Yard next autumn. Making the boss of the yard a target is a tradition.

File No.
7 AUG 1935

How Scotland Yard Operates

Former Official Gives Tientsin Rotarians Close-Up Of Work

Scotland Yard and the methods used by this great institution in combatting crime formed the subject of an interesting speech delivered by Mr. R. H. Dennis, Chief of the British Municipal Council Police, at the weekly meeting of the Tientsin Rotary Club recently. Mr. Dennis remarked in opening that since his arrival in Tientsin quite a number of Britons had approached him and asked what was Scotland Yard. He estimated that at least 50 per cent of the Britons in North China did not know what Scotland Yard really was, so it was hardly surprising that many non-Britishers were in the dark as regards the institution.

Scotland Yard was the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Force in London. There was another force existent in London and they exercised full control over what was reputed to be the richest square mile in the world—the City of London. In this area the City of London Police held sway, and this force had nothing whatever to do with the Metropolitan Police, nor had the Metropolitan Police any power in the City of London. All the rest of London and the Home counties, however, were policed by the Metropolitan Police, and Scotland Yard was responsible for that district. The Metropolitan Police had no power over any of the other police districts in Great Britain. There were occasions, however, when they were invited to assist in solving serious crimes in other districts. It might seem strange that in big cities such as Birmingham and Manchester Scotland Yard had no control, but the fact remained, they only assisted in investigation when invited to do so.

Appointed By Crown

At the head of the Metropolitan Police was the Commissioner of Police of the Metropole, and he was a man appointed by the Crown. It was partly due to this connection with politics that Scotland Yard had so much publicity in the press. Two or three decades ago Scotland Yard was comparatively unheard of, but today one could not pick up a magazine or paper which did not contain some mention of crime and the name of Scotland Yard linked with it. This was due in a large extent to the public's demand for sensation. And so, with publicity from the modern press and through the appointment of the Commissioner, Scotland Yard had become almost a household word. During the past twenty years or so this publicity had been found far from helpful, particularly when it referred to the comings and goings of officers from Scotland Yard in connection with certain crimes.

Appointments of Commissioners had, in recent years, aroused a considerable amount of criticism, Mr. Dennis continued. Prior to the Great War the Commissioner was always a Civil Servant of great administrative ability and was generally assured of a long and comfortable term of office. During and since the War, however, an outstanding military personage had held the post and against this was directed the criticism of the public, who were of the opinion that the post should be held by a man well-versed in police work.

Scotland Yard was made up of many departments, the staff being 22,000 in number. It was obvious that with such an organization there must be other posts than that of detective, yet the public always linked Scotland Yard with detectives, and the papers always referred to Scotland Yard detectives. Detectives were the real Scotland Yard men, and these were outstanding in their own particular branch of work. This was due to their unrivalled opportunities in investigation, and in the course of time they became first-class detectives from sheer force of experience. It was a byeword at Home that a good detective must be a Scotland Yard man, but this was an exaggerated opinion as many good detectives could be found in other cities and districts.

Returning to the appointment of the Commissioner, Mr. Dennis said that the Chiefs of Police in areas outside the Metropolis were appointed by the people, that is by Borough Councils and County Councils, etc. Yet it was strange that the highest police appointment of all was made by the Government. In this connection it might be interesting to note that Scotland Yard was controlled extensively by the Home Office. Some of the London boroughs paid money into the Exchequer but had no say in the administration of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Modus Operandi Bureau

Touching on the work of Scotland Yard, Mr. Dennis said that a very valuable aid to Scotland Yard detectives was the fact that many crimes had their own peculiarities. It had occurred to the Criminal Investigation Department that if they were to classify these crimes and keep comprehensive records they could work on a system of elimination. To this end the Bureau of Modus Operandi was created.

The conduct of any investigation should, of course, be directed largely to the method by which the crime was carried out. It was a known fact that criminals, and especially thieves, follow at least for prolonged periods the "modus operandi" which afforded them their first success. Thieves will select the same type of property (bicycles, jewellery, clothing, cloth, etc.), the same type of victim, or the same type of premises for recurrent crimes, and it was by their predilection for such things that they might be identified. Such a recognisable similarity of conduct was most common in larceny of various kinds, but it was to be found in other types of crime—forgery, false pretences, offences against decency, etc. The recognition of it as a means of identifying and tracing criminals was a great step forward in the history of criminal investigation. It was as the outcome of many years of patient observation that the present day "modus operandi" register at Scotland Yard was developed into the valuable crime index that it has become.

Fatal Burglary

He would try to give his listeners an idea of how the system worked. Late on a November evening, about 6 p.m., in 1928, a number of Scotland Yard men, including himself, were sitting in the Criminal Investigation Department office at Paddington. This office, as some would know, controlled a large part of Kensington where there was a great deal of valuable residential property. The telephone bell rang and there was a great rush for hats and coats. They had been told to stand-by. It appeared that a fairly well-to-do gentleman, with a lucrative business in antiques, arrived home with his son at Pembroke Flats. They went upstairs to the second floor, the father slightly ahead of the son. When he reached the top of the stairs he saw that a pane of glass had been cut from the window of the door, and realised that a burglar had broken into the premises. He immediately told his son to run for the police and as the son was going down the stairs a hand with a revolver in it came through the open space in the door and commanded the old man to put up his hands. Whether or not the old gentleman did so must be left to conjecture, but the son heard two shots. It appears that the man with the gun unbolted the door and shot the unfortunate man at the head of the stairs at point-blank range. The thief must have then moved the body, for it was lying across the top of the stairs, gone down the flight and bolted.

When the police arrived on the scene it was realised at first sight that the burglary had been committed by a man experienced in flat-breaking. When they saw the pane of glass had been removed they felt sure that the man had done this before and had perhaps been caught before. There was no evidence of finger-prints or other nature in the flat.

One or two people had seen the man running away and were able to provide a slight description of him. The police decided that the man had probably been to other houses in the neighbourhood, since he had followed the system of ringing the bell to see if anyone was at home before deciding to break in. A house-to-house search was conducted and it was revealed that a man had called at two other flats in the neighbourhood at about the hour the crime was committed. Maid-servants had answered the door and the caller had gone away after making some excuse. Both servants gave the same description and the police felt sure that they had now something to work on.

Day And Night Experts

The modus operandi system was brought into operation, and the search for the flat-breaker started. The files contained the histories of afternoon and evening flat-breakers, for a man who gets away with a burglary in daylight seldom attempts a burglary in the dark. Many eliminations were made where the descriptions did not tally, while some of the flat-breakers were still behind the bars. The suspects were finally reduced to seven, six of which were hunted out and were able to account for their movements at the time of the crime.

The seventh could not be found, and he had not been home since the crime was committed. A bunch of photographs were shown to the maids and each identified the man who was missing. His family history was then turned inside out and his girl friends interviewed. It was learned that he was fond of greyhound racing and detectives were posted at dog-race meetings for the next forty-eight hours. He was not seen, however, and it was decided to extend the search beyond the London area. Two detectives went to Southend where they spent a miserable evening in the rain without spotting the suspect. At about 10 p.m. they decided to have "a quick one" in a near-by hostelry, and when inside one of the detectives noticed the wanted man standing just behind his companion. He was grabbed and taken outside where a search revealed a revolver hidden on his person.

Taken to Scotland Yard on two charges of flat-breaking and for interrogation in connection with a more serious crime, he was questioned and finally admitted to the shooting. The two maids identified the man as the one who had called at the flats on the night of the crime, while scientists proved that the fatal bullet had been fired from the gun which was found on the person of the arrested man, who was sentenced to death later at Old Bailey.

Mr. Dennis said that he quoted this case to point out the value of the modus operandi system, a phase of detective work that would be developed in years to come.

3066

Reg. Please keep.

936

9526

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

CRIMINALS AND PASSPORTS

Trade "Non-Existent" in England: Scotland Yard's Way With Traffickers

It appears that the murderer of King Alexander entered France with a forged passport. It is, therefore, reassuring to learn, through a responsible police officer of considerable experience, that the forging of British passports is "practically non-existent."

First, the big international crooks do not use passports—it is much too difficult for them to steal and "doctor" British passports successfully—and, second, international terrorists find it almost impossible to get into Britain, with or without passports.

Why they cannot enter the country is the secret of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, who exist solely to baulk the political offender, and very wisely they decline to publish the exact details of their methods. The official with whom a representative of "The Observer" spoke remembered in a long experience only two anarchists who succeeded in getting into Britain—"and they were very quickly on their way out again."

There is a difference in this realm between the methods in Britain and those on the Continent, and results point to the British procedure being the more successful. The Continental defence against political crime is more spectacular—that is quite possibly its weakness—than the British which is quieter and more unobtrusive.

Forged Visas

The official who was able to give these reassuring facts stressed that the forging of British passports was almost non-existent, but added that there were cases of the forging of visas. This was a fairly simple matter, requiring only a rubber stamp. The process was known to the police, and whenever movements this way of international crooks or terrorists were reported, this form of forgery was looked for at the ports, and more often than not detected.

It would be as well here to compare the arrangements at the ports in Britain with those on the other side of the Channel; and it was pointed out that, although the passport and immigration officials, the Special Branch, and the C.I.D. were to some extent similar to the corresponding officials on the Continent, close co-operation was a feature of the British system. The method of co-operation is again a matter which the Special Branch prefer to keep to themselves.

It was claimed that murder such as was committed at Marseilles would be impossible in Britain. "When a royal or other distinguished personage is coming to Great Britain," it was stated, "the form of protection to be devised is the duty of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard. Officers who are familiar with the appearances and habits of international crooks, particularly of those with anarchist or Communist tendencies, receive co-operation from the C.I.D. in this way. If the visitor happens to be king of a State in the Balkans, the officers will be fully informed of the districts in London lived in and frequented by people of revolutionary sympathies from that particular country. Facilities will be arranged for the officers to see these people in their haunts, so that they may carry memories of the appearances of the suspects in their minds.

Special Officers

"When the distinguished visitor arrives there will be the usual crowds along the route he is to take, and, incidentally, it would be impossible for him to be left unguarded. Troops, uniformed police officers and plain-clothes detectives line the route in adequate numbers."

Generally, of course, there is little for the uniformed men—troops or police—to do, but valuable work is frequently being done by Special Branch officers all unknown to the thousands of genuine sightseers, whose cheers mark the progress through London of a visiting monarch.

When a foreign monarch came to England some years ago, two Special Branch officers in the crowd that lined the route from the station noticed a face which was familiar to them as one they had seen a good deal in a Soho night cafe. They stationed themselves on either side of him, with their elbows almost meeting in front of the man's stomach. He was a disgruntled native of the visiting king's country. He had no weapons on him, however, so that nothing more than close surveillance could be attempted.

On the other hand, had the police officers not fixed him, accomplices standing near, not known to the police by looks possibly, could have handed him revolver or bomb. This man was deported two months later.

To England Without Passport

Curiously enough, the only crooks who seem to use passports are confidence tricksters, and their passports are usually in perfect order. The rest slip into the country in two ways: (1) By means of coastal and tramp steamers, working their passage and slipping ashore when a row has been started and attention diverted or in some similar way, and (2) by using the return halves of excursion tickets from England to the Continent. They do not use passports, forged or otherwise.

As for anarchists and members of terrorist organizations, very few get through to London. First, they realize that there is a distinct lack of fruitful ground for their activities over here, and, second, the way in is too difficult. Hundreds who have never been near London are known by the Special Branch officers in Britain who were quick to go to see the Marseilles film, by the way, to see if they could recognize anybody in the crowd. There may even have been English detectives at Marseilles at the time, for they go abroad to get to know the men who are dangerous, as well as getting information through the International Police Bureau.

The Special Branch work from Scotland Yard, guard prominent British statesmen and politicians, and ensure the safety of visiting monarchs and statesmen. Occasionally they will be attacked in newspapers as a rather useless department: there will be no reply to the attack. Very few people have ever heard of the name of the chief of the Special Branch, and certainly he and his department are not anxious to be in the limelight. Their valuable work is behind the scenes, and their method to know while remaining unknown.

Reg. Please keep. NOV 1934

Scotland Yard and its Criminals

(Continued from page 5)

reason for requiring help. Suppose some householder complained to the police that a woman had called at his place of residence and produced a letter from a clergyman, telling her that if she came to Salford she could be reunited with the child she had not seen for two years. The M.O. system would enable the investigating officer to turn up all the women in London who have ever been convicted of that trick before and, fortified with a description of the woman, the detective will have little difficulty, if she is still in London, in running her down.

Giving Themselves Away

It is an axiom of criminal investigation that most bad criminals capture themselves. Especially is this the case with murderers. Thomas Neill Cream, one of the most cold-blooded murderers we have had in fifty years, was a remarkable example of this. He was a man who had had some sort of medical training; and his practice was to induce women to take a pill or a bottle of strychnine. Cream could never resist writing letters. Sometimes he wrote them pretending to be a detective; sometimes he wrote accusing perfectly innocent people of the murder. In fact, this was a mania of his, all sorts of people of high and low degree coming under the accusation. The man's vanity was such that even at the inquest on his victims he wrote to the coroner indignant letters, telling him where the medical evidence was wrong. But, as I say, his chief mania was accusing people who had nothing whatever to do with the crimes. Eventually the search narrowed itself down to Neill Cream, and finally he was arrested, convicted and hanged. There is no doubt whatever that he was a systematic poisoner, both in England and America. He had been found guilty in the second degree of the murder of a woman in Chicago, and had served ten years.

Seddon was a murderer who would have escaped all consequence of his act if he had not been so mean that he refused to give even a small portion of the money which his victim had left to one of her relations. Crippen would have escaped detection if he had not run away and emphasised his own guilt. Armstrong would have escaped punishment if, after a successful murder, he had not attempted another, which drew attention to the curious circumstances of his wife's death. Although he had been privately warned that the police were investigating the matter, and that he would be arrested on the morrow, when he was taken into custody they found in his pocket a small package of arsenic. A murderer who had buried the body of his victim in the centre of a chicken run, after watching the fruitless efforts of detectives to discover the body by digging all round his farm, jokingly suggested that they should dig in the run, which they did, and found the terrible evidence they sought. But with all the assistance which murderers give to their captors, it requires a keen analytical brain to utilise the opening which a criminal has offered.

An Aid to Truthfulness

Some day it will be recognised that the protection of the people is of infinitely greater importance than the private rights of citizens, and the method which has been tried with success in America will be universally adopted. This is known as "the scoplamin method." The man to be questioned is given an injection of scopolamin, which is a drug used to induce what is commonly known as twilight sleep. He is placed in a dark room and questioned. Under the influence of this drug the brain is incapable of inventing, and questions asked are invariably answered truthfully. So far it has not been employed to bring criminals to justice, but it has established the innocence of more prisoners than one serving long terms for offences of which they were not guilty. American justice demands, however, that no man should be convicted on any statement that he makes under such an influence, and judges are chary of countenancing this system. Nevertheless, it is infallible, and some day a realist will come along who will consider that it is much more important that the truth should be known and the guilty punished than that a misguided sense of fair play which can only favour the guilty should be satisfied. In the meantime Scotland Yard pursues its breezy and intelligent way without the aid of dope or bludgeon.

Between Scotland Yard and its criminals there is a peculiar relationship which it is difficult to define, and which I think I have illustrated best in the Sooper stories I have told. There is a great deal of good-natured badinage between them. On the one side a spurious, even humble respect; on the other an invincible scepticism. The respect is mixed with a considerable amount of private vituperation. Most habitual criminals know that the detective officer will go far out of his way to do them some legitimate turn. They know he will say what there is to be said in their favour, and that he is the means of communicating with their friends and relations, providing the message is a legitimate one. The criminal knows, too, that when a detective officer says he will notify relations and attempt to obtain bail, he will keep his word, and there is no real resentment at his anti-criminal activities. The number of known criminals who violently resist arrest is very small. To 'go quietly' is the unwritten law of their world. It is only the amateur who has to be carried to the station.

It is true to say that every man who is known to get his living consistently by dishonest means is known personally to the police, and with the assistance of the criminal index it is possible to get immediately into touch with the suspect. On the rare occasions when known criminals commit murder their chance of escape is remote. Every year in this country there are between a hundred and two hundred murders. It has never been below a hundred and never above two hundred. It is also a fact which is not generally known, that one murderer out of every four commits suicide. Mr. Arthur Locke, in some interesting statistics on the subject, has called attention to the fact that only one person under the age of sixteen was convicted in ten years until after the War, when there were five convictions during five years, probably due to causes arising out of the War. In this country crime remains at a fairly low level, and the gunman is unknown.

Should Scotland Yard Tell?

The crimes which are on the increase and with which the police find it most difficult to deal, are cases of false pretences. These have increased to a very considerable extent, a fact which the public should recognise, because it is the average householder and the average citizen who are victimised. This is the only type of criminal with which the average man or woman is brought into contact. Beware of the people who call on you wtih a pathetic story that they need money to get to their home in some distant part of the country owing to some domestic catastrophe which has overtaken them, or to look for work. Usually they pretend to come from some town with which their victim is associated. They take a great deal of trouble to prepare their story so as to make it plausible. Beware, too, of the lady who is selling her jewellery owing to domestic misfortune; also of old soldiers who served in the same regiment as you. I have often wondered why the police do not publish the sub-divisions of their M.O. card in relation to this particular offence, so that the public can be put on their guard against tricks, which though old and well worn enough are quite new to the person who is caught by them.

In conclusion, let me say this about Scotland Yard. In all the world there is no machine quite as efficient or as free from outside influences. Lord's son and cook's son get exactly the same treatment at its hands, and that treatment is invariably fair.

Form No. 2
G. 500 6-31

~~File No.~~

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Section 2 Station, 3069.

Date January 28, 1932. 28 - 1 - 32.

Subject (in full) Russian Navigation School.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* DBKu. 4/1

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo. of January 8, on the subject of the Russian Navigation School, inquiries show that this institution has been organized by the 'Seamen's Group' of the National Religious Society, which is under the chairmanship of ex-naval Lieutenant Butzkoy.

Ex-Admiral M. Feurovich, a graduate of the Russian Imperial Naval Academy who recently arrived in Shanghai from Harbin, at the request of the above society, has been appointed director of the school and is at present in charge of its affairs. The school was inaugurated on November 30, 1931, and shares premises with the Russian Commercial School, No.13 Route Doumer.

So far thirty pupils have been enrolled and classes will commence on January 30, under the guidance of a teaching staff of thirteen instructors, including one Chinese.

The complete course will last three years and is divided as follows:-

First year students will receive training as sailors, quartermasters, firemen and engineers.

Second year students will be taught to take command of vessels operating on inland waterways.

Third year students will be trained for the command of ocean going vessels.

Diplomas for the above mentioned courses will be given only after practical training has been completed as required by Russian Law.

Translation of the rules and regulations of the School are attached. DBK

D. S. Tcheremshansky

Officer i/c Special Branch.

20.1.32.

Rules and Regulations governing the Russian Navigation School.

1) Russian Navigation School has been established to prepare young men for service on board ships. The course will be of three years duration.
2) Teaching will occupy from 7 to 8 months during the year with an interruption during the summer when practical teaching in navigation on board a ship or in a special camp will take place. (Some of the Russian captains employed with various steamship companies have consented to take pupils on board their ships for training)
3) Students upon admission to the school must be 16 years of age and above and physically fit (strict medical examination will take place).
4) The lectures will be given during the evening. At the end of every quarter refresher courses will be held. Examinations will be held before representatives of the administration of the school and steamship companies.
5) The uniform of the school will be similar to that of the Imperial Russian Navy and on the ribbon of the cap will be printed in Russian, "Russian Navigation School".
6) Fees for tuition is $15 per month for the 1st year, $20 per month for the 2nd year and $ 5 per month during the 3rd year.

The motto of the school is "Country and Fleet", and the students are not allowed to participate in any political movement nor are the men to be members of political parties. They must devote their whole time and attention to their studies and remember that their mother country needs the services of expert seamen and not politicians. A knowledge of science is the best way to serve the country.

7) In preparing themselves to be seamen the students are obliged to study and acquaint themselves with the traditions of the Russian Navy and Mercantile Marine.

2928

LECTURES in the Russian Navy School will begin on January 25, the anniversary of the day when the first Russian Navigation school was opened by the Emperor Peter the Great. The school is situated temporarily in the premises of the Russian Commercial School in Route Doumer.

S2, Information

DBR 19/1

REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3069
8. 1. 38.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 7: 1: 1938

To S2,

Please report on the Russian Navigation School, Route Dufour.

S.B. D.3070

3070.
12. 1. 32.

January 12, 32.

Sir,

"General D.I. Khorvat".

In reply to your letter, No. 9 dated January 7, 1932, on the subject of the above named, I have the honour to inform you that enquiries made have failed to elicit information regarding this man's presence in Shanghai. The address, 172 Range Road, given by him when in Sourabaya, Java, as his place of residence in Shanghai was occupied from 1926 to October 1930 by the Russian Military Invalids Club and only invalids resided there at the time. The name of the individual in question is not known to either ~~any of~~ the former residents of the Club or the local Union of Russian Army and Navy Men. It would, therefore, seem that Khorvat is masquerading under the name of General Horvath, Chief of the Russian Emigrants in China, who is still in Peking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

Consul-General for the Netherlands,

Shanghai.

Form No. 2
G. - 31

D. 3070

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3070
Date 12/1/32

File No. .....

Station,

Date ..... 19 .

Subject (in full) Letter from Netherlands Consulate-General re: General L.L.Khorvat.

Made by L.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* D B Rus D.I.

With reference to the attached letter of January 7, 1932 from the Netherlands Consulate-General regarding one "General" L.L. Khorvat, diligent inquiries have failed to trace this individual in Shanghai. The address 175 Range Road, given by him as being his place of residence in Shanghai, when registering at a boarding house in Soerabaja, Java, in March 1929, was occupied from 1926 to October 1930, by the "Russian Military Invalids Club", and the residents during that period were military invalids. The name "General" L.L. Khorvat is unknown to both the former residents of the Club and the local "Union of Russian Army and Navy Men". It appears therefore that Khorvat is undoubtedly an impostor and is masquerading under the name of General Horvath, the actual head of the Russian Emigrants in China, who has been residing in Peping for the past eleven years.

J. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.D. (Crime)
Information.

T.P. Gwinn

O. i/c Sp. Br.

12:1:'32

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 9.

REGISTRY
D.3070
8.1.32.

SHANGHAI, 7th January 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a certain Russian, calling himself General D.L.Khorvat, and pretending to be the chief of the Russian emigrants in China, registered in a boarding house at Sourabaya (Netherlands India) in March 1929 and subsequently left without paying his bill. While registering he gave as his address: 172 Range Road, Shanghai.

No record in room 325 8/1/32 N.P.

The actual chief of the Russian emigrants in China however is General Horvath, who, according to information received from the Netherlands Legation at Peping, has not left that city for the last eleven years.

In view of the above I have come to the conclusion that the so-called General D.L.Khorvat must be an imposter, who borrowed the real General Horvath's name.

I shall be greatly obliged if you would kindly cause an investigation to be made regarding the real identity and present whereabouts of this D.L.Khorvat.

For your kind co-operation I tender you my best thanks in advance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R.C.Aiers, Esquire,
Deupty Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

S2,
For inquiry and report please.
8.1.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. BRANCH REGISTRY
No. D 3073.
Date 8.4.32.

Extract from Intelligence Report 11.1.32.

Meeting of White Russians in Shanghai in connection with the Harbin Incident

Some thirty White Russians representing various local Russians organizations held a meeting on the premises of the Cossacks Union, No.311 Route Vallon, between 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. January 8, to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the local Russian community towards the recent events in Harbin when, it is reported, a number of Russians were killed by the Chinese Police.. After some discussion, it was decided to send a telegram to the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Harbin asking for a complete report regarding the origin and the nature of the incident and to request the Russian community in Shanghai to abstain from participating in any movement liable to aggravate the situation.

S. D. REGISTRY
S. D. D. 7077
20 1 32

"S I G V C"

January 1[illegible],1932

К событіям в Харбинѣ.

Предсѣдателем Казачьяго Союза в Шанхаѣ полк. Г. К. Бологовым вчера получена телеграмма от Харбинскаго Бѣженскаго Комитета слѣдующаго содержанія: «Китайском магазинѣ избили заподозрѣннаго воровствѣ европейца. Возмущеніе использовали силы, заинтересованныя уличных безпорядках. Эмиграція отгородилась безпорядков. Комитет». Эта телеграмма явилась отвѣтом на телеграфный запрос Харбинскому Бѣженскому Комитету, сдѣланный от лица собранія представителей русских эмигрантских организацій в Шанхаѣ, состоявщемся 8-го января текущаго года, на котором обсуждались харбинскія событія и отношеніе к ним русской эмиграціи в Шанхаѣ.

TRANSLATION

The Harbin Incident. Colonel G.K.Bologoff, President of the Cossacks' Union in Shanghai received the following telegram from the Russian Refugees' Committee in Harbin yesterday:- " A foreigner suspected of larceny was severely beaten in a Chinese shop. Parties interested in the street disturbances used the incident in their own aims. The Emigration has declined every responsibility for the disturbances."

This telegram is a reply to a telegram addressed to the President of the Russian Refugees' Committee in Harbin by representatives of certain Russian organizations in Shanghai after a meeting at which the attitude to be adopted towards the Harbin incident was discussed.

O/C. SIS. Information.

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report of Jan. 11, 1931

Meeting of White Russians in Shanghai in connection with the Harbin Incident.

Some thirty White Russians representing various local Russian organizations held a meeting on the premises of the Cossacks Union, No. 311 Route Vallon, between 9 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. January 8, to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the local Russian community towards the recent events in Harbin when, it is reported, a number of Russians were killed by the Chinese Police. After some discussion, it was decided to send a telegram to the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Harbin asking for a complete report regarding the origin and the nature of the incident and to request the Russian community in Shanghai to abstain from participating in any movement liable to aggravate the situation.

D.S. Prokofiev DSP 11/1

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 3073.
SECTION 2 Station,
Date January 9, 1932

Subject (in full) Meeting of representatives of local " White" Russian organizations in connection with Harbin incident.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.P.

In continuation of previous report dated January 8, on the above subject, a meeting of some thirty persons, representing various Russian organizations in Shanghai, was held between 9 and 10.30 p.m. on January 8, in the premises of the Cossacks Union, No 311 Route Vallon to discuss the attitude to be adopted by the local Russian community towards the recent events in Harbin when, it is reported, a number of Russians were killed by the Chinese police.

After some discussion it was decided to send a telegram to the Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee in Harbin asking for a complete report regarding the origin and the nature of the incident. In the mean time the Russian community in Shanghai are requested to abstain from participation in any movement which certain irresponsible elements are reported to be planning in connection with this affair.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.I.R. 11/1/32

S.2, Please make a short paragraph for Daily Intelligence Summary.

10.1.'32.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. D.D. 3073.
SECTION 2 Station,
8.1.32.
Date January 8, 1932

Subject (in full) Meeting of representatives of local " White" Russian organizations in connection with Harbin incident.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D Bkm 81

During the evening of January 8 a meeting of representatives of various local " White" Russian organizations will be held in the premises of the Cossacks' Union, No 311 Route Vallon, to discuss the attitude of the local Russian community towards the recent events which took place in Harbin, when, according to newspapers reports, a number of Russians were killed by the Chinese police.

This meeting has been called on the initiative of the President of the Cossacks' Union in Shanghai in order to prevent certain elements among the local Russian community from starting undesirable activity in connection with this affair, as it is reported that a number of irresponsible Russian youths, the majority of whom being recent arrivals from Harbin, who have been aroused over the happenings referred to above, are planning to launch a protest movement against the action of Chinese authorities in Harbin. In a draft of a leaflet which they had intended to issue on January 5 they appeal to local Russians to hold a peaceful mass-demonstration in front of the American Consulate General on January 10 (time not stated) when a petition was to be presented to the Senior Consul describing the unfortunate conditions under which white Russians are living in Harbin, and to ask him to bring the matter to the attention of the various foreign powers for any action deemed necessary.

The meeting will be attended by the undersigned and matters of interest will be immediately reported.

G. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

9 JAN. 1932

Commissioner of Police,
Sir, Information.
O. i/c Sp. Br.

D-3078

Form G. 21,500-1-31

C. I. B. No. S. B. D. 3078 File No.
Date 14/1/32

H. Q. Crime Branch Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date January 14, 1932.

Subject (in full) On C. H. Pragnell.

Made by D.S. 98 McPhee *Forwarded by* Supt. Quayle

Sir,

Reference to the attached Memorandum the undersigned interviewed P. A. Cox Esq., Manager of the C.P.R. Co., re Cecil Herbert Pragnell, and he stated that he had sent full particulars of the case to the Hongkong Office and that up to the present he had received no reply, and that he could take no action without their sanction.

He further stated that Pragnell denies having deserted the Empress of Japan, but states that he missed the ship.

C. H. Pragnell has been employed by the C.P.R. Co. for 12 years, but Mr. Cox stated that he knows nothing about his character.

Mr. Cox questioned Pragnell as to who Cowdie was, who had sent a cable to Shanghai from Vancouver inquiring about him, and he stated that it was a Miss Cowdie, whom he was engaged to marry.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

John McPhee

D.S. 98

D.C. (Crime)

Supt. i/c C.I.

When report re application for license is forwarded please attach this file for information of D.O. "B" div.

D.C. (Crime)

For your information please.

PAC(W) 14/1/32.

D.C (Crime) Application Form already returned ✓ J.C.B. 16/1/32.

S.B.-D.3073

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & C. D. R.
No. S. B. D.3078
Date 13 . 1 / 32

January 12, 32

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter ref. 315-1-C of January 11 regarding Mr. C. Pragnell the contents of which have been noted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

P.A. Cox, Esq.,
Manager,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
4 The Bund.

Supt. I/c.
C. No 1
Is he left person to hold a license, ask C.P.R. Pass whole fab
to D.O. B.
13/1/32

C.C.R. notified to cancel marriage of [illegible]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

P. A. COX
ASSISTANT ORIENTAL MANAGER
4, THE BUND
TELEGRAMS "NAUTILUS"
TELEPHONE 65581
P. O. BOX 1231

SHANGHAI

REGISTRY
No. 3078.
12. 1. 32.

Jan.11th 1932

315-1-J

The Commissioner,
Criminal Investigation Dept.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to my letter of 8th inst., will you kindly note that Mr.C.Pragnell appeared before me to-day. There will be no need for further investigation as to this man's whereabouts.

Yours truly,

P A Cox

Assistant Oriental Manager

1.

. .-- .3078

3078.
11. 1. 32.

January 9, 32.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.315-1-C of January 8 regarding one S. Pragnell, steward of the s.s. "Empress of Japan" and to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner (Crime).

P.A. Cox, Esq.,
Manager,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
4 The Bund.

P.A. C.S.S.
Circulate
11/1/32

C.5.
Please circulate to all Stations ✓
11/1/32

✓ Circulated through C.C.R. at 3.45 P.M. Jan. 11.

DAILY INFORMATION SHEET
No. 101
Date
CRIME DEPARTMENT

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
TRAFFIC AGENTS FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED

P. A. COX
ASSISTANT ORIENTAL MANAGER
4, THE BUND
TELEGRAMS "NAUTILUS"
TELEPHONE 65581
P. O. BOX 1231

REGISTRY
D. 3078.
9. 1. 32.

SHANGHAI January 8th 1932.
515-1-C

The Commissioner,
Criminal Investigation Department,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir:-

We have just been advised that C. Pragnell, Second Steward, "Empress of Japan" deserted this steamer at Shanghai. The "Empress of Japan" arrived Shanghai on Monday 9 AM, 4th instant, and sailed 6 AM on Tuesday, 5th instant, for Vancouver via Japan Ports. We have furthermore received the following cable from Vancouver this afternoon:

"HAVE YOU ANY TRACE PRAGNELL EMPRESS OF JAPAN
PLEASE CABLE RETURN GOODIE 1186 BIDWELL VANCOUVER."

I shall be much obliged if you will have enquiries made and endeavour to ascertain the whereabouts of this man and kindly report result.

Yours truly,

P A Cox

ASSISTANT ORIENTAL MANAGER.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500—7/31

File No. _____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H. Q. Crime Branch *Station,*

REPORT

Date January 12, 1932.

Subject (in full) Report on Cecil Herbert Pragnell

Made by D.S. 98 McPhee *Forwarded by* Det. Supt. Quayle

Sir,

Reference to Daily Information Sheet No. 801 of 11-1-32, under Miscellaneous C. Pragnell, second stewart S. S. "Empress of Japan", is reported to have deserted his steamer at Shanghai on Tuesday, January 5, 1932. (S/B. D.3079)

On the 9-1-32 application No. 32/16 was received at the Boarding House Section for the transfer of a Licence, Restaurant (Beer at Meals) for premises situated at 1269 Bubbling Well Road, near Ferry Road, applied for by one C. H. Pragnell, British Subject, premises situated at 1269 Buboling Well Road, at present licensed under the name of Mr. M. Voitzman, Russian. C. H. Pragnell had no Police record and the report was forwarded on the 9-1-32 from the Boarding House Section.

This date the undersigned visited 1269 Bubbling Well Road, where it was learned that C. H. Pragnell was residing in Room 205 of the Plaza Hotel. On receipt of the above information the Plaza Hotel was visited and in Room 205 interviewed Cecil Herbert Pragnell, age 31, British subject, on the pretence of making enquiries re the transfer of the licence.

C. H. Pragnell stated that he arrived in Shanghai 8 days ago from Vancover on the S.S. "Empress of Japan", on which ship he was employed as Chief Stewart, Second Class, and that he had missed the above ship when it set sail from Shanghai.

C. H. Pragnell has a female residing with him at the Plaza Hotel. He further stated that he was going to the British Consulate this afternoon with some person from the C.P.R. and if the Consulate would put his passport in order he would remain in Shanghai, and conduct a restaurant at 1269

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by *Forwarded by*

Bubbling Well Road if he was granted a licence.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

John C. H. Shu

D.S. 98

D.C.(Crime)

D-3085

D-3086

D-3087

D-3088

REGISTRY
3085.
15. 1. 32.

December 15, 1931.

FRENCH CONCESSION PRESS LAWS.

New Ordinance Signed by Consul General.

The following Consular Ordinance has been promulgated by M. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and published in the Bulletin Municipal:-

(1) Ordinance of No.33, of May 17, 1926, is hereby abrogated and replaced by the following provisions:-

(2) No periodical, journal nor review shall be published or sold in the French Concession without permission in writing from the French Consul-General. No establishment shall be created for the publication or distribution of the said journals without the permission in writing of the French Consul-General.

(3) In order to obtain permission in accordance with article II, a request shall be addressed directly by the person interested, to the Consul-General for France. This request shall indicate clearly the object in view, the person who will benefit under the permit and who will be responsible for the use made of it. The Articles of the publishing firm, if there are any, shall be deposited at the same time as the request on pain of a rejection of the request, or withdrawal of the permit.

(4) If the permit is granted no journal or review shall be put into circulation unless a sample copy has been first deposited with the French Police and the French Consulate-General.

(5) In the event of an infringement of Art.II (1) the editors, sellers and distributors, and in the event of an infringement of Art.II (2) the directors or managers of the establishment will be prosecuted by the Directors of the Police and Surety Services in the tribunals before which they are justiciable. The closing of the establishment, in addition, may be declared by the Consul-General.

(6) The permit contemplated by Article II shall prove no obstacle to the prosecution of the holder of the permit, the author and, if need be, the printer of any work contrary to public peace and good order.

(7) The present ordinance will come into force on the date of its publication.

(8) The Chief of the Police and Surety Services is entrusted with the execution of this present ordinance.

B.D. 3085
17 1 32

December 15, 1931.

FRENCH CONCESSION PRESS LAWS.

New Ordinance Signed by Consul General.

The following Consular Ordinance has been promulgated by M. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and published in the Bulletin Municipal:-

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(7) The present ordinance will come into force on the date of its publication.

(8) The Chief of the Police and Surety Services is entrusted with the execution of this present ordinance.

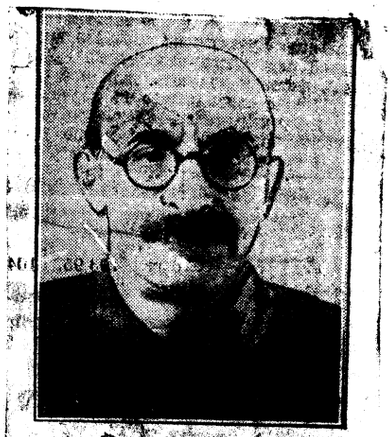
See also D. 3019.

Censorship Committee of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai
see D. 3019.

D. 3086.
13. 1. 32.

" VOSROJLENIE" (" La Renaissance")

Paris, July 1931



Агентъ коминтерна Берманъ, выдающій себя за русскаго писателя, жившій около Тулона и высланный теперь изъ Франціи.

BERKMAN, agent of the Comintern, posing as a Russian writer. Lived near Toulon. Has recently been deported from France.

O/C. S.B. Information. DBR 12/1

File JHB 12:1:32.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-I-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE File No. [illegible]
C. I. B. REGISTRY
1087

Headquarters, S.B. 5 Station,

REPORT

Date December 17, 1932

Subject (in full) The Shanghai Korean Weekly News.

Made by D. S. Kim *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Acting on instructions I made inquiries regarding the Shanghai Korean weekly News and ascertained that the paper is being edited by Li Yu lil, President of the Korean Residents Association. The office of the Association has been removed to Nantao from No. 13 Avenue Dubail, French Concession after the raid by the Japanese Consular authorities on September 9.

The Weekly News is printed in the office of the Association and published by the Korean Nationalist Party which has no fixed address. Li is reported to be living in Nantao.

Further inquiries regarding the addresses of Li and of the Association are being made.

H. S. Kim
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S5 (D.S. Kim)
Please arrange to obtain the Shanghai Korean Weekly News regularly as Kim will attend to the payment.

File
19:12:32 19/12. 19:12:32

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No. 087

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Headquarters, S. 5 ~~Station,~~

REPORT

Date December 12, 1932

Subject (in full) The Shanghai Korean Weekly News.

Made by J.D.S. Kim *Forwarded by* [signature] C.I.

I forward herewith together with translation of the more important parts, a copy of the Shanghai Korean Weekly News, dated December 5, 1932, which was obtained from an informer.

H. S. Kim
J. D. S,

Official i/c Special Branch.

S2. Please note and return to me.
O/c S.B. W.G. 12:12:'32.

Noted & returned SBK 12/12.

S5 (H.S. Kim)
Please endeavour to find out where this newspaper is edited, printed and published & by whom. WG 12:12:32.

EXTRACT FROM THE SHANGHAI KOREAN NEWS, A KOREAN WEEKLY, OF DECEMBER 5, 1932.

Korean youths in Shanghai should render valuable service at this time when the political situation in the Far East is becoming more critical daily. They should lead a proper and patriotic life as an example to all other Koreans.

SHANGHAI NEWS

EX-EMPLOYEE CREATES TROUBLE

At 12.30 p.m. December 3 an ex-employee of the Bus Company named Li Jung Lim, while under influence of liquor, visited the home of Ok Nong Bin and created trouble because Ok had resigned at the time when all the Korean inspectors discharged from the Bus Co. had rejoined the Bus Co. Mr. Ok Sung Bin, an elder brother of Ok Nong Bin, assaulted Li and drove him out of the house.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF KIM CHUL

At 8.30 p.m. November 31 Kim Chul was arrested by the Japanese Consular Police in French Concession but was released at 5 p.m. December 1 as the result of a protest lodged by the French Consul-General.

It is reported that Kim's arrested was effected through a Chinese spy in the pay of the Japanese Consular Police. The man's name is Whang Tien Jung. He is an ex-employee of a certain lawyer and is a member of the Blood and Soul Corps. He enticed Kim to his home after having made arrangements with the Japanese Consular Police and Kim was arrested.

For this reason the French Police and the Public Safety Bureau are endeavouring to arrest Whang.

PUBLIC TRIAL OF AN CHANG HO

According to information received here the first public hearing of the case against An Chang Ho, who was arrested by the Japanese Consular authorities in Shanghai

following the bomb throwing in Hongkew Park, will take place in Seoul on December 19.

ARREST OF KIM PIL YUNG AND KIM YUNG IL

Several days ago Kim Pil Yung was arrested by the French Police of the Central Station for attempting to steal an over-coat belonging to a certain European. Kim Yung Il was arrested by the French Police on information given by Kim Pil Yung who stated that he had committed ~~the~~ another larceny with Pil Yung.

DEPORTATION OF PAK CHUL HWAN

On September 28 Pak Chul Hwan was arrested in the French Park by a Japanese plain clothes policeman of the Japanese Consulate. The prisoner was escorted to Korea on December 1.

MIN PIL HO'S AFFAIR

Some time ago Min Pil Ho, an employee of the Chinese Telegraph office, was arrested by the Japanese Consular Police. The police tortured him in order to extort information regarding the whereabouts of Kim Ku . Min was eventually released to find out Kim Ku's address. Since his release Min has not been seen ~~xxx~~.

Fm. 2
G. 10,000-6-32

re I.O.8632

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY

REPORT

Special Branch N.S.2. ~~Station~~

Date October 1, 1932.

Subject (in full) The Shanghai Han Koon Newspaper (上海韓聞), a Korean Revolutionary Publication.

Made by D.C. I. Forwarded by J B Ku. 9/

re D 4976

The offices of the Shanghai Han Koon (上海韓聞), the Shanghai Korean News, the official organ of the Korean National Party, No.13 Avenue Dubail, were raided by the Japanese Consular Police on September 9, 1932, in an attempt to arrest Lee Yu Pil (李裕弼), President of the local Korean Residents' Association, on a charge of being connection with the bomb outrage in the Hongkew Park on April 29, 1932.

It appears that Park Chun San (朴春山) Korean, who gave out that he was being sought by the Japanese Police, and who is actually an informer of the Japanese authorities, made an unsuccessful attempt to trap Lee in the above mentioned office.

The attempt however failed owing to the fact that Lee left Park's place before the arrival of the Police. In connection with this case the French Police protested to the Japanese Consular Authorities regarding the raid being carried without first notifying them. This, however, was amicably settled by the Japanese authorities stating that hereafter they would observe the proper formalities.

Regarding this newspaper which is still being printed weekly at some unknown address, inquiries show that it came into existence on January 4, 1932.

The contents of the paper deal chiefly with the activities of the Korean Revolutionary Party and urge Koreans to continue to struggle until their independence from Japanese rule is obtained.

S2, Please let us have as many copies as possible of this newspaper and keep them on file.

D/C Enamura.
For attention please. H. Kuramoda

7:10:'32. SBK. 7/o D. C.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Translation of Extracts from French Report of September 26, 1932

Arrest of two Annamite Communists

At about 5.45 a.m. on September 26 Officers of the French Political Branch, together with the International Settlement Police, arrested at the Ping Kang Hotel, 112 Hupeh Road Hong Son and Tran Ngoc Danh alias Blokoff, influential members of the Indo-Chinese Communist Party.

Revelations of a Korean newspaper re Japanese raid of Sept.9 in the French Concession.

According to information recently published in the Shanghai Han Moon newspaper, organ of the Korean National Party, the raid effected by the Japanese Consular Police on September 9 at No.13 Avenue Dubail (vide our report dated Sept. 10, 1932, p.16, para.26), the supposed object of which was the arrest of one Lee Yu Pil ( ), President of the local Korean Residents Association, Park Chun San ( ), who let it be understood that he was sought after by the Nippon Police, was actually an informer of the Japanese used to entrap Lee.

The attempt failed owing to the fact that Lee arrived at Park's house, which was the meeting place arranged by the latter, a little too soon. Moreover Lee only remained in the house two or three minutes.

The Shanghai Han Moon believes that Park, fearing reprisals from his compatriots, is now in hiding at the Japanese Consulate.

S2,

For inquiry re Shanghai Han Moon and report please.

27:9:32.

D.C. Mamura.

DBR 27/9.

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D. 3087

Special Branch No. 5 Station

REPORT

Date January 13, 1936

Subject (in full) Report om Korean News Paper.

Made by D.S. Kim Forwarded by C.O.I. J.W. Spence

Local Korean revolutionists have published a paper called "The Shanghai Korean News". The first issue of the paper appeared on January 4 and the second on January 11. The second issue contained a short history of Li Bong Chang, the man who made the attempt on the life of the Japanese Emperor on January 8 in Tokyo.

The first and second issues of the paper and a translation of the short history of Li Bong Chang are herewith attached.

H. S. Kim

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

D.S. (Crime)

Information and favour of passing to Commissioner of Police. A resume of the information in possession of the Sp. Br. on the subject of local Korean revolutionary activities is now being prepared. Assistance is also being rendered to the Japanese Consular Police in inquiries about some revolutionaries who are suspected of being entrenists.

Ill. Crime Off. i/c Sp. Br.

PLEASING ACTION OF HERO LI BONG CHANG

The Shanghai Korean News, January 11, publishes the following report:-

At 11.30 a.m. January 8, hero Li Bong Chang attacked the Japanese Emperor in Tokyo like thunder from a cloudless sky. His heroic action gave the world a big surprise and caused a great shock to all Japanese making them tremble at the bravery of Koreans.

The following is a brief history of Li Bong Chang:-

He was born in Seoul, Korea, age 32. His home is very poor. He was very much interested in military knowledge in the hope of recovering Korea from Japan. He admires brave men and hates cowards. Being a member of a poor family, he visited Tokyo and Osaka where he secured employment as a daily labourer. Whilst he was leading a labourer's life his determination to take revenge on the Japanese became very strong whenever he was humiliated by Japanese labourers. He waited for a chance to take his long-cherised revenge. As he could not secure the necessary weapons he came to Shanghai last winter and called on the Korean Provisional Government and promised to carry out his plan. He secured a job in a Japanese shop, the Eishokai Company in Hongkew, under the assumed name of Z. Kinoshita (Japanese name) in order to turn away the watchful eyes of the Japanese Police. In the middle of December he received two bombs and $600 from the Korean Provisional Government and immediately proceeded to Tokyo to carry out his plan on January 8.

A further detailed report on the result of his action will be published as soon as it is received.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 3088
13 - 1 - 32

List of telephone messages circulated in connection with the mass meeting held on the Public Recreation ~~Ground, West~~ Gate on January 10, 1932

Time	From	To	Nature of Message
11.30 a. m.	Officer i/c Special Branch	Central, Sinza, Louza, W.Hongkew, D.C."A" & Reserve Unit	A meeting in memory of one of the students killed in Nanking is now in progress on the Public Recreation Ground. There are about one thousand persons present and they have the coffin containing the remains of the deceased on the field.
12.30 p. m.	Officer i/c Special Branch	Central, Sinza, Louza, W.Hongkew, Reserve Unit, & D.C."A"	The meeting on the Recreation Ground, West Gate, is of a communist character. The attendance are planning to hold a procession when the meeting concludes.
1 p.m.	Supt. Robertson Special Branch	Central, Sinza, Louza, W.Hongkew, Reserve Unit & D.C."A"	The procession of participants in the meeting at West Gate has now started. The French Police have closed their gates on Boulevard des Deux Republiques.
1.15 p. m.	Supt. Robertson Special Branch	Louza	The procession was moving north through the French Concession and at the moment was nearing the Great World.
1.40 p. m.	Central	Hongkew, W.Hongkew	Inform Hongkew and West Hongkew that students are all at the corner of Nanking and Honan Roads. Probably they will be coming into your districts. A special look out to be attended to.
1.45 p. m.	R/Unit	C.C. Room	Riot call to Nanking Road at 1.42 p.m. (Major Bourne informed).
3.5 p.m.	R/Unit	C.C. Room	Riot van returned at 3.05 p.m.

Key. Please file. MB
16:1:32.

CCP

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1.42 p.m.	R/Unit	C.C. Room	Riot call to Nanking Road at 1.42 p.m. (Major Bourne informed).
3.05 p.m.	R/Unit	C.C. Room	Riot van returned at 3.05 p.m.

3088.
14 - 1 - 32.

Extract from the Police Intelligence Report
dated January 11, 1931

Mass Meeting and Procession in memory of "Shanghai Victim in the "December 17" Tragedy in Nanking

The mass meeting in memory of the "Shanghai" victim in the "December 17" Tragedy in Nanking jointly convened by the "Support Committee of the 'December 17' Tragedy in Nanking" with an office in the Vincent English School, No.3, Lane 84 Medhurst Road and the "National Salvation Association of Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan", 24 Wuting Road, was held in the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 11 a.m. January 10, some 1,000 persons mostly of the student and labouring types attending. The proceedings opened with the attendance bowing three times to the coffin containing the remains of the "Shanghai" victim, a student of the Vincent English School, and keeping five minutes' silence. Representatives of the China Public School, Woosung, the Shanghai College of Law, Rue Pere Robert, the Vincent English School, Medhurst Road, Western District Labourers' Federation, 445 Brenan Road, C.C.L., and the "National Salvation Association of Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan" formed the presidium. The meeting appeared to be purely communistic, as speeches of that nature were made by persons of the labouring class who claimed to represent workers of the Doong Shing Cotton Mill and other concerns as well as local unemployed labourers. A Korean who claimed to represent the Japanese Communist Party, delivered a speech denouncing the Japanese militarists for the invasion of Manchuria and announcing the cordial union and sympathy of Japanese labourers with the Chinese in overthrowing

See D. 2901 for letter 6 Fr. Police re close cooperation.

capitalists and imperialists. His oration was conveyed to the attendance by an interpreter. Communist slogans advocating the support of Communist Party and the Red Army and the Soviet Government were shouted from time to time and communistic pamphlets of no less than 19 varieties and anti-Government and anti-Japanese literature of 16 kinds were distributed during the meeting. Meanwhile the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the failure of the Government to defend Chinchow be opposed.
2. That the Government's oppressive measures against the people's movement be opposed.
3. That the Government's massacre of people be opposed.
4. That absolute freedom of speech, assembly and publication be secured.
5. That the people arm themselves of their own accord and declare war on Japan.
6. That the death of the victims in the "December 17" Tragedy be revenged.
7. That the coming of the International Enquiry Commission to China be opposed.
8. That opposition be made to the Government for borrowing big sums of money from other nations.

At 12.15 p.m. the meeting was concluded and the attendance formed into a procession headed by the coffin containing the remains of the "Shanghai" victim.

During the meeting, a man was arrested by the Chinese police on duty on the Recreation Ground for disseminating communistic literature. His apprehension, however, was resented by the attendance who shouted slogans "Down with the running dogs of the Kuomintang" and "Let the Picketing Groups Attack", whereupon the police liberated their prisoner who appeared to be of the student type but there was no indication as to what school he belonged.

The procession then marched along Ling Ying Road, Fang Zia Road, Min Kuo Road, and then entered French Concession via Rue Voisin and to Boulevard de Montigny. On their way communistic slogans were shouted and like literature disseminated, and on-lookers were called upon to participate in the demonstration by means of six megaphones. The processionists entered the Settlement at Thibet Road, turning eastward along Nanking Road. At this junction, the attendance had swelled to over 2,000. In view of the fanatical utterances of the mob and its general hostile attitude and with the idea of heading it off at some point in a northerly direction towards Chapei, the party of police which encountered the procession at this point deemed it advisable to permit it to proceed. It then continued east on Nanking Road, north on Kiangse Road, along Hongkong Road, Szechuen Road north Szechuen Road, and Tiendong Road. At the corner of Chapoo Road the coffin was detached from the procession and conveyed by coolies to the Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Guild, Kiangwan Road and Hwa Yuen Road corner. The procession then continued to Seward Road, East Seward Road, turning eastward along Arthur Road up to Broadway Road, where it turned westward and on reaching the Hongkew Bridge it was effectively dispersed by the Police Reserve Unit. A student of the Shanghai Fine Arts College, French Concession, was apprehended for attempted assault on the police but was later released with a caution.

The bodies participating in the movement are enumerated as follows, most of which are secret organs :-

1. "National Salvation Association of Shanghai Masses to Resist Japan", 84 Wuting Road.
2. China Mutual Aid Society.
3. The Shanghai Korean Anti-Japanese Federation.
4. Chapei Street Anti-Imperialist Federation.
5. Rue Prenier de Montmorand Anti-Japanese Association.
6. "Morning Awakening Society" (Zung Sing Zeu 晨醒社).
7. Western District Labourers' Federation.
8. Unemployed Labourers' Federation.
9. Hwa Chong (華昌) Labour Union.
10. Doong Shing Cotton Mill.
11. Shanghai College of Fine Arts, Rue du Marche.
12. Shanghai Knitting Workers' Union.
13. Shanghai Kuanchow (寬州) Youths' Society.
14. Wantao Unemployed Workers' Union.
15. China Women's League.
16. Youths' Anti-Imperialist League.
17. Bookbinders' Union.
18. Pootung Masses' Federation.
19. Printers' Union.
20. Common People's Free School.
21. Seamen's General Union.
22. Telephone Workers' Union.
23. Chung Hwa Union of Students Returned from Japan.
24. Shanghai College of Law, Rue Pere Robert.
25. China Publi School, Woosung.
26. Yien Dai (Modern) Middle School, 47 Markham Road.
27. Vincent English School, 3 Lane 48 Medhurst Road.
28. Western District Labourers' Federation, 445 Trenan Road, C.C.L.

Form No. 2
G. 25,900-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 310.
Hongkew Station, 3088.
13.1.32.
Date 10/1/32. 19

Subject (in full) Student Demonstration

Made by D.S.I. Palmer *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 1.45 p.m., 10-1-32, in response to a telephone message received from the Control Room to the effect that a large procession of students were proceeding from Nanking Road to Hongkew district, all available police attached to this station turned out and subsequently encountered the procession, which was composed of between two or three thousand persons, on Broadway Road near the Hongkew Creek, heading South. At this juncture, a party of Police from the Reserve Unit under Supt. Fairburn arrived on the scene and as the students were shouting slogans of an anti-Government and anti-Japanese nature, a baton charge was conducted which subsequently broke up the procession. One person named Sung Yong Kwung (孫 防 崑), age 18, native of Anwhei, student at the Shanghai Arts Middle School, French Concession was taken into custody for striking P.S. 59 Harrison with a stick, he was however later released after being severely cautioned. Another male Chinese named Sia Kung Tau (謝 賡 涛) shop assistant at the Wah Cheng Ironmongers Shop, Broadway, was found in an alley by suffering from injuries to the face which he stated he received in the above melee, he was sent to St. Lukes hospital but was not detained, Doctor's chit "Laceration of face, not serious".

It was learned from Supt. Robertson who also appeared on the sceme that the procession originate from Nantao where at the West Gate at about 11.0a.m., this instance, a communistic meeting was held. The students entered the Settlement at about 1.0p.m. and marched via Thibet, Nanking, Kiangse, Hongkong, Szechuen and Tiendong Roads and ~~North~~ East along East Seward Road when for some un-accountable reason they turned ~~East~~ South into Arthur Road to Broadway.

Form No. 2
G. 25,[illegible]1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Continuation Sheet No. 2.

Made by .....*Forwarded by*.....

The coffin is believed to have been subsequently taken to Kiangwan

A number of flags, banners and pamphlets were seized by the police together with an enlarged photograph alleged to be of the student who a few weeks ago lost his life in the Nanking demonstrations. A coffin stated to have contained the body of the aforementioned student was observed being carried in the procession which was comprised of members of the following Unions:-

The Sherf Workers' Union of Shanghai.

The Knitting Workers' Union of Shanghai.

The Electricity Workers' Union French Concession.

The Anti-Japanese Association of Chung Kou College.

The Korean Anti-Japanese Association.

The Students Union of Shanghai.

Wen Sun's School of English.

The Chinese Students Union of Japan.

Banners and pamphlets seized bore the undermentioned headings:-

"This is to commemorate the death of our comrades in the 17/12/31 Nanking Tragedy".

"We must fight to the end."

The Anti-Japanese Association of Chung Kou College:-

"Demand immediate release of civilians captured by the Nanking Government."

"Fight against imperialism to obtain freedom."

The Korean Anti-Japanese Association:-

"Fight against Japan to save our country."

The Students Union of Shanghai:-

"Deepest regrets to the deceased."

B. Talmie.
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch. J Knight D.I.

11:1:32.

Report at 11.40 a.m. Jan. 10

At the mass meeting at present being held on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, about 1,000 persons attending, communistic pamphlets were distributed at about 11.20 a.m. One man was arrested by the Chinese Police on duty on the Recreation Ground for disseminating this literature. His apprehension, however, was resented by the attendance who shouted slogans "Down with the running dogs of the Kuomintang", whereupon the police liberated their prisoner who appeared to be of the student type but there was no indication as to what school he belonged. The most active participants in the proceedings are students of the Yien Tan Middle School, 47 Markham Road and the Vincent English School, Medhurst Road.

* See S. 3042.

† See S.2761/112.

V. de SB
for information
Hd Robertson
Supt

SI,
Thanks. Communicated to Commissioner. A report on the Yien Tan Middle School, No. 47 Markham Road, is now being translated into Chinese by C.D.I. Bruce's staff.
10.1.'31

* Vide S 3042.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 10/1/32 193

To O/C S13

11.15 am

The mass meeting on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, is now in progress, about a thousand persons taking part

"This Robertson Supt

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information.
W. Gwinn
O.C.

Report at 10.20 a.m. Jan. 10

In connection with the proposed mass meeting convened by the "Support Committee of the 'December 17' Tragedy in Nanking" on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 10 a.m. January 10 in memory of Yang Dung-heng, a student, who was drowned at Nanking (Vide I.R. 7/1/31), some 200 students accompanying the coffin containing Yang's remains, arrived at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 10.10 a.m. January 10. The meeting has not yet started.

Copies to SB
for information
of this Reduction
Enclosure
10/1/32.

Extract from the Police Intelligence Report
dated January 7, 1932

University Students entertain local journalists

Four representatives of the "University Students National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" entertained two local journalists to a tea party in the Shanghai College of Fine Arts, 440 Rue du Marche, French Concession, at 4 p.m. January 6, when Hsu Wen-hsi (徐文熙), a student of the College, who presided, informed the attendance of the following :-

1. That a drive will be conducted to solicit contributions from the public for a fund which will be used in furthering the anti-Japanese movement and compensating the families of victims of the suppression of the recent anti-Japanese demonstration at Nanking.

2. A mass meeting will be held on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 9 a.m. January 10 in memory of Yang Dung-heng (楊桐恆), a student, who was drowned at Nanking.

According to the students, they intend to bring the coffin containing Yang's remains to the meeting, at the conclusion of which a demonstration in the form of procession, headed by the coffin, will be carried out.

FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

January 11, 1932.

Activities of the Chinese Communist Party.

Memorial Service for Students Killed at Nanking.

At 10.30 a.m. January 10 a service in memory of the victims of the Nanking tragedy (December 17) was held on the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate. Among the Labour Unions and other public bodies which took part in the ceremony were the Union of Merchant Seamen, the Union of Linotype Workers, the Union of Workers in the western district of Shanghai, the Women's anti-Japanese Association, the Korean anti-Japanese Association, the Formosan anti-Japanese Association, the Union of Students of the Wensen English School, the Union of China College Students, the Union of the Pah Cheng College Students, etc.

The coffin of Yang Tung Heng, a student of the Wensen English College, who was killed at Nanking on December 17, 1931, was placed in the centre of the Ground. The Chinese Communist Party naturally took the advantage of the occasion to despatch representatives to this meeting to convert it into a Communistic demonstration. In fact, in the course of the meeting several Communistic addresses were delivered and the following Red slogans were cried out:-

Long live the Chinese Communist Party.
Long live the Red Armies.
Down with the Kuomintang.
Let us organize a Soviet Government.

The following resolutions were then passed by the memorial service meeting:

1) To issue a circular telegram protesting against the withdrawal from Chingchow.

2) To issue a circular telegram protesting against the sale of Manchuria by the Kuomintang Government.

3) To issue a circular telegram inviting the masses in the various cities to organize anti-Japanese and National Salvation Associations.

4) To issue a circular telegram inviting the people to arm themselves against the Japanese invaders.

5) To issue a circular telegram inviting the masses in Shanghai to declare a general strike, to refuse to pay the taxes and to intensify the anti-Japanese movement.

6) To issue a circular telegram protesting against the massacre of the people by the government.

7) To reorganize the Anti-Japanese Association for national salvation.

8) To insist on the immediate punishment of Chang Hsueh Liang.

At 12.10 p.m. at the close of the service a procession was formed which followed the coffin of Yang Tung Heng. The procession traversed French Concession and was directed into Thibet Road and Nanking Road towards the Japanese Consulate-General for the purpose of organizing an anti-Japanese demonstration at that place.

At 1.30 p.m. the demonstrators were dispersed on Broadway by the Shanghai Municipal Police who arrested a student named Hu Ban Suan, a student of Vincent English School. He was released at 5 p.m. D

During the meeting and the procession communistic circulars of many kinds were distributed. The following organizations were responsible for the circulars in questions-

1) The Chinese Women's Grand Anti-Japanese Federation for National Salvation.
2) Provisional Central Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic.
3) The Society for the Research of Social Sciences.
4) The General Union of Seamen and wharf men throughout China.
5) The Young Men's Anti-Imperialist League of Shanghai.
6) The Committee To Render Assistance to the Victims of December 17 Tragedy.
7) The Chinese Branch of International Red Succour (MOPR).
8) Federation of Labour Unions of Shanghai.

D-3094

D 3044

Rough Idea of Code, Cables etc. (page 1).

Specimen Message.

Will you go next week.

Ready for transposition

Will you go next week.

Code letters

"XODNJHSJFV. ZKXB."

Previous signature.

"LOUISIANNA."

Always arranged in sets of 10 code letters. In all cases of double vowels or consonants one is dropped.

Cables to Shanghai were formerly addressed to Poste Restante in name of Ivanoff. Now believed to be Ivanhoe or similar name.

Cables sometimes refer to accomplices as Mr. Short and Mr. Long. (Short - see San Francisco inform).

Cable about (or before) August 15th 1931 (in code) to Mr. Short (Sloat) San Francisco.

"Will 25 cases about 15th remit immediately."

"Louisianna."

Cable at approx the same time.

"Dear Short. Meet Mr. Long, here is ½ newspaper to match other half."

(a half newspaper cutting was seen to be)

(despatched by mail same date.)

Cable believed to call Widler sent by C ½ October. despatched by a French boy employed in a place in Rue Chu Pao San (No.28?) Formerly employed in Francis's Bar.

Q	A
R	B
T	C
U	D
V	E
W	F
S	G
M	H
O	I
A	J
B	K
D	L
C	M
F	N
J	O
E	P
G	Q
I	R
L	S
K	T
H	U
Y	V
X	W
Z	X
N	Y
P	Z

Code letters written by L.l without hesitation.

Changed last August.

On same trip C cabled from U.S.A. to L.l. to take 12 machines from the "Chaumont". She took the boy (C's son) to the River and sent him in sampan to USS and he returned with 12 machines in cases which were transported in a removal van and Leigh took them to customs. The machines came from Mills Nobelty Co. Chicago.

Information re San Francisco.

Wm. or "Bill" Sloat.

Merchant's Inn (Clearing Headquarters)

(Tel: Kerney 16?) 144 or 44 California St. San Francisco is referred to in Cables as "Mr. Short".

The Mr. Long referred to in cables is an officer on USS Chaumont. Not sure of name.

Informant she was beaten for seeing above names on a secret file.

Another cable or letter, not sure which, gives telephone

Garfield

San Francisco No. 12351

or 12354

Name said to be

"Milky" or "Mickey" O'Brien, said to be the "perfect killer".

Shanghai Connections.

H.O. Tong has visited 41 Verdun Terrace many times since 19-11-31 and visits were returned to H. home by C. H.O. Tong formerly kept Jansen Trading Co. Love Lane. Curio dealing. He gave C 4 pictures and 1 screen, jade inlaid which are now at 41 Verdun Terrace. They are said to be priceless. loot from Gen. Wu Pei Foo.

H.O.T. and C had room No.21 Gt. Eastern Hotel, shared expenses.

Gt. Eastern Hotel room is 84 visited by Ip Kwan and 2 Liang's.

Opium supply comes from Rue Saigon. L.J.l. knows the alleyway. C fetches in m/car 6477.

Ah Lee's "plant" socalled corner Alcock and Fongshan Rd.

Ex U.S. Marine (known as Short) lives with another man, called by C. a beachcomber, believed to be deserted Seaman.
May have Japanese wife, as C spoke Japanese over phone to get him.
(C. speaks Japanese, Russian and Mandarin Chinese)
He meets Short in the Palace Hotel Bar and Cathay Bar.
Short lives in 3rd alleyway past (believed to be:- Quinsan Rd alleyway runs North) a Tinsmith's shop in alleyway which is two doors from the house.
Opposite and near "Lion Cafe".

John SooH late Park Pavilion, now Steward on Dollar ? boat. Heard once mentioned "Madison". Not sure of boat, only of the man visits C. and receives visits when in Port.
Rebikoff (now in gaol re buying guns from U.S. marines) and Cantonese named Ong closely connected with the firearms business. Both are visitors to 41 Verdun Terrace.

Leigh. Eurasian, speaks English well, tall, wears eyeglasses and looks like m Haines the movie star. Nationality ? Closely connected with C. Dentised fixing slot machines when C away.
(C was in U.S.A. Aug. 3 to Oct. 10, 1930)
Leigh's former address, 1284 Rue Lafayette. Has Chinese wife. Address now? Goes about a lot with S.H. Pan of 25 Jinkee Rd, another close connection.
When C was in U.S.A., L.J.l. paid him $500.00 on cabled

instructions from C..

One new secretary, Jewish, being 307 Rue Bougeat has been warned off by informant on Nov. 7th after starting work with C. (by L.1).

Mrs. J.B. Manly (ex-wife) C assault case.
Now in Hongkong knows much of C business though a mutual friend. Warned L.J.1. to get out before too late.
Mrs. J.B.M. knows all about Lincoln car when K.C. was in Sh. says French Police had full details, but mere in league with him. Told L.1. that U.S. Cons. official told her about C's opium and morphine trade?

L.1. has been to visit Sih's before on several occasions at Ferry Rd. and the Sih's have visited 41 Verdun Terrace. (same people!) Visit on Aug. 4th. Mrs. Sih was taken ill after eating at C's. C's children too?

Mrs. Fontaine in cooperation with C's when Chaumont officers ashore.

Wilder.

Ever since arrived stays at 41 Verdun.
C. is going to Tsingtao on Sunday 29-11-31 to take Annette to Convent. Said to be staying one month. Wid learning slot business etc. and is taking over control. His wife expected, and both will take over 41 Verdun Terrace. His sister is at Cathay Mansions. Constantly visits L.J.1. and begs, pleads, threatens. She must meet C and talk before Sunday. She will do so if we wish in any place we say, if protected. Instructions awaited.

Wid asks enlightening questions may be of interest to us. What does she know about the Nevada affair? What is threatening C.? but L.J.l. professes no knowledge in many cases and has told him someone called for her fingerprints but she refused.

C's son told L.l. he overheard C and W arrange to get L.l. to door of her home and force her into m/car. Boy saw both take pistol to visit L.l. but learned by phone they were not admitted.
Girl Annette is now spying for C.. Searched L.l.s drawers. Notes jotted for us of little import have disappeared from the house. Asked L.l. yesterday to escort her home. Boy warned of arrangement and that C and W were around the corner.
A Russian female also sent to trap her.

Wilder wants L.l. to go to Cathay Mansion to sign statement saying she knows nothing of C's business etc.?
The above named Swiss subject, holder of Swiss passport No.1099 issued at Mexico City April 15th, 1928, and bearing a visa for entry into China issued at Geneva on October 8th, 1931, returned to Shanghai on November 14th, 1931. He travelled from Albirrden, Switzerland, to Italy and embarked on October 17th, 1931, at Venice as a deck passenger aboard the Lloyd Triestino Navigation Coy's S.S. "Gange".
Wilder is at present occupying Room No.24 at the Strand Hotel, 109 Szechuen Road.

When we left at 12 mn. 24-11-31 C. & W. were waiting in m/car 6477 in an alley nearby, no lights. Don't think recognised, walked into F. Club. Then out to m.car on club ranks. C.D.S. as chauffeur. Other watcher too, Shook off car driving around F'town.

L.l. Thinks she could decode the message through knowledge of the old code if necessary.

USS Chaumont.

Confederates: J.P. Wilson about 45 years of age

"Red" MacHenry about 32 years of age.

Wilson often visited the old B'well Rd. appartment in 1930.

McHenry came later.

C sold McHenry of diamond rings obtained in his mortgage business.

Both visited 41 Verdun Terrace, the last time being about Aug. 8 - 14th? Also the Pavilion Bleu.

Wilson bragged that if this deal came off he would retire and return to U.S. as a passenger. On the same occasion, C was so friendly that he made L.J.l. take off her own emerald and diamond ring and give it to McHenry with whom he was very "close".

When C and L.l. saw them on board, (one day in August) with the package, Mrs. Lucy Fontaine accompanied them.

Since marital troubles Mrs. F. has tried to persuade L.l. to give the child Annette to her to be adopted by McH? Tried very hard? She also told L.l. that her time with C was nearly finished.

Last Aug. Sept. Told her write McH to send 3-4 slot machines to earn living.

Did so, explaining marital discord.

Major Holcomb knows. He was told because there may be some implication.

L.J.l. told by M that Wilson and McHenry had been arrested.

Wilson visited L.J.l. in C's absence in U.S.A.. L.J.l. refused dealings, being afraid of his sexual importunities.

C raved on his return. He had arranged for W to go with L.l. to Ong to get consignment of tins.

December 1, 1.

Dear Mr. Nicholson,

Many thanks for the loan of the confidential file which I return herewith.

Yours sincerely,

C Eder

Mr. M.R. Nicholson,
American Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

November 29, 1931.

Deputy Commissioner
Crime Branch.

Divisional Officer,
"D" Division.

Sir,

Enquiries re Contrabands.

I beg to report that No. 887 Yeong Zung Lee Alleyway (House No. 87) connects East Seward Road on the north, Hwakee Road on the west, Yu Ching Lee Alleyway on the east. I have posted my assistants in the neighbourhood of Ah Lee's house for the last three or four days, but they did not notice anything peculiar.

From enquiries made, I have ascertained that this Ah Lee has no connection with 95 Kungping Road (Municipal No. 1001). This man is at present unemployed. I have also ascertained that there is no other person dealing in contrabands in the Wayside district with the name of Ah Lee.

Enquiries have also been made at 95 Kungping Road (Municipal No. 1001) occupied by an office named Sing Meu. The proprietor of the office is one Tsai Bah Ngai. The office is managed by his son, Tsai Wu Lien, who lives in 1076 Doong Tsung Lee Alleyway, Broadway. A signboard with the name of Yah Lee, ship's stevedore, is found at the latter address. Tsai Wu Lien leaves his office at 7 o'clock every morning in his private ricsha and proceeds to the Foreigners' camp, off the Race Course. I have followed him in my private ricsha. I have been informed that he has connections with officers of the camp in dealing with contrabands which were imported from foreign ships to 1076 Doong Tsung Lee Alleyway, Broadway. As their movements have been kept very secret owing to participation by foreigners, a watch has been kept by myself and assistants at 1001 Kungping Road and 1076 Broadway. So far I have not yet discovered any peculiar movements.

(sd) C.D.C. Shih Huai Ding c/o 271.

Report of No 271 attached.
R.G.

Sir.
Enquiries are being made re Ah Lee residing at Block 7 Sangolan Rd Camp, C.D.C. 271. Shih Huai Ding also mentions that Tsai Wu Lien is suspected of dealing in arms with foreigners there in the absence of any information of Ah Lee residing in Sangolan Rd. I will obtain search warrants for 95/1001 Kungping Rd & 1076 Doong Tsung Lee Broadway.
K. Gordon
D.D.D.

F. 26

Re. S. S. Henderson.

Divisional Office "C."
27-11-1931.

Sir,

No 95. Kunghing Rd. is the Landlord's number, the Council's, No. 1001. Kunghing Rd. These premises are occupied by Ling Mow, Co, suppliers of vegetables to foreign ships, and a compo.

No. 78. Yangshan Rd cannot be located.

No. 887. Yung Yung Lee, B'Way, Landlord's No. 84 is occupied by one Zee ah Lee, aged about 40, native of Ningpo, previously No 2 fireman on the S. S. Yuk Woo, about 10 years ago was arrested by Wayside for dealing in opium & was fined.

Zee ah Lee's movements are being watched, but at present we have not connected him with 1001. Kunghing Rd.

R. Comdr. D.O.D.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 26.11.1931.

To D. C. (Crime Branch).

Sir,

Herewith the first information obtained by C.S 10.

I did not ring Mr. L.I. as too busy with other work.

D. McAdoo.
D.S.I.

Crawley Information.

Room No 44 at Eastern Hotel.

Occupant's name is given as Bang Ching Tsai:- is a military man, from Honan. His correspondence however, mostly from Honan, is addressed to Au Sau Dang.
Receives visits from foreigner, description is Crawley undoubtedly, well known to servants.
Last visit about 1 week ago.
Occupant has another visitor, a tall chinese 6" high. Long face. small moustache. Here on 20th until 8pm when left with occupant in m/car No 8085. after latter had telephoned to No 24812. Occupant arrived at Hsu Hotel 4.11.31.

Room No 84. Occupied since June 20th by Liang Ding Hsi, of the 19th Route Army. Frequented by many persons, sometimes 15 or 16 each night, all military or Customs people of good class, and all Cantonese. The last time Crawley known to have visited is three months ago.
Information of other enquiries not yet to hand.

A McCallum Scott.

OFFICE OF
THE TREASURY ATTACHÉ

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

SHANGHAI, CHINA

November 19th, 1931.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Aiers,

I am enclosing herewith data on Paul S. Crawley since the Chaumont affair. As this data is part of my office files please take what ever notes from it you may desire and return the file to me in due course.

I am also enclosing two cards with photographs and data relative to Lucy Crawley, alleged wife of Paul. These cards you may keep for your files.

Please consider the whole matter strictly confidential.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation, I am

Faithfully yours,

M. R. Nicholson

Treasury Attaché

MRN:EMJ

Enclosures - as stated

SMUGGLING FILE

Lucy Ivanoff alias L. J. Ivanova alias Julia Ivanova alias Mrs. Paul S. Crawley. Photo taken October 1931 when she applied to Public Safety Bureau for visa to visit Harbin. Visa was refused as she failed to comply with Regulations requiring registration once a year. One Malekoff - Russian employed in Chinese Bureau of Public Safety (Passport Dept.) is attempting to assist Mrs. Crawley in obtaining visa. Implicated with Crawley in placing opium and diamonds aboard U. S. S. Chaumont August 12, 1931.

SMUGGLING FILE

Lucy Ivanoff alias L. J. Ivanova alias Julia Ivanova alias Mrs. Paul S. Crawley. Past history in secret files. Consort of Paul S. Crawley and accomplice in gun running and narcotics between Dairen, Shanghai, Soochow, Canton.
Born - Kiev, Russia - 1905.
Has Chinese Passport No. C1303 issued August 12, 1929 in name of L. J. Ivanova.

Further Information re' P.S. Crawley. From file by M.

Address No 832 Ave Joffre, often visited by C alone. C said to be boiled there. Is address of the late Chu Pao Sai.
Son Zih Lau Sai lives there occasionally, is the home of his real wife. Kidnapped on the 4-II-3I. Has concubine and real hone at No 96 Rue Massennett. Mother said to be dying in the house.
Mr Shih, or Sih. of No 4 Hse Lane I2b Ferry Rd, will be Zih Lau Sai's elder brother. Zih Kiang Sung I believe. Eldest brother lives at No 93 Seymour Rd. Both have refused to discuss the kidnapping of Zih Lau Sai with us, although they know the perpetrators.
Mr Pan mentioned as a notorious dealer in arms. Residence No I4 Studley Avenue. Office 25 Yinkee Rd. Deals in bullet proof vests and pistol fountain pens. Formerly associated with a foreigner in this business. C often visits the office to see Pan.
Ah Lee. Confirmation regarding this man.
Residence No 78 Tongshan Rd. Office No 95 Kungping Rd.
Box from Hayi Maru (Kio) was taken to Ah Lee's home.
Has m/car No 2622. Often visits C's home.
China Finance Corpn. There C tried to mortgage pianos etc.
Mr(or Mrs) Gaida. well known Heroin trafficker. Friend of C. returning to Shanghai.
Gt Western Hotel. Where C visited to see Mr Sih.
Chekiang Industrial Bank. I3.I0.3I. C went to negotiate loan.
Great Eastern Hotel. Both visited often. There they met Bong Ching Ts. Politician. age 40. native Chihli. ex Nanking to Shanghai Nov 4th.
No 59 Rue Chapsal 226 Room ?
Compradore of N.Y. K. wharf Friend of C.
Oriental Cafe Route de Soers sold a piano here. Friendly to both C rents a vacant shop at the corner of Rue Bougeat and Avenue du Roi Albert. Storehouse.

Visited the Aranovsky Transport Co re import of two boxes of Wall Wee Golf balls.

Russian Secretary lives at No 307 Rue Bougeat.

All U.S.Marine confederates introduced by ex-Marine (Aged) living in Chinese house in Chapoo Road.

Address. No 1054 Av: Joffre visited by Mrs C.

C visits old friend H.O.Tong. No 97 Route Ferguson.

Visited Bill's Motors on business.

Wife of Capt Quinell, named as Mrs Chesnekoff..

Not in above. Another friend of C is a Mrs Fontaine.

Name of confederate on the U.S.S. Henderson. Carstairs, cable says no such member. Mrs C. recently stated to be Carston.

Original Sheet faint. copy. H.W.Liddon Sqn. D.S.I.

"B"
B/Well.

Correction & addition to information, re P.S. Crawley.

Page I & 2. U.S. Marine mentioned was named Hailley.

Page 2. Crawley was fined U.S. G.$. 500.00. Not. L. $ 5000.00.

Page 2. Chaufeur Merkervich has only "provisional" driving permit, which does not refer to Crawley's car. Informant has informed French Police, and instructed them to cancel her name as owner of the Cr Crawley car.

Page 2 & 3. Ah Lee has an office for ship compradore business, in the nam name of "Sing Mao" address I00I Hungping Road. Note this is old number.

Page 3. Knight Crawley is believed to be on his way back to Shanghai. His paramour, named "Margaret" is daughter of proprietor of "Ermak" restaurant No. 432 Avenue Joffre, is expecting him. She is ex-dancer from Del Monte.

P.S. Crawley frequents room No 84.Great Eastern Hotel, and meets there a Chinese named Ip Kwan.

Page 3. Reference to pistols in Lincoln M/Car. These were seen after K. Crawley returned with P.S. from Hong Kong.

Page 5. Re' Nicholson, informant qualified word "assisted" Crawley, re import of pianos etc. Says that Nicholson afterwards told China Finance Corp'n not to mortgage, as they are stolen property. Says Crawley advertises in N.C.D.N. re' buying pawntickets," "replies treated in strictest confidence."

The above corrections were made when informant was interviewed on the I6-II-3I. The rest of the report is correct.

She has several letters received from him since our last inter-view, in which Crawley implores informant to return to him be-cause of an important business in which he will shortly need her assistance. One message also, written on the back of a rel-igious print which reads like the vapouring of one mentally afflict-ed. His children report to informant that he is now INHALING an increasing quantity of opium each day.

A.H. Liddowson.
D.S.I.

Information re' Mr F.

Volunteered by Lucy J Ivanoff.

First met in Harbin, when co-habiting with suspect re' the Goldenberg murder of 1922.

Visited suspect at the Great World Hotel, 1923 hostensibly to take his finger prints, but they were never taken. Went out with suspect, who later returned and said" He's alright now. I got him a "first time piece" and he won't worry us again."

Visited suspect several times afterwards at same place, enquiring re' Ash(Capt) and subsequently, it is believes that Ash was turned over to F to return to Shanghai.

On occasions of visits, was very rude to informant.

Met suspect again frequently in Shanghai.

Principally during 1930, when living in vicinity of D'well and Seymour Rd corner. Suspect had a flat at No 22I D'well Rd, corner of Seymour. Garage at rear, and F and suspect used to converse there, and something passed between them each time,(hand to hand) Same time as Kn.C. in Shanghai.

F had several very secret conversations with suspect in the flat. Very nervous, and suspect upbraided lift attendant for stopping on same floor. F always left by stairway instead of lift.

Informant not allowed near on these occasions.

Suspect in habit of visiting F's flat recently. Has said how well furnished, and convenient, and expressed wish to remove there.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 14. 11. 1931.

To D. C. (Crime Branch.)

Sir.

Herewith outline of information I repeated verbally on the 12.11.31.

I will try and get it done in more concise and detailed form later.

H. M. Liddonson.
D.S.I.

"B"

Information volunteered by Lucy Ivanoff. Russian.

Sheet.(I).

On the II-II-3I. by appointment, the above named lady was interviewed, (by the undersigned) and the following information was volunteered by her.

She met Mr P S. Crawley, U.S. Citizen. in (Harbin), as the result of answering an advertisement for a lady business assistant. Subsequently she lived with him as his wife at room No 28. The New World Hotel, and continued to do so until the IO-II-3I, when she left him for continued ill treatment, and threats against her life. At the time she met Crawley he was engaged in arms dealing, drug trafficking and a cinema film venture. Subsequently the informant discovered that Crawley had removed to Harbin, from Shanghai, where he had been under suspicion regarding the " Goldenberg" murder case of I922. The story she subsequently heard was to the effect that Goldenberg had been a partner of Crawley in an illegal venture selling the film rights of a cinema film,"Way down East" after the original had been stolen by them and copied.

The copy was sold to a Japanese named Takamura? of Tokio, who paid the sum of $ 40/50,000.00 for the sole rights. His cheque for that amount passed into the hands of Goldenberg, who cashed it on the day before his murder was discovered.

Crawley was informed by one, Ramus, (Now a Cinema Magnate in Madrid) that Goldenberg was about to " double cross" him, and it is believed by the informant that Crawley saw him at his home above the Victoria Cinema. The next morning Crawley discovered Goldenberg dead in his room.

The money was missing, also a ring which the victim always wore, which contained a distinctive diamond of very high cut. Subsequently Crawley left Shanghai, and later met informant in Harbin, where he arrived in very good financial circumstances, and the possessor of a diamond ring ; which he had recut, or reset, by a Harbin jeweller named " Gaspe".

Subsequently, Mention was made of the ring, and Crawley warned informant that it was as much as her life was worth to reveal that he had (possessed) it. It was subsequently disposed of when he visited U.S.A. and a cargo of arms was bought with the proceeds. They were disposed of in Harbin, to Chinese.

In I923. Crawley was running a Gambling den in Harbin, as well as the film agency, and other ventures. One of his partners in crime was a U.S. Marine,

who deserted,and passed as a free citizen,on discharge papers forged by Crawley.He was subsequently arrested, and Crawleys Gambling den was raided, and he was fined $.5000.00 by Judge Lobinger.

Another accomplice was a man named "Ash" (Capt?). Crawley is said to have betrayed him to the S.M.P. who returned him to Shanghai for an offence unknown.

Crawley himself later returned to Shanghai, where he carried on, until now, traffic in arms and opium. (a case of hand grenades were seen, on one occasion by Comp't.)

Regarding his present activities in Shanghai, Slot Machines. The first batch were imported on the U.S.S. Chaumont during 1930. the interior being filled with pistols.

Others were imported without passing the through the Customs, by arrange-ment with the Stewards on the Maru boats. Stewards had keys to the ma-chines which contained pistols.

The last ~~six~~ machines known to arrive, came on the Haiyan ? Maru and Hayi ? Maru, Crawley took one consignment on the night of October. 31.st but had to leave one,owing to suspicion that a trap had been set by the Customs Authorities.

When taking delivery of contraband, the only assistant is his Russian Chauffeur named Merkervich, who is not believed to be a willing helper.

Uses his own M/Car licence No. 6477.

Regarding this M/Car, Crawley is said to have had some trouble with the U.S. Consular Authorities, and has been forced to pay a large sum of m money because he evaded Customs duties when it was imported, on the 11/12-10-31.It is in the name of Mrs L.S. Crawley.

Crawley conducts an opium exporting business with one named "Ah Lee" who was formerly his compradore in the Velvet Ice Cream business (Office at 101 Central Arcade)

Ah Lee, is said to be a short, heavy, Chinese and has a birthmark with long hair attached, on his left cheek. He is now owner of the Ice Cream Co: and is contractor to U.S. Navy vessels.

When the U.S.S. Chaumont brought Crawleys Slot Machines, a return cargo

of opium is said to have been carried. Ah Lee took it aboard, when stock ing the vessel with foodstuffs.

Informant has seen him " faking" a case of Del Monte Asparagus, i.e. packing 5 Tael tins of opium between tins of vegetables and re-closing the box, at the home of his parents in the Wayside district. (This address can be located by informant.)

The next shipment of arms, is expected on November 14.th.1931. Arriv-ing on the U.S.S. Henderson. The person who is in charge of the con-signment is known as Carstairs.

(We have made enquiries and are informed that the Henderson is due on th the 4.th. or 5.th.of December.)

Information obtained from Code message. Informant familiar with it. Made by arranging alphabetical letters in proper order, alongside an-other set of alphabetical letters taken ~~alph~~ aphazardly out of a hat in which they have been shuffled.

The Code is sometimes more confused, by messages, in which the 3.rd. letter is only part of the code. Code book said to be kept in Major Holcomb's Safe. Regarding Knight Crawley. brothers.

After the Widler case, K. Crawley. served sentence in U.S. Penetenti iary. Returned to Shanghai April or May 1930. P.S. Crawley was living then in a flat at No. 221. B/Well Road.

Knight brought with him a Lincoln Saloon M/Car, which he kept in a garage beneath his brothers flat, Being friendly with the informant Knight took her for a drive in the car and stopped on Lincoln Avenue at a secluded spot, and then showed her why P.S. had assisted him to get the machine past the Customs Officials.

Inserting a steel pin into a minute hole in the upholstery of the ro front of the front seat, he was able to cause the whole partition to open, and it was seen that the upholstery concealed a stock of . 380. pistols and Leuger pistols.

These were subsequently sold to a Chinese; H.O. Tong. who is said to be a personal friend.

Informant saw his cheque payable to K. Crawley, for $. 3800.00.

Knight shortly afterwards went to Hong kong, taking the M/Car, and P.S. accompanied him. On their return with the car busines relations became strained because Knight found that P.S. was betraying him in dealings with Bisberg & Col: Christy, with whom they were connected.
He then returned to U.S.A. taking the M/Car, containing on that trip 500. tins of opium, ingeniously packed in the secret compartment.
Informant heard that the opium found its way into Canada by aeroplane.
Knight Crawley, is now in Nevada U.S.A. having fallen foul of the Fed--eral Authorities, and other racketeers in California.
P.S.Crawley now resides at No 41. Verdun Terrace, F.Town.Before he left the B/Well Rd address,he began to seriously assault Mrs Crawley.
This is said to be partly because Crawley believes that she is betraying him, and partly because of family trouble.
Informant alleges that during 1930 Crawley started to commit incestuous assaults on his daughter, then about 11½ years of age.
Informant saw him on his return home early one morning, go to the child's room in a state of nudity and lay over her with his face between her legs. The child was afraid but submitted because Crawley threatened to beat informant of whom the child, and her brother, (about the same age) are very fond.
The next day her private parts,were sore and she complained to informant. Further she is said to have broken down at her music lesson, at the Shan--hai American School, and told the music mistress.
Informant was sent for and informed, and advised to report to the Ameri--can Consulate. Informant states that she did so, but was told by Dr: Sellett. that probably the child was only repeating what she herself had taught, and the report was not entertained.
Subsequently the child has constantly complained that her father annoyed her by inserting his finger inside her VAGINA. Recently she has attained the age of puberty, and her father has started giving her expensive pre--sents, and since receiving them, the child has ceased to complain, so the informant fears that incest is being committed.
Crawley is said to constantly interfere with female servants, so that none will stay in his service,. Plenty of corroboration said to be ob-

tainable, and we have been asked to interveiw the child now I2. years of age, re the above, to judge the truth of these statements ourselves. The U.S.Consularn Authorities have been further warned by informant, but refuse to credit her story. There seems to be adequate corrobor--ation of the assaults by Crawley on informant.

On the 25-I0-3I he threatened to kill her for " squealing" to the U.S. Consulate and serverely beat her, also inflicting a knife wound on the thigh. On the 26-I0-3I. the wounds were seen at a mutual friends home by P/S. Cox(S.M.P.) and his wife.

On the same date informant complained to Dr: Sellett, and was examin--ed and treated by Dr: Nance. She stated that Dr: Sellett did not take any action, against Crawley but referred her to Mr Nicholson, investi--gator attached to the U.S. Consulate.

He told her that the only chance she had of getting justice was to be--tray the whole of Crawley's secrets. This she refused to do to Nich--olson. She states that Nicholson knows that Crawley shipped a consign--ment of Opium to U.S.A. by the U.S.S. Chamont during I930, (The retur--urn trip after bringing Crawley's Slot Machines.)

Nicholson is said to have assisted Crawley to import a cargo of pianos, and gramophone records which were subject to Customs search, which Crawley characterised as being "to late", as he had been too smart for them. Crawley also buys pawntickets relating to jewellery.

During Oct: I93I. a lady, subsequently discovered to be Mrs Leubbert, wife of Leubberts Pharmacy proprietor, took two tickets re diamond rings to sell to him. Informant was alone & gave a receipt for them but Mrs Leubbert was stayed a while and was very inquisitive regarding informant.

She returned and saw Crawley, but did no business with the ticket. Later informant drove them to various pawnshops, on their pretext of viewing jewellery, but none was bought. The object being apparently an excuse to discuss other business whilst having a legitimate reason for being together.

It is suggested that Leubbert does a mysterious import business, (which we have heard rumours before) and Nicholson (forementioned)

is an associate.

Mrs Leubbert subsequently visited Crawley at his home on Oct: 31.st: & had a confidential conversation, regarding which nothing is known.

On the night of the 9-II-31. Crawley again assaulted informant, and con-tinued to do so through the night, so that in the early morning of the 10. th. she ran away in her night attire, being unable to obtain other clothing, and took refuge with the wife of a Mr Quinell (late Cap't) formerly of the Stadium, at No 295 Rue Bougeat, where she now resides.

On the 10-II-31. Quinell observed a foreigner in plain clothes patrolling outside the house, and on accosting him, was informed that he was a mem-ber of the International Police. He remained there until the 11th. We are unable to account for him. He is described as being British and ab-out 6. ft. tall.

Crawley often patrols the vicinity in his M/Car, and is said to be al-ways armed. (We have heard of this before.)

Regarding the opium smuggling on U.S. Naval vessels, there is some cor-roboration of this. The U.S. Marine Corp's Provost Martial is at present conducting enquiries regarding Marines known to be visitors of Crawley, owing to information having been received, that Marines returning to U.S. on transports carry contrabadd for him. The P.M. has certain evidence and often confers with us regarding Crawley.

D.P.S. Croden heard the whole of informant's story except the indecency complaint. We have been asked to see informant for more details.

We shall do so, and check up this report, which may contain slight discrepancies, as it has been trancribed from rough notes only.

Informant's motive in giving these details to us, she states, is not merely revenge, but to assist the Police to put Crawley where he cannot harm her, as she fears for her life and dare not leave her room to obtain a situation.

14.11.31. Crawley said to frequent No A654 B'way. Second hand store. proprietor. G. MOCHAN. Reason unknown. but latter said to have been a "crook" formerly.

D.S.I.

MEMORANDUM

From

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ATTACHE
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8th 1931.

To

R. C. Aires - Esquire
M. P.

Dear Mr. Aires:

The attached is a Synopsis of what happened on the night of Aug 12-31 in placing 55 tins of opium on board the U.S.S. Chaumont. This Memo is intended for use as a check against any written statement Mrs. C. may consent to make. Yours

M. R. N. [illegible]

Confidential Memorandum for R. C. Aires, Esquire, Deputy Commissioner of Police - Shanghai, China.

On the night of August 12th, 1931, one McHenry, chief boatswain of the U. S. S. Chaumont, then in port, visited the home of Paul S. Crawley, 41 Verdun Terrace and there was introduced to a Russian woman, here referred to as Mrs. X, who was a close personal friend of Crawley's common-law wife, Lucy Crawley, alias Lucy Ivanoff.

The party of four had some refreshments in Crawley's house after which they took a package containing one bottle of whiskey and 55 - 3 tael tins of opium in Crawley's motor car to the river front at or adjacent to the Customs Jetty. Here McHenry hired a launch and the four proceeded to the U. S. S. Chaumont in mid-stream, opposite the French Bund. McHenry together with one or both of the women went aboard the Chaumont and deposited the package containing the opium in his cabin.

They returned finally to Shanghai where the four went to the Blue Pavilion Cafe on Avenue Joffre and had some dinner on the front verandah upstairs. Later in the evening the party separated and McHenry took Mrs. X to her home.

The opium contained in the package which was put aboard the Chaumont was purchased in the raw state in two different places in French Town. The raw opium consisted of two balls and one brick, which would indicate that it was two-thirds imported opium and one-third native opium. This raw opium was cooked and prepared for smoking by Mr. Sih, said to the the son of the late Chu Pao San, at his residence #838 Avenue Joffre. The tins containing the opium were obtained by Ah Li of Tongshang Road and Paul S. Crawley from a small shop in a lane off Rue du Consulat. These

tins were made specially to order and were patterned after the style of tins used for packing Macao opium. Lucy Crawley personally packed the opium in the tins and soldered them up. The tins were then tied in eleven bundles of five tins each and the whole enclosed in newspaper wrapping with an outside wrapping of brown paper.

Dated, Shanghai, China, December 8th, 1931

Shanghai China
Dec. 5th — 1931.

To

Whom it may concern

This is to certify that Miss Julia Drought
who comes from a very nice home in
Ohio, Wapakoneta is a worthy gentlewoman,
and came to me just shortly after she
left the Convent School at Tsingtau where
she has stood by me loyally in my hour
of need has taken care of my children
faithfully nursed them through illnesses
~~and~~ and was always kind to and
cared for them as if they were her own
during my absence in the U.S.A. in 1930.
I left my wife in complete charge of my business
and she was faithful and loyal to my trust and
had left to accomplish and do acts and words of
womanly nature, that not one woman in a
thousand could have accomplished, and I truly
believe that during this period of seventy days
alone, that she was never unfaithful
and I regret if I hurt Lucy's feelings in the
presence of her friends on Sunday night Dec. 6th 1931.
with Eternal Respect and Esteem for her. P. S. Stanley

A G R E E M E N T.

THIS AGREEMENT for a consent divorce is made this 14th day of December, 1931. between PAUL S. CRAWLEY, an American citizen, residing at No. ~~41, Verdun Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert~~, Shanghai, China, hereinafter called the HUSBAND, and LUCY JULIA IVANOFF CRAWLEY, a Russian citizen, residing at ~~295 Rue Bourgeat~~, Shanghai, China, hereinafter called the WIFE.

W I T N E S S E T H:

WHEREAS, the HUSBAND and WIFE were married at Harbin, China, on or about April 16th, 1923, and have lived together as husband and wife for several years, and

WHEREAS, they have had differences of opinion and domestic trouble and both are willing to have a consent divorce, and each party has taken his or her clothing and other personal property, and neither of the parties wish to live again together in the married state, or have any claims whatsoever against each other, and both parties further agree not to talk about each other or cause any scenes of any kind whatsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties have hereunto set their hands at Shanghai, China, the day and year first above written, and have signed four (4) copies hereof, each party has kept one copy, one is kept in the Law Offices of Schuhl, Davies & N. E. Lurton, Attorneys-at-law, 141 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China, who filed at the Shanghai Special District Court for approval.

In the presence of:

N. E. Lurton

Paul S. Crawley
HUSBAND

Yi Pan Li

Lucy Julia Ivanoff Crawley
WIFE

CONFIDENTIAL

Confidential Memo for Commissioner Aires - C. I. D.

Bowhill & Co.:

This firm was engaged in curio business at No. 2 Canton Road, Rooms 209 -212. Mr. Bowhill was in charge. The firm became bankrupt - failing to pay rent, etc. Closed out by Lester, Johnson & Morris believed some time in May, 1931.

There was connected with this firm an individual who signed himself to personal letters as "Jim". This "Jim" formerly lived at 103 Route Vallon and later at 766-B Avenue Joffre. The latter premises consist of 3 room apartment for past few months occupied by a Mr. & Mrs. Friman, who state they know nothing about "Jim" or Bowhill.

"Jim" was connected with Knight Crawley apparently in arms and ammunition and evidently knows Paul S. The following letter was apprehended in a raid on Knight Crawley's home at Beverly Hills, Hollywood, California, during October, 1931:-

"(All communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 886)

B O W H I L L A N D C O M P A N Y
MERCHANTS
Rooms 209-212, No. 2 Canton Road
S H A N G H A I

Knight M. Crawley, Esquire,
c/o Mrs. Paul Meloan,
Box 784,
Taft, Calif.,
U. S. A.

November 1, 1930.

Mrs Paul Meloan is sister of Knight and Paul S Crawley

Dear Knight,

I am in receipt of your letter from Seattle, no date, but the date on the envelope is 5th Sept. This has just reached me, I cannot understand the delay. As I told you in my last letter I am not living at 103 Route Valon any longer, staying at 766-B, Avenue Joffre. The box number on top of this paper will always find me and it will be much better for you to address me the box number always. I am sorry about the goods that you had from Mr. Ong. I actually thought that everything would be in order and it is too bad that you have had to run back and forth between Mexico and Canada. There must be a lot of kick backs. Now you have had to go back to Vancouver, it is just possible that the stuff could have been sold out in the first place which would have saved a lot of trouble in everyway. I do hope you will be able to arrange about the two lakh. I will not discuss your brother; that is very difficult thing to do, it is just what one expects him to do arrive on steamer, without letting anyone know what he was doing. He has been in no jam out here to the best of my knowledge and that certainly would have been known had anything happened in Shanghai. You will see by the paper we are

Dear Bert

clear of Bisbjerg altogether and my young compradore is assisting to put this firm on its feet. If I had not had him I would have had a lot of trouble waiting the steamer, which will be here in a short time, the date I cannot give and all our troubles will be over and I shall be very glad to see you at any time Knight. I just wish you were here now with some more of the goods 38 size. I have not seen Miss Margo for ages I have just rung her by telephone and thanked her for sending this letter to me. My man Baboo met her on the street and she told him she had a letter for me. I telegraphed you but now I am in possession of your letter and I understand you were unable to do anything. Hope you will succeed in Vancouver and let me hear from you or see you in the near future.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Jim (Signed)

Dear Knight

Just a little Bull about the ship, anyhow all the agencies on here are true & their is just a chance of doing some thing I have the Gilbert man as (illegible word) and a guy from Cartr who was there with me as manager. If I can hold it down we will get dough if not one is ruined."

In addition to this letter there was seized a private code, workable with Bentley's Code, indicating that the users of the code were trafficking in contraband. A copy of this code can be furnished upon receipt from San Francisco. Papers containing a number of names and addresses and a private substitution alphabet cipher code were also seized. The local names and addresses are as follows:-

K. Y. Chan - House #32 - Passage 908 (天祥里三弄)
Rue Admiral Boyle (Probably Bayle)
There is no Chan at this place but there is a K. Y. Chen (陳振成) living there. He is about 32 years old, married, two children. Employed as a clerk in the office of Kiangnan Dock in department of aeroplane building. Is a native of Yangkew (揚州人)
Mr. V. A. Rebikoof - 26 Carter Road, Bullet-proof devices.
(This man is well known to you)
維爾蒙路 德海里 Ong Wha Sang - 24 Rue Vouillemont - The C. P. K. E. M/C Co.
(Ong Wha Sang (翁萬生) is occupying a single room at the above address which he uses as both office and residence. He is a native of Shanghai, 34 years old, single and is known as "Commission Agent". Neighbors in the building are suspicious

of him. This is the man visited by Crawley and Ah Li early in August, 1931, who provided the 3 tael tins in which Mrs. Crawley packed the opium shipped on the U. S. S. Chaumont.

Other names were local to San Francisco and vicinity. One interesting name and address was

J. W. A. MacDonald,
Badenweiler,
Baden, Germany.

This name appears a number of times in code phrases. His brother, F.L. Willikes MacDonald, who lives on San Mateo Avenue, Menlo Park, Calif. (fashionable district) was under observation and subject to attention by U. S. Government several years ago as narcotic dealer and shipper. They own an importing and exporting business at 400 Brannan Street, San Francisco, California.

QUESTIONS:

Who is "Jim" writer of letter to Knight Crawley? What are the present whereabouts of Bowhill and present activities? What was nature of his business at No. 2 Canton Road?

What is nature of K. Y. Chen's connection with Knight Crawley?

Any information re above will be appreciated. Perhaps Lester, Johnson & Morriss can throw some light on "Jim" or Bowhill.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 13. 1. 1932.

To D.C. Crime. Expenses re Bradley enquiry

Sir,

Since this enquiry appears to be almost finished, I beg to submit the attached list of expenses incurred by BOS 10 and myself.

A. Richardson.
D. S. I.

Crawley Enquiry

Information received on 10.1.31 from L.F.I.

Informant now lives together with Mme Manley at flat 41 No 161 Rue de Grenelle. Savoy Apts. Same building as Mme Old address 135 Rue Saxe, only different aspect. Mme Manley recently obtained divorce from her husband, who had formerly comp't against C. re assault circ. 1929/30. C fined 3 ftes by Mis Court.

10.1.31. day after arrest of C. Informant 'phoned Y^{ge} requesting interview at once.

States that Cannelle 'phoned information the C arrested & told her to get in touch with Montanier, as Mme M. wished to show her how to avoid being arrested herself. asked us to accompany, but refused. Pointed out that no useful object could be served & she also decided not to go.

Admits that she herself packed every tin of opium re the case with which C is charged. i.e. Chaumont affair.

2.

Informant scared that her finger prints may be found on cash tin + lead to her arrest.
Is willing to answer any questions we may ask regarding the Stanley case, but unwilling to see Secret or Nicks. Says she told them Chaumont story but they refused to listen to any information about J.P. Kilson. who was comrade of McHenry on Chaumont, or about Jean Fontaine who accompanied H. & McH aboard with the opium.
Ordered her to leave office if she persisted in maligning innocent persons. Informed that S is doing best to shield Kilson.
She was always under impression that W was a Secret agent, but in the light of his actions, can swear that he was double crossing his employer.

3/: Mrs Lentaine. address 1054 Av: Joffre.
Her husband stated to have been
given position at US Consulate to
cover crimes of his wife with S.

One named Hatkond. Syrian. embroidery
manufacturer or exporter. Seems to be on
very good terms with Mr & Mrs Manley.
Status unknown. lives same building.
Present at interview and au fait
with story of L. J. I.

Mrs Manley is really an unknown quantity.
formerly mentioned as old friend of L. J. I.
Knows Co's business in various "dope" deals.
Told Dr Hunt on 10. 1. 21 that she
L J. I. insane. Says few days ago, ~~she~~ L. J. I.
telephoned Mrs Manley (divorced husband)
that his wife died in Yokohama.
Also 'phoned Mrs M. that husband had
died in same place. Told me that
informant crazy also. and acting very queer?

39. Mrs Marley takes care of all papers belonging to L.J.I. and all are open for her to see.

13.1.32. L.J.I. phoned asking for return of her papers. Said he was, Says he will wants them? in re event of L.J.I. suffering any misfortune?

Informant states that C's clinical course could amplify any evidence regarding his illegal ventures. If she can anything.

4. Regarding F. I. R. 55/32. K'wall.

The Chinese (1st acc.) arrested in possession of opium (3 tins approx) gave his name as Hong Yong Sang. His real name is. Lau Ho Ching formerly a piecegoods merchant now an orange broker. lives at 11º 9 Yamein Rd. Deceased father lived at 11º 329 Kuling Rd.

Has removing opium fr. Zik Zik Sang. Hse 4. Lane 12 Terry Rd, blo refs seized of raid in any following arrest of Crawley.

Zik is moving shortly to 11º 10 Lunkwin Rd.

M/car 11º 480 was used to transport Property of Nien Yuen Sang. 186 Lunkwin Rd

Learned state. that Pan Lien on Sun avenue. & is not a Gentleman. deals in arm..

accused aware that G used to go to
Zik's place to smoke opium, but
denies that they had homosexual
connection. Says Zik is too big to be
mixed up with C. who was generally
ignorant in his speech. Handed
allied to the number of connections
enjoyed daily with new wife etc.
Recognised that a connection existed
between Crawley & his arrest, but
said that G never sent any
big amount of anything to Zik.
prior to his arrest.

No 6 ... Information gleaned at St Eustache Hotel which may have been omitted in previous reports.

Room 1.12.31.

6 visited room 4 / week before.
Occupant Pan San Dang. alias (name on correspondence) Kang Shing Tsai.
Military man from Honan.
Tall. 6' long face. Small moustache.
Telephone 24812.
Used private m/car No 3025.

Room 84 formerly visited by 6.
Occupant. Liang Ding Hsi. 19th Route Army.
Has many visitors, mostly Military or Customs people. Many Cantonese.

24.11.31. to 1.12.31. Informer continuously outside 832 Av. Joffre but C did not visit.

FM. 1

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 4/12 193 1

To Supt Conduit

Please read & return to me confidentially.

H Rogers

No.

Interesting. May be that slot machines were on the U.S.S. Henderson.

R. Conduit.
D. C. D.

Memo for Com Ames

Ah Li

On evening of Nov. 5th Crawley & Chauffer went to Whashing Road Jetty where a small Motor boat in charge of a Sodak awaited them. By this boat they proceeded to N.Y.K. Posting Wharf, which is directly opposite Whashing Road, and there boarded the Jap. S.S. Heya Maru. Went to barber shop from which Crawley took away a slot machine and a very heavy box. They returned to the Bund placed the machine and box in Crawley's Motor car and proceeded to Ah Li's Stevedore Office at 95 Kangping Road where Ah Li was awaiting them. All three (Crawley, Chauffer and Ah Li) assisted in carrying the heavy box into Ah Li's office. They (Crawley & Chauffer) then returned home with the slot machine.

On the following day (Nov 6) Crawley visited Ah Li's office and held a long (10 AM to 1 PM) conversation with him. That night again visited Ah Li. Next morning (Nov 7) 10.30 to 11.30 A.M. Crawley left the house at Tordan Dan with some packages (small) and went to Ah Li's.

On this occasion some bits of conversation was overheard indicating that Ah Li was leaving for "up river" at 5 PM that day with the heavy box taken from Hija Maru. Returning home Crawley made the statement that Ah Li was going to Soochow that afternoon.

Later in the day Crawley had a heated conversation with some one over the telephone evidently believed to be a Chinese. That evening Crawley beat his wife as a result of a discussion about money supposed to be due Crawley from Ah Li part of which he had promised his wife.

Since that date (Nov 7-1931) Crawley has not visited Ah Li and it is therefore possible that Ah Li has not returned to Shanghai.

M

Informal

For Police Files.

Dear Mr Ames:

Re Crawley case the attached is the lady that's known as Hilda

M.K.N.

Louise Forster.

Further information re Crawley

Interview 28.12.31

Man who signed himself "Jim" in letter to Knight Beverly Hills. is a Chinese:- Said to be bartender, friend of U.S. Marines etc. at Chang Kee Cafe. Old No 299 Av: 4th. Native of Ningpo. friend of P.S.
Chang Kee also said to be friend. Also owner or part owner New York Garage. R des Soers. Patronised by P.S.
Y. K. Chew is friend of Cantonese named Ong previously mentioned. Office No 2 Canton, deals in Jade. Knight got his 'dope' from this source. Informant saw dope hidden in large pieces of rough uncut jade at P. S.'s home. part of jade cut, slide system. opium in centre.

2/ Day after "Henderson" arrived P.S. rang up & said "I couldn't touch the Henderson, but never mind, I'll get even. Every dog has it's day."

Miss Marie Collins. whom P.S met S.F. expected to arrive Shanghai. Said to be sweetheart of S.F. Revenue officer before. P.S. expressed intent to marry her.

21.12.31 L.J.I. went to Schulls office. P.S. in presence of Lurton accused her of saying things about him. Said that M and I were also sore because of her saying things about them and were going to try & have her adjudged insane by S.S.D court. On another occasion in his office I repeated that P.S. was trying to get her into Mental Hard.

3 / Old Ford | after leaving Schulle's office, M/car 2535 trailed her home. & occupant (about 30. black moustache) asked if he could provide a lift.

Before leaving P.S. cried and asked that if anything happened to him she should write to following: Who would receive & care for two children.

"Blanchard" Special Agent. U.S. Internal Revenue. Post Office Bdg. San Francisco."

Ah Li Foo said to be in Ningpo sent out of way. Brother in Law, Lee takes care of business.

Ah Li said to have been sent away because connected with Philipino arrested U.S.A on "Claremont" re different case than McLean & Hilson.

Stude leaker | M. Car 4 cyl. trade license 154 also trails [redacted] L. J. I. from home.

4

L.J.I. now lives with Mrs Manley mentioned previously. (Returned from HongKong.) Sleeps only at 135 R. Sayzoong. Manley's No 161 R. Gronely. apt 41. Savoy apts. States P.S. has Russ secretary almost like her Dresses in her own clothing & accompanies P.S. to places "Cinderella" Dec 19th introduced as Mrs P.S. (passing as L.J.I.) Mrs Cox. (P.S. Cox's wife) under impression that L.J. really went back to P.S. started quarrel. Same at Cinderella Denies ever meeting him except at Lanton's office. Alleges plot. L.J.I. associates with one R.J. Hamilton Broker? lives Y.M.C.A. escorts her out most evenings or goes to manley place. P.S warned his Broker she was a prostitute.

5/ Also P.S. alleges she associates with a detective & stayed nights at Quinel place. Sleeping together. Significant after M report?
Also said saw detective hand back her papers xx and knew that detective did so because M and T had no use for them. She thinks leak in Police system.
Merkevitch stopped giving her information & became prosperous.
Merk. is friend of Satuka and said to receive visits. Formerly visited by Gebenin. Suspects may be leaks here.? Doubtful.
One slot machine with inside packed pistols removed recently from Hayji or Hayan house.
Barber shop. Steerage.
One stick in Kobe at Kobe Express Co. Japanese agent

6/ Saito. Shanghai Express Co.
150 K. Boone Rd. P.S. said
to be worrying him to get
machine delivered. Said to
contain Heroin.
States not unwilling to
meet ——
Wants further meeting hereby
place reveal Filipino and
also in connection with
P.S. re different case

Crawley Enquiry, Further, 27-1-32.

Mrs. Manley phoned and asked us to visit her. She states that L.J.I. no longer resides there. Subsequent to the arrest of C. Dr. S. phoned Mrs. Manley and told her that L.J.I. was insane and that she should get rid of her before trouble occurred. He also phoned L.J.I. and in the presence of Mrs. Manley (on phone) is said to have offered to pay her passage to any outport if she would leave town. The offer was rejected. In consequence of the above Mrs. M. sent for a brain specialist on 19-1-32 and had L.J.I. examined. Dr. Miheev certifies that she shows no signs of mental or nervous disease (forwarded for your perusal and please return. Informant wants it back).

Mrs. Fontaine also constantly phoned informant's flat, offering to pay L.J.I. to go to Harbin and stating that there was danger in Shanghai.

L.J.I. subsequently lived with one known as Lama "King". Latter name was taken from a Mr. King, said to be employed by S.M.T. Co., friend of Hamilton, L.J.I.'s former friend, real Nationality Russian. Address, c/o Volkoff, Tel. No. 72591 (believed to be No.232 Route Vallon) (Moved on 20-1-32).

In consequence of further telephone messages from Fontaine and S. Mrs. Manley persuaded a Chinese family in the City to allow L.J.I. to live with them. She had told others that L.J.I. had gone to Tsingtao. She thinks S. is scared that L.J.I. knows something which he is afraid of being made public, from the trend of his actions.

Whilst with Lama King at Volkoff's L.J.I. told her her life story as she did to most people.

On Sunday 24.1.32 Hamilton, L's former friend, called on Mrs. M. and demanded to see L, but got no information.

On 27-1-32 Volkoff phoned Mrs. M. and stated that

on 23-1-32 two gentlemen in evening dress called for Lama "King" and she went out with them and has not subsequently been seen or heard of.

Mrs. M. was advised to tell her informant to warn the French Police if they thought necessary.

She did not tell us where L.J.I. was living at present other than in the "City". Mrs. M. is subsidising her and appears to do so for several people, out of charity.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 27. 1. 1932.

To D.C. (Crime)

Sir.

Herewith the result of another interview this a.m. with Mr. Manley, and a Dr's certificate for your information. The information seems to be of a strange character.

W. Hudson
D.S.I.

Crawley Enquiry, Further, 27-1-32.

Mrs. Manley phoned and asked us to visit her. She states that L.J.I. no longer resides there. Subsequent to the arrest of C. Dr. S. phoned Mrs. Manley and told her that L.J.I. was insane and that she should get rid of her before trouble occurred. He also phoned L.J.I. and in the presence of Mrs. Manley (on phone) is said to have offered to pay her passage to any outport if she would leave town. The offer was rejected. In consequence of the above Mrs. M. sent for a brain specialist on 19-1-32 and had L.J.I. examined. Dr. Miheev certifies that she shows no signs of mental or nervous disease (forwarded for your perusal and please return. Informant wants it back).

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In consequence of further telephone messages from Fontaine and S. Mrs. Manley persuaded a Chinese family in the City to allow L.J.I. to live with them. She had told others that L.J.I. had gone to Tsingtao. She thinks S. is scared that L.J.I. knows something which he is afraid of being made public, from the trend of his actions.

Whilst with Lama King at Volkoff's L.J.I. told her her life story as she did to most people.

On Sunday 24.1.32 Hamilton, L's former friend, called on Mrs. M. and demanded to see L, but got no information.

On 27-1-32 Volkoff phoned Mrs. M. and stated that

on 23-1-32 two gentlemen in evening dress called for Lama "King" and she went out with them and has not subsequently been seen or heard of.

Mrs. M. was advised to tell her informant to warn the French Police if they thought necessary.

She did not tell us where L.J.I. was living at present other than in the "City". Mrs. M. is subsidising her and appears to do so for several people, out of charity.

3/ On Sunday 24.1.32, Hamilton, Is/Sgt. friend, called on Mrs M & demanded to see L. but got no information.
On 24.1.32. Volkoffs 'phoned Mrs M & stated that on the 23.1.32 two gentlemen in evening dress called for Lana "King" & she went out with them, and has not subsequently been seen or heard of.

Mrs M. was advised to tell her informant to warn the French Police if they thought necessary.
She did not tell us where L.J.L. is living now, other than in the "City." Mrs M. is subsidising her. Appears to do so in several people, out of charity.

Mr Sidgwick.
D.C.I.

2/

in Shanghai. L.Y.L. subsequently lived with and known as Laura "King". Said name taken from : Mr King said to be employed by E.M.T. Co., friend of Hamilton, L.Y.L's former friend, and materiality Russian. Address. c/o Volkoff. P.O. Box No. 1191. (Obtained by Lee No. 252 Kenneth Wallen.) In consequence of further telegrams from Pinkerton + S. this Manley persuaded Chinese family in City to allow L.Y.L. to live with them. She had told others that L.Y.L. had gone to Tsingtao. She thinks S. is scared that L.Y.L knows something that he is afraid of being made public, from the kind of his actions.

Whilst with Laura King at Volkoff's, L.Y.L. told her her life story as she does to most people.

20.1.32.

Crawley Enquiry. Further. 27.1.32.

Mrs Manley 'phoned & asked us to visit her. She states that L.J.I. no longer resides there. Subsequent to the arrest of C. Sgt. S. 'phoned Mrs Manley and told her that L.J.I. was insane and she should get rid of her before trouble occurred. He also 'phoned L.J.I. and in presence (on 'phone) of Mrs Manley. A is said to have offered to pay her passage to any Outport if she would leave town. Refused.

In consequence of above Mrs M. sent for a Brain Specialist on the 19.1.32. and had L.J.I. examined. Dr. Mahoney certifies that she shows no signs of mental or nervous disease. (Forwarded for your perusal & please return. Informant wants it back.). Mrs Fontaine also constantly 'phoned informant's flat, offering to pay L.J.I. to go to Harbour & stating that there was danger

List of Addresses in the Settlement.

37 J. Murhead Road
H. 138 Nanzing Road
1299 Wayside Road
50 Kungping Road
Great Eastern Hotel
Far Eastern Hotel
726 Tongshan Road
Grand Hotel Thibet Road
F.J. 7 Murhead Road
108 Chapoo Road
341 Broadway East

1040 Kungping Road
1 Haskell Road
324 Broadway East
50 a Great Western Road
50 c Great Western Road
984 N. Szechuen Road
101 Szechuen Road
493 Broadway East
496 ditto
314 ditto

Note:- Only even numbers of Av. Foch are in the Settlement.

In all D.D.A.
16/1/32 LCM

Shanghai - 16 - 1 - 32

Further re Crawley

January 15th

9 a. m - 3 p. m. At home

3 p. m. - 4 p. m. Hilda visited Crawley in jail

4 p. m. - 8 p. m. Hilda to various places re slot-machines.

8 p. m. - 9 p. m. During this time Mr. E. Widler and Mr. Hsi arrived Crawley's house and had a conference with Hilda.

- -

Crawley has 17 own slot-machines and 38 belonging to Mills' concern. He is paying 50% of the profit to Mills for using their machines.

It is state the machines are mostly installed without a proper license taken from S. M. C., or French Municipality.

The addresses are as follows:-

Crawley's own	Mills	
39 J. Muirhead Road	240 Av. du Roi Albert	16 Jukong Road (Chapei)
631 Av. Foch	487 Av. Foch	50 Lee Sing Chao
H. 138 Nanning Road	F.J.7 Muirhead Road	101 Szechuen Road (Velvet)
28 Chu Pao San Rd.,	344 Av. Joffre	34 Jukong Road (Chapei)(2)
1299 Wayside Road	311 Av. Joffre	1285 Rue Lafayette
677 Av. Joffre	Black Cat Cafe	531 Avenue Foch
50 Kungping Road	527 Av. Foch	493 Broadway East
Great Eastern Hotel (2)	503 Av. Foch	496 ditto
603 Av. Joffre	108 Chapoo Road	314 ditto
Far Eastern Hotel	184 Route Vallon	
726 Tongshan Road	160 Route Vallon	
529 Av. Foch	341 Broadway East	
Grand Hotel Thibet Rd.	25 Jukong Road (Chapei)	
260 Av. du Roi Albert	37 Route Voiron	
631 Av. Foch, house N.7 (2)	8 Jukong Road (Chapei)	
	1040 Kungping Road	
	1 Haskell Road	
	324 Broadway East	
	521 Avenue Foch (2)	
	144 Route de Soeurs (2)	
	11 Avenue Dubail	
	50 a Great Western Road	
	334 Rue Bourgeat	
	439 Avenue Joffre, house No. 5	
	50 c Great Western Road	
	984 N. Szechuen Road	

Further re Crawley

March 19th

9:00 A. M. - 11:00 A. M. At home.

11:00 A. M. - 12:00 Noon Keayes arrived and took away the safe, which was in Crawley's house.

12:00 Noon - 2:00 P. M. At home.

2:00 P. M. - 6:00 P. M. Keayes and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

6:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

March 20th

9:00 A. M. - 11:00 A. M. At home.

11:00 A. M. - 1:00 P. M. Keayes, Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

1:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Shanghai, March 2, 1932.

March 21, 1932

9 - 10 A. M.	- At home.
10 - 12 noon	- Keeyes and chauffeur repaired and oiled slot-machines at new workshop which Keeyes arranged behind his musical store at 580 Avenue Joffre.
12 noon - 2 P. M.	- At home.
2 - 5 P. M.	- Keeyes and chauffeur out re slot-machines.
5 - 8 P. M.	- At home.

Keeyes asked the chauffeur if there is truth in Crawley's words that chauffeur has ordered duplicates of slot-machine keys for the purpose to steal money. Chauffeur is very much surprised by the said accusation and going to ask Crawley to explain things. He is going to see Crawley to-day.

There are still three years until the end of Crawley's contract with Mills, but chauffeur said that he might spoil it if he can prove that Crawley cheated Mills by sending to the latter false accounts.

Shanghai, 18 - 3 - 32

Further re Crawley

March 17th

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. At home. Hilda made list of furniture etc., as house is to be sold by auctioneers.

2:00 P. M. - 5:00 P. M. Hilda, Keayes and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

5:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Shanghai - 16 - 3 - 32.

Further re Crawley

March 15th

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. At home.

2:00 P. M. - 5:00 P. M. Keay s, Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

5:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Shanghai - 15--3-32

Further re Crawley

March 14th

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. At home

2:00 P. M. - 3:30 P. M. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines. Before attending slot-machines, Hilda instructed chauffeur to take her to Route Gaston Khan, where she disappeared in one of the alleyways inhabited by Chinese population. She appeared again accompanied by an unknown Chinese and instructed chauffeur to take them to the corner of Ferry & Bubbling Well Road, where the above mentioned Chinese alighted. During the way Hilda and the said Chinese had a very hot conversation in Chinese, which Hilda speaks fluently. Chauffeur said that Hilda is often visited during the evening by Chinese of both sexes. On several occasions a Chinese woman remained to sleep in Crawley's house. All above mentioned Chinese are of well-to-do class.

3:30 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Further re Crawley.

March 12th

9 A. M. - 3 P. M. At home.

3 P. M. - 5 P. M. Keayes, Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

5 P. M. - 8 P. M. At home.

March 13th

9 A. M. - 2:30 P. M. At home.

2:30 P. M. - 6:30 P. M. Keayes, Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines. Using special pass received by Keayes they visited Chapei and recovered one slot-machine belonging to Crawley. At the same time they found that two slot-machines belonging to Mills were stolen.

6:30 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Four jade pictures and one screen, which some time ago were sent to Mr. Schuhl are returned by the latter and are now again in Crawley's house pending his instructions.

Crawley's piano was taken from his house to Keayes' Musical Store to be sold.

Shanghai, China, 12-3-32

Further re Crawley

March 11th

9:00 A. M. -12 noon - Keayes and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

12:00 Noon - 3:00 P. M. - At home

3:00 P. M. - 4:00 P. M. - Hilda to see Crawley in jail.

4:00 P. M. - 6:00 P. M. - At home

6:00 P. M. - 7:00 P. M. - Keayes, Hilda and chauffeur our re slot machines.

7:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. - At home

Further re Crawley

March 5th

9 a. m. - 5 p. m. At home.

5 p. m. - 7 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out by public rickshaws re slot-machines.

7 p. m. - 8 p. m. At home.

8 p. m. - 9 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out by public rickshaws re slot-machines.

- -

March 6th

9 a. m. - 4 p. m. At home.

4 p. m. - 6 p. m. Hilda, chauffeur and Mr. Keayes by the latter's car out re slot machines. Upon return Keayes remained for tea by request of Hilda.

6p. m. - 8 p. m. At home.

- -

Mr. Keayes has agreed to control Crawley's slot-machines and will sign a contract.

Chauffeur remained in employ as a mechanic and collector.

Crawley's house to be sold by auction.

Crawley's electric pianos to be sent to Keayes' musical store "Recordia" at No. 580 Avenue Joffre, to be sold.

Keayes said that he will take back Crawley's motor car from China Finance, as it is necessary for collection of money and repairing of slot-machines.

Further re Crawley

March 4th

9 a. m. to 3 p. m. At home.

3 p. m. to 4 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur to U. S. Consulate to visit Crawley. The latter assured Hilda that motor car will be returned to her disposal. However, he was very angry with Hilda on account of some thing and told her that he would be out of jail earlier than she expected.

4 p. m. to 6 p. m. At home.

Further re Crawley

March 3rd,

9 a. m. - 2 p. m. At home.

2 p. m. - 3 p. m. Hilda out alone by public ricksha.

3 p. m. - 5 p. m. At home.

5 p. m. - 7:30 p. m. Mr. Keayes arrived and took Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines. It seems that Keayes is more and more interested in the slot-machine business and in Hilda particularly.

7:30 - 8 p. m. At home.

Hilda hopes that the motor car will be returned after Crawley's lawyers will negotiate with China Finance. She is intending to see Crawley about it to-day.

RCN

Further re Crawley

March 2nd, 1932.

9:00 - 11:00 A. M. at home

11:00 - 12 Noon Hilda took a certain parcel to Crawley.

12:00 noon - 5 P. M. at home. During this time Crawley's car was seized by the agents of China Finance Company as it was not paid in full. Chauffeur thinks that it is Hilda's fault as she used the money to be paid for car for some other purpose.

5:00 - 7:00 P. M. - Mr. Keayes arrived and using his car Hilda and chauffeur went out to inspect slot-machines on Avenue Joffre and Avenue Foch.

7:00 - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Further re Crawley

March 1st, 1932

9 - 11 a. m. At home

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

12:30 p. m. - 3:00 p. m. At home.

3:00 P. M. - 4 P. M. Hilda and chauffeur to see Crawley.

4:00 P. M. - 6:30 P. M. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines

6:30 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home. During this time a certain unknown Chinese came and had a conversation with Hilda, which lasted for about 40 minutes.

- -

Yesterday chauffeur saw Crawley for the first time for many days, as Hilda usually prevented him from seeing Crawley and leaving him outside. Crawley was surprized when chauffeur told him about this and said that Hilda always said that chauffeur himself doesn't want to visit him. Crawley said that next time he wants to see his son and chauffeur.

Ali, a Chinese accomplice of Crawley, appeared in Shanghai again and can be seen daily in his "Velvet Cafe" at Central Arcade.

Further re Crawley

February 29th

9 - 11:30 a. m. - At home.

11:30 - 12:30 p. m. Hilda to Chekiang Industrial Bank and to American Consulate to get Crawley to sign certain papers.

12:30 - 4:00 p. m. At home.

4:00 - 6:00 P. M. Hilda to Chinese Passport Bureau, 38 Avenue Edward VII to get a vise for Crawley's son, who is leaving for Tsingtau within few days.

6:00 - 8:00 P. M. At home.

Shanghai 29 - 2 - 32.

Further re Crawley

February 27th

9 - 11:30 a. m. At home.

11:30 a. m. - 12 noon - Hilda and chauffeur to American Consulate They handed over to U. S. Marshal a certain things for Crawley as bedding, typewriter, etc.

12 noon - 3 p. m. At home.

3 - 5:30 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

5:30 - 8 p. m. At home.

February 28th

9 a. m. - 2:30 p. m. At home.

2:30 - 4:30 p. m. Mr. Keayes, Crawley's chauffeur and Mr. A. Joussain, the owner of "Stella" Cafe at No. 1 Haskell Road, proceeded there for the purpose to recover one of Mills' slot-machines, which was installed in Koussin's place. Mr. Keayes previously obtained pass and they succeeded in recovering the machine.

4:30 - 6:30 p. m. At home, Mr. Keayes was invited to tea by Hilda, who is trying to persuade him to take over Crawley's slot-machine business.

6:30 - 7 p. m. Hilda dna chauffeur out re slot-machines.

7:00 - 8 p. m. At home.

Shanghai - 27 - 2 - 32

Further re Crawley

February 26th

9 a. m. - 3 p. m. At home

3 - 4 Visiting Crawley in jial.

although it was pre-arranged that chauffeur was to talk with Crawley re slot-machines, Hilda did not allow chauffeur to see Crawley saying that she has something important to talk about.

4 - 8 p. m. At home

Mr. Keayes visited Hilda at about 5 p. m. and took in possession all of Crawley's gramaphone records (over 600). He will try them over in his musical shop and then make a price for them.

Keayes also promised Hilda to help her recover two slot-machines, which were left at certain cabarets on Jukong Road (Chapei).

Shanghai - 26 - 2 - 32.

Further re Crawley

February 25t

9:00 . M. - 5:00 P. M. - at home

5:00 P. M. - 6:30 . M. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

6;30 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. at home.

Nothing has been done yet by Crawley regarding his slot-machines. Hilda and chauffeur are going to visit Crawley to-day (afternoon) and discuss this matter.

Ex- Mrs. Crawley, alias Miss Lucy Ivanoff, again has been seen at "Monico Tavern" during afternoon tea, accompanied by a man.

Further re Crawley

February 24th

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 - 12:30 p. m. Hilda went to Mr. Schuhl's office in response to latter's telephone call. However, she was silent regarding the nature of her conversation with Mr. Schuhl.

12:30 - 3:00 P. M. at home.

3 - 5 P. M. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

5 - 8 P. M. at home.

It is reported that a certain Chinese woman is a frequent visitor in Crawley's house. She spends hours with Hilda and was several times seen leaving the house with parcels in her hands.

Shanghai - 15 - 2 - 32.

Further re Crawley

February 13th

9:00 a. m. - 12 noon - At home

12 noon - 1 p. m. Hilda and girl to Peking Road Jetty, where they found that passengers will be taken on board of S. S. "Nerviken" at 5 p. m. at Hunts Wharf. Returned home.

1 p. m. - 1:30 p. m. At home.

1:30 - 4 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

4:00 - 5:00 p. m. At home.

5:00 - 6:30 p. m. To Hunts Wharf, where Crawley's daughter was placed on S. S. "Nerviken" which is to sail early in the morning of the 1 th inst.

6:30 - 8:00 p. m. At home.

February 14th

9:00 a. m. - 3:00 p. m. At home.

3:00 - 6:30 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

6:30 - 7:00 p. m. At home.

7:00 p. m. Hilda out alone by public ricksha dressed in evening dress.

- -

Ex-Mrs. Crawley was not seen at Peking Road Jetty or at Hunts Wharf.

Inquiries made at 135 Route Say Zoong, but landlady denied that she knows of Lucy's present whereabouts. However, she is still in Shanghai as she has been seen here in the cinema recently accompanied by a man.

It is our opinion that Hilda is avoiding seeing Mr. Keayes on purpose which she should have done a long time ago. Once she expressed that she "doesn't want a control over her".

Crawley's son is to be sent to Manila within a few days.

Further re Crawley

February 8th:

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 - 11:30 a. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

11:30 a. m. - 12 noon - Hilda to No. 32 Peking Road. She went inside but didn't stay there as American, whom she was intending to see was out.

12 noon - 8 p. m. at Home.

- -

Crawley gave instructions to Hilda to communicate with an American, who has an office at No. 32 Peking Road, who is willing to take up Hills' slot-machines and thus by help Crawley.

The name of the said American is unknown just now but we will know his name in a day or two.

According to Hilda that draft for G$100.00 has been made on Crawley's own name and that the latter intending to take this draft with him if he is sent to U. S. A.

It is also reported that Crawley had some account at the "Nederlandsch Bank".

It is also believed that Hilda's statement that Crawley had only G$100 on his account at Chekiang Industrial Bank is not correct as a few months ago Crawley received a letter from the said bank informing him that he had about G$4000.00 to his account.

- -

The following is a list of tenants at 32 Peking Rd.

A. T. Gillespie
F. S. Elias
R. H. Elias
Miss C. England
T. C. Leang
Chinese Auctioneering Co.
S. E. Levy
So Bros. & Co.
Wang Tsze Kong & Co.

Shanghai - 8 - 2 - 32

__Further re Crawley__

February 6th

9 a. m. - 3:30 p. m.	At home.
3:30 - 5:00 p. m.	Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.
5 - 8 p. m.	At home.

- -

February 7th

9 a. m. - 4 p. m.	At hom
4 - 6 p. m.	Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.
6 - 8 p. m.	At home

- -

It is reported that Hilda took a hire car at Yangtze Garage between 2 and 4 p. m. on the 5th instant and proceeded to the Chekiang Industrial Bank and visited Crawley in jail. According to Hilda Crawley has in his account about Mex. $800.00 and about $10.00. Besides he had about G. 100.00 for which Hilda bought a draft for U. S. A. and handed it over to Crawley.

Further re Crawley

February 2nd

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. - At home

2:00 P. M. - 3:00 P. M. - Hilda and chauffeur visited Crawley in jail. The latter gave Hilda instructions to go to the manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank and find out the exact amount of Crawley's account there. If bank is closed Hilda to get manager at home.

4:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. - At home

February 3rd

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. At home.

2:00 P. M. - 3:00 P. M. To Chekiang Industrial Bank, which was found closed, so Hilda could not see foreign manager of this bank and also could not find his private address.

3:00 - 6:00 P. M. To Broadway re slot-machines.

It is reported that Crawley is furious because the present political situation in Shanghai prevents the realisation of some of his plans to raise cash for the purpose of bailing himself out of jail.

<u>Further re Crawley</u>

Feb'y 1st	9 - 11 a. m.	Hilda and chauffeur managed to go to Jukon Road, Chapei, and save one slot-machine out of ruined Russian brothel. Attempts to save slot-machines from other brothels failed as they were found looked and inhabitants out.
	11 - 4 p. m.	At home.
	4 - 6 p. m.	Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.
	6 - 8 p. m.	At home.

- -

Chauffeur reports that keys from Crawley's bank and house safes are in possession of Mr. Lurton, an American lawyer.

- -

Instructions have been received from S. . . . in many places where Crawley's slot-machines are installed that they be removed.

7

Further re Crawley

January 30th

Nothing interesting happened on this date.

January 31st

Nothing interesting happened on this date. Hilda is afraid to leave house on account of military conditions.

Further re Crawley

January 28th

Nothing happened worth reporting.

- -

January 29th

9 - 11 a. m. At home.

11 - 12 noon Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

12 - 3 p. m. At home

3 - 4 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur visited Crawley in jail

4 - 8 p. m. At home.

- -

Sidler has definitely refused to take over slot-machines or otherwise help Crawley, saying that his Consul advised him not to mix in this case.

The number of Crawley's safe in The Chekiand Industrial Bank is No. 9. It is easily recognized by the marks of melted opium, which he kept there some time ago.

Crawley instructed Hilda yesterday to sell both his cars.

Further re Crawley

January 27th

9 - 11 a. m. At home

11 to 12 noon Bill & took Idler to several places where slot-machines are operating. According to conversation heard she is trying to induce Idler to take over some slot-machines as security for a loan. However, they probably disagreed as they parted indifferently.

12 - 3 p. m. At Home

3 - 6 p. m. Two electric pianos were taken to L. Moore & Co., to be sold by the auction on Crawley's instructions.

6 - 8 p. m. At home.

Further re Crawley

January 26th

9 - 11 a. m. At home. Mr. Idler visited Hilda during this time.

11 - 12 noon. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines and to Chekiang Industrial Bank, where she placed $400.00 on Hills account as proceeds from slot-machines during the last week.

12 - 3 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur to U. S. Consulate to see Crawley.

4 - 7 p. m. Hilda to see Idler in the latter's residence.

7 - 8:30 p. m. At home.

- -

Reports state that keys which are in possession of Hilda are slot-machine keys only.

The keys for the safe in Crawley's house and for the safe deposit box in the Chekiang Industrial Bank are either in Crawley's possession or in some secret place.

During yesterday's visit to Crawley, the latter and Hilda were discussing the sale of the diamonds and various jewelry, which are in the safes. Crawley said that he would see that his lawyer gets possession of it.

Opinion that Crawley will never give Hilda keys for the safes as he is afraid she will take valuables and abscond.

The keys for slot-machines which are in Hilda's possession are guarded by Hilda very carefully, as she is afraid that the chauffeur might get hold of them, open a few slot-machines and take the money.

Mr Ares

COPY

Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1932.

Jan. 25, 1932

9 - 10 A.M.	-	At home.
10 - 12 noon	-	Hilda visited Widler and later visited Major Holcomb with a letter and last to Swiss Consul. Chauffeur was instructed to visit U. S. Consulate and gave to the Marshall some things & Mills' cablegram to be handed over to Crawley.
12 - 3 P. M.	-	At home.
3 - 6 P. M.	-	Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.
6 - 8.30P.M.	-	At home.

Cablegram has been received from Mills' concern, in which they demand G.$4000.00 to be paid for the slot-machines, threatening to take machines away.

Crawley instructed Hilda and his lawyers to sell or pawn all his property and pay bail for him and for slot-machines for Mills. According to Crawley he hpoes to raise $59,000.00.

The property known to the chauffeur consist of house furnishing, motor cars(2), and over 50 slot-machines(including Mills').

Further re Crawley

January 23

9 a. m. - 2 p. m. At home.

2 p. m. - 4 p. m. Mr. H. Widler visited Miss Hilda

4 p. m. - 7 p. m. Miss Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

7 p. m. - 9 p. m. At home.

January 24

9 a. m. - 3 p. m. At home.

3 p. m. - 4 p. m. Miss Hilda visited Mr. Widler in the latter's residence on Seymour Road.

4 p. m. - 6 p. m. Miss Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

6 p. m. - 7 p. m. Miss Hilda to see Widler in the latter's residence and show to him the cablegram from Mills' concern, which she received later yesterday afternoon. Mills asking to give him more details about the case.

- -

Widler trying to persuade Hilda and through her Crawley himself that during Crawley's absence he must be appointed to be Crawley's deputy and take charge of the slot-machines.

Further re Crawley

January 22

9 a. m. - 3 p. m. At home

3 p. m. - 4 p. m. Visited Crawley in jail

4 p. m. - 5 p. m. Shopping

5 p. m. - 5:30 p. m. Mr. E. idler visited Hilda

5:30 - 7:30 p. m. At home

7:30 p. m. - 8:30 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

Further re Crawley

January 21

Nothing interesting has happened on this date with the exception that Mr. E. Sidler has visited Miss Hilda between 9:3 - 9:00 P. M.

- -

Miss Hilda suddenly became pessimistic about Crawley's release for bail. She mentioned that Crawley might remain in jail until the trial but she is still sure that he will be acquitted.

Further re Crawley

January 20th

9:00 A. M. - 2:00 P. M. at home

2:00 P. M. - 3:00 P. M. Hilda visited Mr. Hsi

3:00 P. M. - 7:00 P. M. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines

7:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. Idler and Ribakoff visited Hilda and all three had a closed conference.

- -

Russian bodyguard working for one of directors of The Chekiang Industrial Bank states that Crawley has a safe deposit box at the said bank.

- -

Hilda stated before to-day (Thursday) is the day she will visit the jail and take some things, which indicates that Crawley wont be released to-day.

Further re Crawley

January 19th

9:00 a. m. - 3 p. m. At home. Between 2 and 3 p. m. E. Widler visited Hilda and they had a conference behind the closed doors.

3:00 p. m. - 4 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur visited Crawley. The latter instructed chauffeur to change few machines. Take Mills' slot-machines from good places and put there Crawley's own.

4:00 p. m. - 6 p. m. At home

6:00 p. m. - 9 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines

- -

The ex-Mrs. Crawley, alias Miss Lucy Ivanoff, still staying at No. 135 Route Say Zoong, as Crawley's daughter was overheard calling her by telephone No. 71115, which belongs to this place. However, when other persons called her by the same number they were told that she is not staying there. The house belongs to Mrs. Newton, who is British of Russian origin and supposed to be a big friend of ex-Mrs. Crawley.

Shanghai - 19 - 1 - 32

Further re Crawley

January 18th

9 a. m. - 6 p. m. At home. Between 2 and 6 p. m. Chinese bookkeeper came and made accounts for Mills' concern.

6 p. m. - 9 p. m. Hilda out re slot-machines.

Very sorry we cannot keep our promise to get any letters or correspondence belonging to Crawley but the case is that Miss Hilda does not let us go around the house and we spend the whole day in the room, where slot-machines are stored and repaired.

However, we are waiting for a chance and will do our best.

Shanghai - 18 - 1 - 32

Further re Crawley

January 16th

Nothing interesting happened during this day with exception that Miss Hilda visited Hsi between 7 and 7 p. m.

January 17th

Nothing interesting happened during the day.

- -

Miss Hilda sure that Crawley will be out within few days.

Shanghai - 15 - 1 - 32

Further re Crawley

Jan. 14

9 a. m. - 3:30 p. m.	Hilda at home. During this time Mr. [illegible]. Wilder visited her and they had a confidential conversation for about an hour.
3:30 - 5:00	Hilda out re slot-machines. Visited Mr. Schuhl's office, where Hilda spent about twenty minutes.
5:00 - 6:00 p. m.	At home.
6:00 - 7:00 p. m.	Hilda visited Mr. Hsi and spent about an hour there. Evidently she is trying to persuade Hsi to bail Crawley out of jail.
7:00 - 8:30 p. m.	At home.

Hilda stated she believes that Crawley will be out within a couple of days. She is hoping that either Mills Concern or Mr. Hsi will bail him out.

Com Aines
C.D

Shanghai, January 14, 1932.

Re: Crawley:

January 13th:	11 A.M. - 12 Noon	Hilda out re slot machines.
	12 Noon - 2.30 P.M.	At home. E. Widler visited house and asked Hilda for all details about Crawley's arrest, etc.
	2.30 P.M. - 3 P.M.	Took certain things to jail for Crawley.
	3 P.M. - 6.00 P.M.	Hilda to Mr. Schuls office then to Chekiang Industrial Bank and to various places re slot machines.
	6 P.M. - 9 P.M.	At home.
	9 P.M. -	Hilda taken to telegraph office where she sent cable to Mills Company asking them to put up $10,000 for Crawley's bail.

Shanghai, Jan. 13, 1932.

Further re Crawley:

January 12, 1932.	10.00	A. M. - 12.00	Noon:	Hilda visited Schuhl.
	12.00 Noon	- 3.00	P. M.	" at home.
	3.00	P. M. - 4.00	P. M.	Hilda visited Crawley in jail. The latter said that he would be out in a couple of days. Later he spoke confidentially to Hilda and asked her to go to see Hsi and arrange bail for him.
	4.00	P. M. - 4.30	P. M.	Hilda to see Hsi, Ferry Road.
	4.30	P. M. - 6.00	P. M.	Hilda at home.
	6.30	P. M. - 8.00	P. M.	Hilda out re slot machines.

(#86)

Further Re Crawley

January 9th

Nothing of interest happened, with the exception that Crawley was arrested late in the evening.

January 10th

10:30 a. m. Hilda Forster and chauffeur out by Crawley's car. They drove to Mr. Hsi's house on Ferry Road. She had a parcel covered by table napkin with her, which she gave to Mr. Hsi's servant with instructions to give it to his boss.

11 a. m. - 12 noon - Hilda and chauffeur to various places re slot-machines. She took charge of the business. All money and signed receipts.

12 noon - 2:30 p. m. at home.

2:30 - 3 p. m. To telegraph office wherefrom Hilda sent a wire to Mills' concern about Crawley's arrest.

3 - 5 p. m. At home.

5 - 5:30 p. m. Hilda visited Mr. Hsi on Ferry Road and was up there for half an hour having tea with Hsi.

5:30 - 7 p. m. at home.

7 - 8 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur re slot-machines.

(#87)

Further Re Crawley

January 11th

10:30 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Hilda visited Mr. Schuhl's office

12:30 - 1 p. m. She drove to Hsi house, but seeing police in the alleyway quickly reversed car and drove away.

1 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 - 11 p. m. Hilda and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

Shanghai, China,

(#85)

Further re Crawley

January 8th, 1932

9 a. m. - 3 p. m. Crawley was staying at home. During this time he several times sent chauffeur and his new Chinese employee out re slot-machines.

3 - 4 p. m. Crawley to see Nidler alone.

4 - 5 p. m. At home

At 5 p. m. Crawley, Miss Hilda, chauffeur and Chinese to 12-b, house No. 4 Ferry Road to see Mr. Hsi. The latter was out and party proceeded to various places re slot-machines.

8 p. m. - Returned home.

8 - 8:30 p. m. - At home.

At 8 P. M. - Crawley left by car alone. Before leaving he told Hilda that he was going to see Mr. Hsi.

Crawley was not back at 10 p. m.

Shanghai, China.

(18)

Further re Crawley

January 7th

9 A. M. - 4:30 P. M. Crawley was staying at home. The chauffeur was out between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. showing the new Chinese employee places where slot-machines are installed. All together there are 58 places.

4:30 - 5 P. M. Crawley out by car alone.

5 - 9 P. M. At home.

9 P. M. Crawley and Hilda out by car.

- -

Crawley is in a good mood and is spending most of the time with Hilda. He is silent about his alleged departure for the North.

(#83)

Further re Crawley

January 6th, 1932

9 - 10 a. m. Crawley alone to Seymour Road Market.

10 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 - 12:30 p. m. Crawley alone to Idler's place in response to latter's telephone call.

12:30 - 4 p. m. At home.

4 - 8 p. m. Crawley, Hilda, chauffeur and Chinese agent, who as mentioned in yesterday's report, went to various places re slot-machines. Crawley instructed the chauffeur to show everything concerning slot-machines to above mentioned Chinese. Crawley himself did not leave the car but was sitting inside kissing Hilda.

8 - 10 p. m. at home. At 8:30 p. m. Idler arrived for dinner.

Shanghai, China.

(#82)

Further re Crawley

January 5th, 1932

9 a. m. - 4 p. m. at home.

4 - 6 p. m. A Chinese came, who some time ago was engaged by Crawley to watch his ex-wife. They had a talk for about two hours.

6 - 8 p. m. Chauffeur was instructed to take the above mentioned Chinese to the places where Crawley's slot machines are installed. At each place the Chinese wrote the address in his note book. It is believed that Crawley intends to dismiss his chauffeur and have a Chinese in control of his slot machine business during his probable absence from Shanghai.

8 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 p. m. Crawley and Miss Hilda out.

Shanghai, China,

(#91)

Further re Crawley

January 4th

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Broadway re slot-machines.

12:30 - 4 p. m. at home.

4 - 6 p. m. Crawley visited Mr. Hsi, then proceeded to Great Eastern Hotel, instructing chauffeur to go to Broadway re slot-machines. Crawley remained at Great Eastern Hotel. Chauffeur picked him up at about 6 p. m.

6 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 - 9 p. m. Crawley, chauffeur and Miss Hilda re slot-machines. Crawley left chauffeur at Black Cat to repair a slot-machine. Crawley and Hilda proceeded to cinema.

Shanghai , China.

(#80)

Further re Crawley

January 3rd, 1931

9 a. m. - 2:30 p. m. at home.

2:30 - 4:30 p. m. Widler came and had a private conversation with Crawley which lasted for two hours.

4 - 6 p. m. Crawley, Miss Hilda and Widler out.

6 - 8 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur out re slot-machines.

8 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 p. m. Crawley, Miss Hilda and latter's female friend to "Cathay Theatre".

Shanghai, China.

(#79)

Further Re Crawley

January 2nd, 1931

9 a. m. - 2 p. m. at home.

At 2 . m. Widler and Ribakoff arrived and Crawley had a conversation with them, which lasted until 4 p. m. Nature of conversation unknown.

4 - 7 p. m. Chau feur was ordered take Crawley to Great Eastern Hotel, himself proceeded to various places re slot-machines. Picked Crawley up in the sa.e place at about 7 p. m.

7 - 9 p. m. at home.

8 p. m. Crawley and Miss Hilda out.

Shanghai, China.

(#78)

Further re Crawley

January 1st, 1932

9 a. m. - 5 p. m. at home. Crawley was sleeping the whole day.

5 - 7 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur out re slot-machines, as there were few urgent messages regarding slot-machines being out of order.

7 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 p. m. Crawley and Miss Hilda out by car.

- -

Miss Hilda has moved into Crawley's house.

It is reported that Crawley's wife is working in "Del Monte Cabaret".

Crawley stated that he will take his daughter to Tsingtau Convent within a few days.

Shanghai, China.

(#77)

Further re Crawley

December 31st, 1931.

9 a. m. - 4:30 p. m. at home.

4:30 - 6 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to various places re slot-machines.

At 6 p. m. Chauffeur left Crawley at the corner of Ferry and Avenue Roads. The latter returned home by ricksha at about 7 p. m. It is thought that Mr. Crawley called on either Mr. Hsi or Kidler as both live in the same neighborhood.

7 - 10 p. m. at home.

10 p. m. Crawley and Miss Hilda left by car to a New Year's party.

Shanghai, China.

(#76)

Further re Crawley

December 30th, 1931.

9 a. m. - 4 p. m. at home.

4 - 6 p. m. Chauffeur was ordered to take Crawley to "Great Eastern Hotel" proceeded to Broadway re slot-machines and then picked him up again.

Returned home at 6 p. m., where found Crawley's paramour waiting. Crawley took her out by car. Did not come back until 10 p. m.

- -

Crawley's new paramour is an Eurasian woman of German origin. Crawley calls her "Hilda".

Shanghai, China.

December 29th, 1931

(#75)

Further re Crawley

3 a. m. - 3 p. m. at home. Sleeping after stepping out on December 28th.

3 - 5:30 p. m/ Crawley and his paramour out.

5:30 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 - 9 p. m. Crawley out alone.

9 - 10:30 p. m. At home. At about 9 p. m. idler arrived in company with an unknown Chinese. All three had a conversation in the dining room, but Crawley's paramour has been sent to bedroom.

Shanghai, China.

(?74)

Further re Crawley

December 28th, 1931

8 a. m. - 3p. m. at home.

3 - 6 p. m. to E. idler's house

6 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 p. m. out with his new sweetheart. (Reported returned home at 3 a. m. on 29th inst.

Crawley is not so nervous as he was recently and most of his time is spent in the company of his new sweetheart. He is silent regarding his proposed departure from Shanghai.

Shanghai - 28 - 12 - 31.

(#72)

Further re Crawley

December 26th

9 a. m. - 3:30 p. m. at home.

3:30 - 4 p. m. to Telegraph office, where-from Crawley sent a wire to U. S. A. Contents of wire unknown but think it was sent to Mills Slot Machine Company, as Crawley mentioned something about a letter which he re received from Mills.

4 - 5 p. m. at home.

5 - 5:30 p. m. Crawley out alone.

5:30 p. m. - 9 p. m. at home.

9 p. m. - 3 a. m. (27-12-31) Crawley out with his new sweetheart.

Shanghai, China.

(73)

Further re Crawley

December 27th,

3 a. m. - 5 . m. at home.

5 - 6 p. m. Crawley out alone.

6 - 9 p. m. at home at about 8 p. m. a Chinese named r. Hsi (residing at Ferry Road) arrived. They both departed by Crawley's car at 9 p. m.

- -

Nidler has not visited Crawley during the holidays, but telephoned him several times. The conversation has been very short - Crawley saying "No, no news" or "Nothing yet".

Crawley silent about his proposed departure to Tsingtau and Harbin.

(270)

Further re Crawley

Dec. 24th

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 a. m. - 1 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Broadway re slot machines.

1 - 4 p. m. at home.

4 - 6 p. m. Crawley, his children shopping.

6 - 7 p. m. Chauffeur was sent out re slot-machines.

7 p. m. - [illegible] lady arrived and Crawley dressed for dinner and departed with her.

- -

(#71)

Further Re Crawley

December 25th, 1931.

9 a. m. - 3 p. m. At home. Kidler arrived at 12 noon and remained for tiffin. Besides Kidler there was a lady, who in previous night did go out with Crawley and who probably spent night in Crowley's house.

3 - 4 p. m. Crawley took his guests to their respective homes and returned home.

4 - 4:30 p. m. At home.

4:30 - 5 p. m. Crawley out, alone.

5 - 9 p. m. At home.

- -

The lady mentioned above probably is new deputy of Mrs. Crawley. She is of Eurasian origin.

(#69)

Further re Crawley

December 23rd

9 a. m. - 1.30 p. m. at home together with Mr. E. Adler, who came early.

1:30 - 4 p. m. at home with two Chinese agents, who are following his wife. Crawley questioned them and typed it down, as it looked like he was taking statement from them.

4 - 7 p. m. at Great Eastern Hotel. Chauffeur was waiting outside. Crawley came down evidently under influence of opium or cocaine.

7 - 8 p. m. at home. Adler present.

(#8)

Further re Crawley

December 22nd

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

At 11 a. m. Crawley instructed the chauffeur to take him to Maj. Holcomb's office and sent him re slot-machines.

At 12:30 p. m. chauffeur returned for Crawley and found the later waiting for car together with Mr. E. Idler. All three went to Crawley's house.

12:30 - 4 P. M. at home.

4 - 7 p. m. with children shopping.

7 - 10 p. m. at home. Idler spent whole evening in Crawley's house.

Mr Ames
01 D

Shanghai - 22 - 12 - 31

(67)

Further re Crowley

ecember 21st,

9 a. m. - 4 . m. at home.

4 to 6 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur down town. Crawley left car at Maj. Holcomb's office. At 6 p. m. motor car picked him up at the corner of Szechuen and Jinkee Roads on the steps of Mr. Schuhl's office.

6 - 9 p. m. at home.

- -

The whole morning and part of the afternoon on 21st inst., Crawley was typing something and when finished burned some papers and documents.

- -

No preparations for departure noticed and Crawley is silent about it.

Mr Ames
CIB

Shanghai - 21 - 12 - 31

(#66)

Further re Crawley

December 20th

8 a. m. - 12 noon - At home.

12 noon - 1:30 p. m. - Out re slot-machines.

1:30 - 2 p. m. at home.

2 - 3 p. m. Crawley out by car alone.

3 - 5 p. m. at home.

5 - 5:30 Crawley walked out. (Has been seen walking alone on Avenue Joffre.)

5:30 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 p. m. - 12 Midnight Crawley and daughter out to Theatre.

- -

Crawley's Russian secretary has been dismissed from last Saturday. Evidently for refusal to be his mistress.

Crawley had a talk with us on Sunday regarding his ex-wife. He expressed regret that he lost her as she was very obedient and economical. However, he said that she became a prostitute now and Saturday night spent at Hotel Plaza with the man.

The Times
C.D.

Shanghai - 19 - 12 - 31

(#66)

Further re Crawley

December 18th

9 a. m. - 2 p. m. at home.

2 - 7 p. m. Crawley down town alone. It is, however, known that between 2 -3 p. m. he was walking outside Mr. Schuhl's office and entered in about 3 p. m.

7 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 - 11:30 p. m. Crawley took his daughter to "Capital Theatre".

- -

Lately during the day Crawley receives a very strange telephone message. He simply takes off the receiver, listens and answers, "Yes", or "O. K.", or something similar, but always short and then puts receiver back.

He tried best to answer the call, but it always happens, that Crawley is at home.

The times for the calls are not regular.

It seems to be somebody reporting some thing to Crawley.

Mr. Aiers A.D.O.

Shanghai - 18 - 12 - 31

(#65)

__Further re Crawley__

__December 17th__

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

At 11 a. m. Crawley drove away, alone and returned at 11:30 a. m. with a Chinese visitor, who is absolutely unknown. Crawley had a conversation with the said Chinese for about an hour and took all precautions not to be overheard.

1 p. m. Crawley and above mentioned Chinese visitor out by former's car.

5 p. m. Crawley back, alone.

5 - 6 p. m. at home.

6 - 8 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur out re slot machines.

8 - 9 p. m. at home.

- -

Mrs. Crawley had a meeting this afternoon with Mr. Crawley in Mr. Schuhl's office.

Mr Aires
CSP.

Shanghai - 17 - 12 - 31

(.64)

Further re Crawley

December 16th, 1931

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. to Great Eastern Hotel. As usual while Chauffeur was working with the slot-machine, Crawley went upstairs "to see friends".

12:30 - 6 p. m. at home.

6 - 7 p. m. Crawley out alone.

7 - 9 p. m. at home.

- -

Crawley stated that he will leave for North during the coming holidays. He said that the main purpose of his trip is to take his daughter to Tsingtau Convent.

- -

Nothing was heard from Mrs. Crawley during the last two days.

Mr. Ames
C10

Shanghai - 16 - 12 - 31.

(#63)

Further re Crawley

December 15th

It was a very quiet day in Crawley's life. From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. he remained at home together with a Chinese Bookkeeper preparing accounts for Mills & Co., re slot-machine business.

6 - 7:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur out to Broadway re slot-machines.

7:30 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 - 9 p. m. Crawley out alone.

- -

Crawley is in a very bad mood lately and spending most nights smoking opium.

Mrs. Crawley still staying at 135 Route Say Zoong.

(#60)

Further re Crawley

Saturday, December 13th

At home until 11 a. m.

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Crawley out alone.

12:30 - 3 p. m. at home.

3 - 6 p. m. Crawley out alone. Mentioned that he is going to see Maj. Holcomb and Mr. Schuhl.

6 - 8 p. m. at home.

(762)

Further re Crawley

December 14th

9 - 11 a. m. at home

11 - 12:30 Crawley out alone. Before leaving said that he must see Holcomb and Schuhl.

12:30 - 3 p. m. at home.

3 - 5 p. m. Crawley out alone to visit a French Police Inspector, who is in charge of a Police Station on Avenue Joffre, opposite Route Say Zoong. The latter is a friend of Crawley and always helping when Crawley is in trouble.

5 - 6 p. m. at home.

6 - 8:30 p. m. Crawley out alone in response of a telephone call. The conversation was very brief and Crawley only said "Hello" and "I will be right there". Crawley himself answered the phone, so chauffeur does not know who was calling.

- -

Chauffeur is in panic as Mrs. Crawley has started to blackmail him demanding a new dress and saying that if he fails she will telephone to Crawley and will tell all about their relations. Chauffeur thinks that Crawley suspected that there was something improper between the chauffeur and her, but he was never sure and if she will tell him, chauffeur is afraid he might be bitten, if not killed.

(#61)

Further re Crawley

Sunday, December 13th

9 - 10 a. m. Crawley out alone.

10 a. m. - 2:30 p. m. at home.

2:30 - 5:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Bubbling Well Road re slot-machines and then to Great Eastern Hotel, where Crawley proceeded upstairs and stayed there a considerable time.

5:30 - 6 p. m. at home.

6 p. m. - 8:30 p. m. at home.

- -

Crawley is still watching his ex-wife. Chinese agents are reporting her movements to him daily.

Shanghai - 12 - 12 - 31

(#59)

urther re Crawley

December 11th

9 - 11 a. m. at home

t 11 a. m. chauf eur brought Crawley to Maj. Holcomb's office, himself attended few slot-machines and cal ed f r Crawley at Holcomb's at 1 . m.

1 - 3 p. m. at home

3 - 5:30 p. m. Crawley out, alone.

5:30 - 8 p. m. at home.

- -

Mrs. Crawley has removed to No. 135 Route Say Zoong, which is re orted to be a Russian Boarding house, owned by Mr. Baskin.

- -

. C. Crowden of the C. I. D. has signed as surety on an application for a loan made by one Poole (Police Officer) with the China Finance Corporation. It is reported that he is still in communication with Lucy Crawley.

Mr. Arias
ell.

(#58)

Shanghai - 11 - 12 - 31

Further re Crawley

December 10th

10:30 a. m. - 1:30 p. m. Crawley out alone. Between 11 and 12 noon he spent in Velvet Cafe, where he had a meeting with Mr. V. A. Bibakoff. On leaving the house he also said that he intended meeting his ex-wife, but on return did not mention anything about proposed meeting.

1:30 - 4:30 at home.

4:30 - 5:00 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Garage re repairing the car.

5 - 8:30 p. m. at home.

- -

Crawley states that he formally separated from his wife without any claims from her side. He said that he knew she was living with a British detective and slept with the latter in one of the boarding houses on Route Vallon. Lately she visited another man in Plaza Hotel.

- -

Crawley also stated that he and Widler had a misunderstanding on account of a certain debt.

- -

Crawley dismissed his housekeeper on 10th inst. The cause is she was an obstruction to his intentions regarding his secretary Miss Smelina. It seems that Crawley wishes to seduce her but afraid on account (2) of the fact that she is under age (17 years) and has parents in Shanghai, who can defend her.

Mr Aiers
C1 D

Shanghai - 10 - 12 - 31

(57)

Further re Crawley

December 9th

11 a. m. - 1 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Chekiang Industrial Bank. On their way back went to garage to repair the car.

1 - 3:30 p. m. at home.

3:30 - 6 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to garage, then visited few slot-machines on Broadway and proceeded to General Post Office, where Crawley mailed several registered letters addressed to U. S. A. (One letter, the biggest one has been addressed to Mills & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

6 - 8 p. m. at home.

8 - 8:30 p. m. Crawley out by car alone.

There are two women, both Russians, staying during the day in Crawley's house. One of them a young girl is a new secretary, another a middle aged woman is a housekeeper.

Inquiries show that S. Zidler is in Shanghai. He is staying as I reported at No. 136 Seymour Road, Apt. No. 7. There is no woman in his house. House boy stated that Zidler is having parties during the night and sleeping during the day. (See report re roulette)

Mr Lewis
c/o

Shanghai - 9 - 12 - 31

(56)

Further re Crawley

Dec. 8th, 1931

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Crawley down-town. Cautioned that he will visit Mr. Schuhl, local American lawyer.

12:30 - 3:00 p. m. at home

3 - 7 p. m. Crawley down town to see Mr. Schuhl.

7 - 8 p. m. at home

9 - 1 p. m. Crawley out re slot-machines.

Crawley made a statement that he and his ex-wife are to sign a separation agreement at Mr. Schuhl's office.

Mrs. Crawley made the statement that she called at Mr. Allott's office and that he told her that she was always changing her statement.

She also confided that she has been intimate with one young detective, but that she gave him the air recently and is now enamoured of a British pilot (aviator).

Crawley is silent re U. S. S. "Henderson".

Shanghai, 8 - 12 - 31

(#55)

Further re Crawley

December 7th

9 a. m. - 3:30 p. m. Crawley was staying home.

3:30 - 5:30 p. m. Crawley out alone.

5:3[illegible] - 8:30 p. m. at home.

Mrs. Crawley claims that police promised to give her a job. She stated that she has been informed by the police that Crawley is seeking a chance to kill her, but that she is under police protection.

Adler has not shown up for last three days.

Crawley does not show that he knows about U. S. S. Henderson's presence in Shanghai.

Re - Adler, Ribakoff and Bisberg

1/ M. Adler's new address is No. 136 Seymour Road, Apt. No. 7, as was stated in report dated 5 / 12 / 31. Inquiries are proceeding for the purpose of ascertaining who else is living in this apartment.

11/ V. A. Ribakoff has been located at No. 421 Rue Cardinal Mercier, according to a name card which is attached herewith he has slightly changed spelling of his name, using Rebikoff, instead of Ribakoff, but it is the same person who was charged recently for the unlawful buying of stolen pistols from American Marine. After the case he left Shanghai and spent few months in Moukden and returned to Shanghai recently. Ribakoff is the same person, who together with M. Adler visited Crawley's house on November 30th. Ribakoff's official business is manufacture and sale of bullet-proof-waist-coats, but really he is a notorious arms-dealer.

III/ Mr. Ponomareff, Superintendant of Park Apartments has been interviewed and states that there is no tenant, named Bisberg residing at Park Apartments, or at Dubail Apartments, which are under the same management. However, he states, that Bisberg might live in some of the apartments as a guest, or boarder and in this case Ponomareff might not know him.

IV/ Regarding an ex-Marine, who is residing somewhere in Hongkew District, it is believed his name is Mikey - 40 years old, ex-seaman, living over Chinese shop at 185-A Chapoo Road.

Mr Ames
cdf

(#54)

Further re Crawley

December 6th, 1931.

9 - 12 noon at home.

12 - 12:30 p. m. Crawley walked somewhere, probably checked up Chinese agents, who are watching Mrs. Crawley.

12:30 - 5:00 p. m. at home. During this period Crawley twice left the house and walked short distance, probably checking Chinese guests.

5 - 9 p. m. at home.

9 - 11 p. m. Crawley re slot-machines to Broadway and North Szechuen Road.

Idler has not been seen or heard on this date and Crawley when asked about former's whereabouts just smiled, but said nothing.

Crawley is silent about U. S. S. "Henderson".

Shanghai - 7 - 12 - 31

(33)

Further re Crawley

December 5th, 1931

9 - 11 a. m. at home

11 a. m. - 12:30 p. m. Crawley reported staying home.

12:30 - 3:00 p. m. at home.

3:00 - 5:00 p. m. Crawley reported staying home.

5:00 - 9:00 p. m. at home.

9:00 - 10:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur re slot-machines to Rue Chu Tau Kan. On their way there stopped at Great Eastern Hotel, where Crawley proceeded up-stairs and there about fifteen minutes.

Nothing heard about Widler on this date.

Mr. Ames

Shanghai - 5 - 12 - 31

(No. 52)

Further re Crawley

Dec. 4th

9 a. m. - 12 noon at home.

2 - 3 p. m. at home.

3 - 4:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Great Eastern Hotel. Chauffeur was waiting in the car while Crawley went up-stairs.

4:30 - 5 p. m. at home.

Crawley stated that he hired two Chinese detectives to watch his ex-wife for the purpose of proving that she is not faithful to him and thus avoid the payment of money, which she is demanding. However, it is believed that was done for the purpose of tracing her movements, as Crawley is afraid she is talking too much.

Crawley also stated that he could not go to Harbin unless he settles with Mrs. Crawley.

We did not hear from Mr. Li since the beginning of November, when Crawley stated that Mr. Li left for Soochow. Crawley has not gone to Kungping Road since, but some time visited Velvet Cafe, where he has a slot-machine and it is believed receives his mail.

Crawley is silent about U. S. S. "Henderson", but we have our eyes and ears open and will report immediately if anything happens.

Crawley and Idler are constantly talking about Mrs. Crawley; that she betrayed him or intends to betray him; the indications are that

Crawley has received word from U. S. A. that Mrs. Crawley is talking too much and / or perhaps some more definite charge. It is believed Mrs. Crawley is in danger.

5-12-31.

Further re P.S. Crawley.

Connections.

Widler said to have started a roulette wheel at No.136 Seymour Road. Furnishings said to be supplied by C on the 2-12-31.

H.O.T. visited by C & W on 30-11-31. Son overheard them later discuss supply to H.O.T. of anti-aircraft guns and 1000 Thompson sub-machine guns to come via Geneva in the future.

Bisberg coming to Shanghai from Geneva. His wife has been having conferences with W at Lone Park Apartments, No.455 Rue Lafayette. Same address as the Laubberts.

Short ex marine. Has supply of pistols which Rebiekoff, W & C failed to take delivery of on 26-11-31.

Los Angeles.

Donley. Broadcasting Association.
Extent of connections unknown.

San Francisco.

Joe Warton.

Chicago.

Warton. Formerly Boroleanikoff.
Did some deal in gold Yen with C during 1917/18 and is still associated. C sends him out portions of newspapers same as to Mr. Short at San Francisco.

Warton. "Taft". California.

Above may be the same person but no confirmation of this.

L.J.I. states that any codes received during late July & early August 1931 could be decoded by her.

Information.

Widler calls frequently on L.J.I. and tries to get her to sign a deed of separation. This is said to have been already signed by P.S. and Mjr. H. Said to contain a special clause reference "silence in all business matters". They are in haste to get it signed before the 5th (?).

C's Russian mechanic met L.J.I. and advised her not to go to Mjr. H to a proposed meeting on December 2 at 4-5 p.m. as a plot had been arranged to have her prosecuted at Shanghai Special District Court on a charge of using his name etc.. She did not go.

C told the children the day before, that their mother (L.J.I.) had "done him dirty" but "never mind, the [illegible]ol is behind us". One copy of agreement was marked "for U.S. Consular record office".

C's trip to Tsingtao.

Ticket for passage was never taken but C told L.J.I. that she could attend to say "goodbye" to child. "Boy" overheard C and W talking of "Kissing her off" on the day before due to sail, so warned her, and she did not go. Boat "Hotun" Maru. 29-11-31.

C has an Oakland car at Bill's motors. License 1595, which is being repainted Black for use of W.

Ford No.6477 & 12 slot machines are mortgaged to China Finance Corporation by L.J.I. who was compelled to give a deed of sale to C. This was bluff on his part in case of trouble.

W was overheard phoning to Mrs. Telfer his sister. Said "Telfer must get a certain cable" and she was the only one who could arrange it. Telfer is said to be a cable company employee.

W said to be arranging a trip with C to Hankow where the situation is said to be propitious for opening a gambling den.

C was at No.4 Ferry Road a week ago (Own operator report). Occupant Zih Kung Sung was connected with General Sun Chuan Fong a year ago as adviser.

---

(31)

Further re Crawley

Dec. 3rd

...0 a. m. - I took it home. Miller came at 9:30 a. m.

- 3 p. m. Crawley on in-town line.

- ... p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Broadway re slot-machines. On their ... back home they visited Great Eastern Hotel. Crawley went up-stairs to see somebody.

... - 5 p. m. at home.

There is nothing known by Crawley that he knew about ...ndest ...'s arrival here yesterday. He is silent also about proposed trip to Berlin. So far as we [redacted] and Crawley and Miller are mostly discussing Mrs. Crawley, planning to do something to stop her talking.

... intended to see Mrs. Crawley on 3rd inst., for ... purposes, but she could not say anything interesting and on contrary asked for an account of Crawley's doings.

(50)

Further re Crawley

No. 2m

9 - 11 a. m. at home.

11 a. m. - 1 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur to Novel Credit Co. (Russian pawnshop) on Avenue Joffre, then to Bored ay re slot-machines.

1 - 2:30 p. m. at home.

2:30 - 6 p. m. Crawley to Great Western Hotel and up-stairs "to see friend". Chauffeur left Crawley at Maj. Holcomb's office and himself proceeded to Hongkew District re slot-machines. He turned to Holcomb's office and picked up Crawley at 4.30 p. m. From 5:00 to 6:00 p. m. Crawley visited Idler in the latter's new address No. 136 Seymour Road, aprt. 7.

6 - 6:15 p. m. at home.

Crawley upon his return at 7:30 P. M. received a telephone message, ordered car from garage and proceeded to some unknown place. Crawley accompanied by Idler returned home at about 8 p. m.

In the evening of 2nd inst. Crawley did telephone his ex-wife and asked her to appoint time and place for a meeting "to talk things over", but she refused to meet him.

Idler visited Mrs. Crawley on 1st inst., and asked her to sign certain papers, which are supposed to have been prepared by Maj. Holcomb. She refused.

Crawley said that he will sue his ex-wife in Chinese Court as she is talking too much. This indicates that Crawley has a source of information regarding her activity and intentions.

(49)

Further re Crawley

Dec. 1

Between 11:00 a. m. and 12 noon Crawley, idler and chauffeur went to various places re slot-machines.

Between 12 noon and 2:30 P. M. at home

Between 2:30 and 3:30 P. M. idler went somewhere in Crawley's car. Crawley walked aimlessly around Verdun Terrace.

Between 3:30 and 5:30 Crawley and idler went down town. Crawley overheard 'phoning to Maj. Holcomb and asking if he can see later between 4 and 5 p. m.

5:30 - 8:30 P. M. at home. Idler also in.

The house, where Mrs. Crawley is residing at present is now watched by Chinese Private Detectives, hired by Crawley. The watch started from tiffin time on 1st inst.

The exact location of A. Li's residence is not known at present. Li goes from his office on Kung Ping Road to the passage No. 778 Tongshang Road. There are about 100 houses inside of the above mentioned alleyway and naturally we could not locate Li's house. However, Li has a mole on his chin with long hairs growing on it and any Chinese agent sent to this alleyway could locate him at any time. We have, therefore, detailed an assistant to Li's place of business with instructions to locate exact place of residence by Wednesday at 12 M.

Mr. Ames
Gist

Shanghai - 1 - 12 - 31.

(#43)

Further re Crawley

November 30th

Crawley has been at home until 2 p. m.

t tiffin time Idler visited Crawley's home accompanied by Mr. Ribakoff, who is a notorious Russian smuggler and arms dealer. Ribakoff is the same man, who was recently tried and fined by Chinese Court for buying stolen pistols from members of the U. S. M. C. All three i. e., Crawley, Idler and Ribakoff had a tiffin together and had a very business-like conversation, the nature of which is, of course, unknown, but is is supposed that they plotted about "liquid flame" deal.

All three left by Crawley's car at 2 p. m., but Crawley and Idler returned home at 6 p. m.

According to information the trip to Harbin is postponed for a week.

The Times
C.D

CONFIDENTIAL

Shanghai - 28 - 11 - 31

(#45)

Further re Crawley

Nov. 27th

10:30 a. m. - 12 noon Crawley out alone.

12 noon - 12:30 p. m. Crawley and chauffeur re slot-machines.

12:30 - 3:00 P. M. at home.

At 3:00 P. M. Crawley drove to the Chekiang Industrial Bank. After being there half an hour he went to Szechuen - Nanking Roads corner, where he picked up Widler and then proceeded to the corner of Sinza and Ferry Roads to the place known as "Old Customs", where they met Mr. Tong, whose car No. 7352 was outside. Remained inside for half an hour and arrived home about 5:30 P. M.

On the 27th instant Crawley claimed that within few days he and Widler will go to Harbin for the purpose of demonstrating and selling the Chinese Military a chemical used during the Great War by the Germans, known as "Liquid Flame".

On his way to Harbin Crawley intends to stop in Tsingtau and take his daughter to Tsingtau Convent.

Mrs. Crawley states that Crawley's children, who are very fond of her and who visit her often, informed her that their father was preparing to leave for Harbin, but that Widler is to stay in Shanghai and "Close her mouth". Conversation of this nature is reported to have been overheard by the children.

It is also reported that both Crawley and Widler have revolvers

in their possession, but so far as is known they have no permit to carry arms.

Mr. Allen
Q1.N

Shanghai - 27 - 11 - 31

(#43)

Further re Crawley

Nov. 26th

Crawley and his children left by car at 11 a. m. and returned home at 5 p. m. They attended church service and then had tiffin somewhere.

Sidler arrived at 4 p. m.

At 4:30 p. m. telephone call was received for Sidler, the latter answered and it was heard, that Sidler named the caller by the name of Wan. Sidler also said something about "cargo", that Police is fixed and that he and "Big Fellow" will come soon. During the conversation he several times mentioned Yangtzepoo.

At 5 p. m. Crawley and Sidler departed by former's car and returned back at about 7 p. m.

We visited Mrs. Crawley in the evening of November 26th and drank up a bottle of "Vermouth". Mrs. Crawley stated as follows:-

1. She is giving information to S. M. P. and asked us to help her and give her all possible information about Crawley's present activity.
2. She said that one of the senior members of S. I. D. is Crawley's friend and is in his pay and that she must be v ry careful.
3. Regarding Crawley's correspondent in San Francisco, she said, that Crawley did send his wires in different ciphers and always addressed them either to Mr. Long, or to Mr. Fellow, or to Mr. Short. However, lately he used to send wires only to Mr. Short and she thinks that all three names belong to the same person.

The date for sukiyaki party is settled for the coming week-end and we will try to get more information from Mrs. Crawley.

Mr Ayers
C.I.D.

Shanghai - 26 - 11 - 31

(#43)

Further re Crawley

Nov. 25th

11:00 a. M. 12:30 . . Crawley walked to some place on Bubbling Well Road.

12:30 - 2:30 P. M. at home.

2:30 - 3:00 P. M. Crawley out in the car alone.

3 - 4 p. m. at home. During this period Widler arrived and Crawley was visited by a young girl, who is supposed to be his new secretary.

4 p. m. Crawley and Widler departed by the car.

6 p. m. Crawley returned by public rickshaw alone.

7 p. m. Widler returned driving Crawley's car.

7:30 p. m. Crawley, Widler and former's children departed somewhere to dine.

N. Widler's address is "Strand Hotel", Room No. 24.

As I reported we had an appointment with Mrs. Crawley yesterday (25th) evening. However, did not find her at home, although we called at her residence several times.

Will see her to-day, or to-morrow and get all particulars about Crawley's partner in San Francisco.

Mr Chiang C.K.

COPY

Shanghai 25 - 11 - 31

(#42)

Further re Crawley

November 24th

..t home until 11 a. m.

Between 11 and 12 a. m. alked around Verdun Terrace evidently for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Crawley.

12 noon - 3 . m. at home.

3 to 5:30 p. m. Crawley alone somewhere by motor car.

Returned hom for 5 minutes asked if Widler had called and left again returning at 5:30 p. m.

5:30 - 8 p. m. at home.

Widler appeared about 7 p. m. and remained for dinner.

---

e did not see Mrs. Crawley during past two days. Her living place is closely watched by Crawley and Widler, but we spoke to her by telephone and she promised to go with us to sukiyaki one of these days. Today she asked us to visit her and bring her a bottle of "Vermouth".

Shanghai - 24 - 11 - 31

(#41)

Further re Crawley

Nov. 23rd

Between 10 a. m. and 10:20 a. m. Crawley was out alone.

10:20 a. m. - 11 a. m. Crawley and chauffeur went to various places re slot-machines. At 11 a. m. went to Chekiang Industrial Bank and then to China Finance Corporation. Back home at 12 noon.

12 to 3 p. m. at home.

3 to 4 p. m. visited various places re slot-machines. At 4 p. m. Crawley left car on Ningpo Road. Chauffeur visited some places in Hongkew District and then returned for Crawley about 5:30 p. m. picking him up at the corner of Jinkee and Yuen ing Yuen Road.

At 5:30 p. m. Crawley and Mr. E. Sidler appeared outside of No. 25 Jinkee Road and drove to Sun Avenue, where Crawley and Sidler alighted and dismissed the car. Opinion is given that they visited No. 14 Sun Avenue occupied by Mr. Fan, a notorious Chinese arms dealer.

Crawley and Sidler returned to the former's house at about 7 p. m. Just 5 minutes before their appearance a Chinese named Li, or Lee arrived and said that he had an appointment with Crawley. This Chinese is an alleged notorious smuggler, who has had business"connections with Mr. "Colly" Ezra. The proper name and address of this Chinese may easily be traced as he drives car No. 2622. Crawley, Sidler and Mr. Li had a conference which lasted for about an hour.

* *

Crawley has a certain business connection with a French Police Inspector, who is in charge of Police Station, situated on Avenue Joffre,

just opposite Rue Cai [illegible]. It is believed that Crawley is giving information about Chinese dealing in opium [illegible] is working against opium syndicate in French Town and Mr. [illegible], member of French Municipal Council. This is evidently a smoke screen behind which Crawley expects to hide.

According to inside information Crawley and Idler are evidently up to their old tricks with arms. They are also plotting something against Mrs. Crawley, as during the day and mostly in the evening either Crawley or Idler watched Mrs. Crawley's present residence.

Mr Ariss
Mr Starr
(#40)

Shanghai - 23 - 11 - 31

Further re Crawley

November 21st

Between 10:30 a m. and 12:30 p. m. on this date Crawley visited various places re slot-machines.

12;30 to 3:50 p. m. at home.

3:30 to 6 p. m. Crawley and his foreign friend, who was mentioned in two of my previous reports, went down town.

6 to 9 p. m. Crawley spent partly at home and partly walking around Verdun Terrace and along Rue Bourgeat, evidently for the purpose of meeting Mrs. Crawley "by accident".

November 22nd

11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. to various places re slot-machines.

12:30 to 2:30 p. m. at home.

12:30 to 4 p. m. Crawley and foreigner, mentioned above, went down town.

4 to 4:30 p. m. at home.

4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Crawley and foreigner went somewhere.

5:30 to 6 p. m. at home.

The name of Crawley's newly arrived friend is Mr. Ellie Widler. He is a Swiss by nationality and is a notorious local smuggler, arms dealer and swindler. Widler was away from Shanghai for some time after he and one Greek swindled a Chinese official out of large sum of money. The Greek was convicted by the Chinese Court and is in Amoy Road Gaol at present, but Widler, who is enjoying extraterritorial privileges and who was protected by Swiss Consul, was not charged, but merely left Shanghai and spent his time and money somewhere else, mostly in Tsingtau and Dairen.

At present Widler is ppending most of his time at Crawley's house and has his meals with the former. On 22nd instant Crawley sent Idler to see Mrs. Crawley to persuade her to come back, but she refused and told Idler many bitter things about Crewley.

Mr. Ames
C.I.D.

Shanghai - 21 - 11 - 31

(.39)

Further re Crawley

November 20t , 1931.

Crawley left for down town alone at 11 a. m. and returned about noon together with the foreigner, who dined with him on the previous evening and who is mentioned in report of 20th inst.

The above mentionsd foreigner departed after tiffin but Crawley stayed at home until 4 p. m. and then proceeded down town alone.

Returned about 7 p. m. together with above mentioned foreigner and few minutes later they again left together.

Both back at 7:30 p. m.

Both left by car after dinner.

The description of the above mentioned foreigner is as follows: short, rather stout, has small moustache. Dressed in old gray overcoat and gray hat. Believed to be a Frenchman, as his English pronunciation is very peculiar.

At first it was thought that this man was the long expected representative of Mills' Slot-Machine concern from U. S. A., but Crawley in answer to questions replied in the negative but did not say who the visitor was. However, it is evident that the visitor is a stranger in Shanghai as Crawley is taking him around to show him something.

Com R.C. Aiers (#38) M.P.

Shanghai - 20 - 11 - 31.

Further re Crawley

Nov. 19th

Between 11 a. m. and 12 noon on this date Crawley spent in the Passport Bureau of The Bureau of Public Safety in Kantao. On their way back Crawley was studying two-three passport documents.

3 to 4 p. m. attending slot-machines on Ave. Joffre.

6 to 8:30 p. m. attending slot-machines on North Szechuen and Broadway.

At 8:45 house telephone rang and a man's voice asked for Crawley. The caller refused to give his name and insisted Crawley to be called to the 'phone. Crawley was summoned and invited the caller to dine with him. In response to this invitation an unknown foreigner arrived by ricksha within 15-20 minutes and was warmly greeted by Crawley.

Efforts are being made to ascertain the name of the above mentioned caller.

It is reported that Crawley is again talking about his proposed departure from Shanghai. But states that he is afraid that Mrs. Crawley will try to prevent his departure by committing suicide; that she will poison herself or jump in the Whangpoo River.

This is Considered possible M.N.T.

The opinion is expressed that Crawley is going to murder his ex-wife for the purpose of getting her out of the way and that he is now trying to make it appear that she is about to commit suicide.

S. D. REGISTRY
D 3094

Shanghai, 19 - 3 - 32

Further re Crawley

March 18th

9:00 A. M. - 3:00 P. M. At home.

3:00 P. M. - 4:00 P. M. Keayes and Hilda to see Crawley Chauffeur could not go as he received urgent call to repair a slot-machine. However, he went to U. S. Consulate later and applied for permission to see Crawley on Tuesday next.

4:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. At home.

- -

Chauffeur did not go to see Fontain or Lucy as he firstly wants to have a showdown with Crawley about his job.

Information has been received that E. Widler often visits Ali in the latter's "Velvet Cafe".

D-3102
&
D-3104

Form No. 2
G. 21,600-1931

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
No. S.P.D. 3102
Date 19 : 1 : 32

File No.

Special Branch C. I. & S. Station,

Date January 18, 1932.

Subject (in full) Incorrect press report in "Min Kuo Jih Pao" arouses the indignation of Japanese.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Prince.

Sir,

In a report published in the Shanghai Min Kuo Jih Pao, a Kuomintang organ, January 9 issue, regarding the attempted assassination of the Japanese Emperor in Tokyo on January 8, there appeared a quotation referring to the incident which is calculated by Japanese to be an insult to the Emperor of Japan, and which has aroused their indignation, and has formed the subject of protests in the form of Notes forwarded to Mr. Wu Tieh Cheng, Mayor of Shanghai, by Mr. Kamatsu Murai, Japanese Consul General in Shanghai, bringing the article in question to the notice of the former with a view to having a correction and apology inserted in the newspaper in question by the publishers. In reply Mr. Wu Tieh Cheng tendered an apology to Mr. K. Murai and stated that he had duly notified the Editor of the Min Kuo Jih Pao of the contents of the note. Subsequently on January 12, the Min Kuo Jih Pao published the text of a Note from the Japanese Consul General to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai referring to the article published in the Min Kuo Jih Pao as being an insult to the Japanese Emperor and Japan, and requesting a correction and apology be published, and punishment be meted out to the persons responsible for the publication.

Together with the above the editor of the Min Kuo Jih Pao published a note referring to the note from the Japanese Consul General and giving his interpretation of the offensive article referred to in the letter, and stating that no offence or insult to the Japanese Emperor was intended, but on the contrary it expressed regret at the incident. He also stated that owing to lack of full knowledge of the Chinese language the Japanese Consular Officials had misconstrued the article.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

therefore the demands for a correction, apology, and punishment of the publishers were unreasonable.

The quotation referred to in the article published in this case reads as follows:- "Unfortunately Bomb Explodes At Another Carriage, Korean Captured On The Spot".

Negations in the Chinese written language being so very complex, the above quotation is amenable to various constructions, and it is held by our translators in S. 5 that the text of the quotation in question was purposely ordered in this cunning way in order to give a wrong impression with a view to creating discord, and perhaps disorder, which has already resulted in Tsingtao through the publication of the article there.

I have submitted this matter to Mr. R.T. Bryan M.A. who states that we can take no legal action unless requested to do so by the Government concerned.

No request has been received. JHS

I attach herewith translations of the articles, which are the subject of this report, as published in the Min Kuo Jih Pao, also bulletins issued by the Japanese Press Union, Shanghai, referring to the matter, also reports from the Foreign Press dealing with the subject and disorders resultant of the publication, and a copy of a report made by Mr. R.T.Bryan M.A. on the subject of an Anti-Japanese Poster which was deemed an insult to the Japanese Royalty.

See D. 2761/15

Last paper on file. JHS

J.W. Prince

C. D. I.

19 JAN. 1932

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police

For information. The M.A.'s report is interesting. J.H.S. O. i/c Sp. Br.

22.1.32

Translation of an article which appeared in the Shanghai Min Kuo Pao on January 9, 1932.

THE MIN KUO PAO AND THE ATTEMPT ON THE MIKADO.

The Min Kuo Pao publishes the following report on January 12, 1932 :-

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai :-

"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8, and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emporor by a Korean," the paper inserted a small heading: "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emporor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested."

Translation of an article published in the Min Kuo Pao dated January 12, 1932.

JAPANESE CONSUL MISAPPREHENDS THE HEADING OF OUR PAPER.

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai:-

"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8, and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emperor by a Korean", the paper inserted a small heading "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested".

"This Consulate-General considers the expression as insulting to the Emp ror of my country and that the Min Kuo Pao has deliberately aroused the indignation of Japanese. I request that the paper concerned be instructed immediately to make a correction, to publish an apology and to punish the responsible persons of the paper. Simultaneously, I request that ways and means be devised to put a stop to future appearance in all local Chinese papers of articles of this nature.

" I shall be much obliged if you will favor me with a reply stating the result of your action in this connection".

Editor's note:-

With reference to the above, this paper has received a letter from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai transmitting the contents of the note from the Japanese Consulate General. Owing to the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries, we, Chinese, should express suitable sentiments re the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Japan. The meaning of the heading "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested" is based on this

sentiment. The bombing of the carriage following the Emperor's is not a pleasant affair and consequently it is said to be unfortunate. Had the Japanese Emperor been bombed, the word "unfortunate" would not have been adequate to describe the case. This paper had no intention of insulting the Emperor of Japan, on the contrary expressed a slight expression of regret in the article in question. This article must have been misapprehended or misinterpreted by the staff of the Japanese Consulate who only know part of the Chinese language and this has resulted in the demands from the Japanese Consul-General. For this reason, we do not know how to make the correction and as to the demands for apology and punishment, it is absolutely unreasonable. The Chinese have so far never committed any improper acts in newspapers in the Orient to exasperate the feelings of people of foreign countries. There are newspapers in the world which are deliberately arousing the indignation of the Chinese authorities. We regret this matter very much. We tender appropriate thanks to the Japanese Consul-General for his manner of action.

Japanese Continue Agitation For Min Kuo Jih Pao Apology

Minister Sends Note Of Protest About Three Papers' Reports Of Assassination Attempt

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—A committee of local Nipponese residents called upon Consul-General Murai Saturday morning at the Consulate-General and submitted to him a copy of the resolution adopted last evening at an extraordinary meeting of the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, in connection with the indiscreet headlines and comments which appeared in the Min Kuo Jih Pao, a Kuomintang organ, a few days ago.

Apologies for the disrespectful editorial comments regarding the Japanese sovereign are demanded of the Chinese mayor of Shanghai, as well as of the editor of the Kuomintang paper. In addition, the local residents ask that punishment of some kind be administered to the paper, and that definite assurances be given that similar incidents will never be staged in the future.

If the Chinese refuse to apologize and comply with other Japanese requests, the local residents intend to call a mass meeting to discuss other ways of securing a satisfactory solution of the matter.

Branding the editorial headlines and comments appearing in the Min Kuo Jih Pao of Shanghai, that of Tsingtao, and that of Foochow as a "serious insult" to the Japanese Imperial Family and the Japanese nation, the Japanese minister to China in a note of protest under date of January 15, filed with the Waichiaopu, requests the national government to take speedy and appropriate steps for an early solution of the incident and for an effective control of these and other similar manifestations or expressions of anti-Japanese feelings on the part of the Chinese.

Set-Back Causes Kuomintang Body To Quit Functions

Tsingtao Tangpu Closes Quarters Following Japanese Attack

TSINGTAO, Jan. 17.—(Special).—The members of the local Kuomintang headquarters at an urgent meeting today decided to close the office temporarily as it is impossible to find quarters to carry on Party work after the burning down of their office by the Japanese residents in retaliation for alleged disrespect shown to their Emperor in connection with the publication of the news concerning the attempt made on his life recently.

All the staff officers of the Kuomintang headquarters here were paid off and were informed that their services might be required later. The Kuo Min Jih Pao, the organ of the Kuomintang at Tsingtao, is unable to resume publication indefinitely, as the damage done by the Japanese to its printing equipment was considerable.

Tsingtao Consul Fulfills Demands Of City Officials

TSINGTAO, Jan. 17.—(Kuomin).—It is learned that the Japanese Consul at Tsingtao has accepted the demands of the Chinese authorities in connection with the recent outrages committed by Japanese mobs on the premises of the "Min Kuo Jih Pao", official Party organ, and the Tsingtao Municipal Party Headquarters.

The demands, it may be recalled, include official apologies, indemnity for damages done, punishment of the ringleaders of the outrages, and guarantees that there will be no recurrence of similar incidents.

As a result of the complete destruction of their Headquarters as well as all documents contained therein, the Executive Committee of the Municipal Party Headquarters, at a meeting yesterday, decided to suspend Party activities for the present.

2926

JAPANESE RESIDENTS ASK FIRM STAND

Ask Consul-General To Discipline Paper; "Serious Insult"

A committee of local Japanese residents called upon Consul-General Murai yesterday at the Consulate-General and submitted to him a copy of the resolution adopted at an extraordinary meeting of the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions, in connection with the indiscreet headlines and comments which appeared in the "Min Kuo Jih Pao," a Kuomintang organ, a few days ago. Local residents are asking that punishment of some kind be administered to the paper, and that definite assurances be given that similar incidents will never be stated in the future.

If the Chinese refuse to apologize and comply with other Japanese requests, the local residents intend to call a mass meeting to discuss others ways of securing a satisfactory solution of the matter.

Legation's Protest

Branding the editorial headlines and comments appearing in the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" of Shanghai, Tsingtao, and Foochow as a "serious insult" to the Japanese Imperial Family and the Japanese nation, the Japanese Minister to China in his note of protest, requests the National Government to take speedy and appropriate steps for an early solution of the incident and for an effective control of these and other similar manifestations or expressions of anti-Japanese feelings on the part of the Chinese.—Press Union.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7102.
S. 2 Station,
16. 1. 32.
Date January 16, 1932

Subject (in full) Meeting of Japanese associations

Made by D. S. Uemoto. *Forwarded by* H. W. Robertson, Supt.

Between 5.30 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. January 14 some 1 members of the Standing Committee of the Japanese Unincorporated Association of Street Unions held an extraordinary meeting at its office in the Japanese Club, Moore Road, to decide on the attitude to be adopted against the profanity committed by the Min Kuo Pao against the Japanese Emperor in connection with an article on the attempted assassination of the Japanese Emperor appearing in its issue of January 9.

After a lengthy and heated discussion it was decided to hold a general meeting of the Association at 4 p.m. January 15.

Accordingly some 60 members of the Association held a meeting at the Japanese Club, Moore Road, at 4 p.m. January 15 and passed the following resolution:-

"That Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, be requested to pursue a positive policy against the profanity committed by the Min Kuo Pao, a Nanking Government's organ, against the Japanese Emperor and to lodge a strong protest with Mayor Wu demanding him to take satisfactory action within a specified time. Should he fail to comply with the request a mass meeting of Japanese residents will be convened. For the purpose of achieving their object when 15 persons will be appointed as members of the Executive Committee who will be entrusted to devise ways and means to deal with the matter."

At 10 a.m. January 16 the 15 members of the Executive Committee will call on Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, at his office to demand his responsible reply.

The following comprise the 15 members of the Executive Committee:-

K. Fukodani, S. Kimura, T. Tokunaga, N. Hasegawa, H. Kondo,

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) ( )

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

T. Takemitsu, K. Yoshizawa, [illegible] Ueno, Y. Hayashi, [illegible] Hirata, T. Ishimaru, S. Okajima, [illegible] Konishi, [illegible] Ikeda, S. Tanaka.

It is reported that a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Local Japanese Ex-Service Men's Association will be held at 7 p.m. January 18 in the Japanese Club to decide on the attitude to be taken by the Association.

H Umemoto
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

January 16, 1939. Morning Translation.

Attache No.

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS PASS RESOLUTIONS AGAINST JAPANESE EMPEROR.

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

At 4.30 p.m. yesterday the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held a meeting at the Japanese Club in connection with the act of profanity committed against the Japanese Emperor by the Min Kuo Pao, a Kuomintang organ, and the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That Mr. Murai, Japanese Consul-General, be requested to lodge a strong protest with Mayor Wu in order to secure a satisfactory settlement by a certain time.

2. That a mass meeting of all Japanese residents be immediately called if Resolution No. 1 remain unfulfilled.

3. That 15 committeemen be elected to deal with the affair until satisfaction has been obtained.

The Central Daily News also involved

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

Nanking, January 15.

The Central Daily News, which is a Government organ, has also committed an acts of profanity against the Japanese Emperor in connection with ~~xxxx~~ the recent attempted assassination. The paper, in publishing a report of the incident, used the phrase "patriotic Korean". The Japanese legation has lodged a protest with the Nanking Government.

INCIDENT ARISES BY [illegible] ATIC AFFAIR

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

On January 15, Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, lodged a strong protest with the Nanking Government over the publication by the Chinese newspaper of Tsintao, Shanghai and Foochow of a profane article against the Japanese Emperor.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE JAPANESE EX-SERVICEMEN'S [illegible]

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

The officials of the local Japanese Ex-servicemen's Association held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday to decide their attitude towards the case. It was resolved to issue a manifesto. The Council of the Association will be requested to attend a meeting to be held at 6 p.m. today when the manifesto will be drafted.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT ORDERED TO CAIRO BY

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following report:-

Kaseho, January 15.

January 16, 1933. Morning translation.

(Continuation)

The gunboats at Jacobo have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

REPETITION OF TSINGTAO RIOT LOOMS HERE

Japanese Colony Demands Redress From Min Kuo Jih Pao

MAY TAKE LAW IN OWN HANDS

Committee Visits Murai Over Alleged Insult To Emperor

Some 50 chairmen of Japanese street unions in Shanghai held a general meeting yesterday at the Japanese Club and discussed measures to be taken in regard to an article as published recently by the Min Kuo Jih Pao, local Chinese paper, relating to the recent Korean attempt on the life of the Emperor of Japan.

After heated, lengthy discussion, they passed a resolution, which reads as follows:—

"The consul-general for Japan, Mr. K. Murai, is requested to conduct negotiations in a most rigid and solemn way with General Wu Te-cheng, mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, file with him a vigorous protest and demand him to take steps satisfactory to Japanese within a certain fixed time.

"In the event of the foregoing demand failing to be put in force, the local Japanese residents will hold a mass meeting for the purpose of dealing with the case. An executive committee of 15 men to be selected from among the chairmen of Japanese street unions will be authorized to execute the object of this general meeting."

It is reported that the executive committee has decided to meet the Japanese consul-general at 10 o'clock this morning and hand him the above resolution.

It is learned that Mr. Murai, accompanied by Vice-Consul Shirai, visited the Municipality of Greater Shanghai last Thursday and lodged a protest with the local Chinese authorities against the Min Kuo Jih Pao and that a similar protest will be filed with the national government by the Japanese Legation.

PRESS UNION BULLETIN NO. 82

LOCAL JAPANESE BODIES WANT APOLOGY FROM MINKUO JIHPAO & MAYOR

Shanghai, Jan. 15.

Representatives of the Shanghai Japanese Association of Street Unions are meeting this evening to discuss what concrete measures should be adopted to secure definite apologies from the Chinese Mayor of this city and also from the responsible persons of the Minkuo Jihpao for the indiscreet headlines and the subsequent editorial comments insulting the Japanese sovereign and the Japanese nation. These men also want assurances from the Chinese that similar cases of affront to the Japanese will never be staged, besides punishment for the responsible persons for the recent incident.

Although Consul-General K. Murai has twice filed Notes of protest with Mayor Wu Tieh-cheng of Greater Shanghai, the latter has so far made no reply which will satisfy the Japanese. Instead, the Mayor's first reply is considered "insincere" by the Japanese, while the Minkuo Jihpao has even published comments insulting the officials of the Japanese Consulate-General, making no attempt whatever to apologize for the disrespect shown to the Japanese sovereign.

Local Japanese residents think that diplomatic protests filed with Chinese officials are exceedingly ineffective, judged from past experiences, and that something more effective should be resorted to to stop the Chinese from continuing to insult the Japanese. A mass meeting of the local Japanese residents might be held shortly to voice a popular protest against the Minkuo Jihpao and Mayor Wu and also to bring pressure on the consular and diplomatic officials here to secure better results.

LOCAL JAPANESE BODIES WANT APOLOGY---2

Besides the Association of Street Unions, the Shanghai branch of the Japanese Ex-Service Men's Federation is also expected to meet shortly to discuss the Minkuo Jihpao affair and to voice its protest in some appropriate way. The ex-soldiers are believed to be advocating strong measures to punish the editor and others responsible on the staff of the paper for inserting such insulting and provocative remarks.

At the meeting of the representatives of the Street Unions this evening, which will take place at the Japanese Club beginning some time after 4 o'clock, some stern actions are expected to be urged by a few of the more incensed residents. Some heated discussion is accordingly expected.

On Jan. 9th, the Minkuo Jihpao captioned the Tokyo cable report of the attempted assassination of the Japanese Emperor with the words "Unfortunately the Bombs Exploded at the Other Carriage".

On the following day/or thereabouts the same paper remarked that the word "Unfortunately" had a different meaning, that the officials of the Japanese Consulate-General did not possess a sufficient reading knowledge of the Chinese language, that no insult is offered by the word, and that, therefore, no apology be made or corrections inserted. These "insincere and haughty" remarks have further aroused the indignation of the Japanese residents and the officials here.--Press Union

Bulletin issued by the Japanese Press Union, regarding a Chinese Press report in the Min Kuo Jih Pao.

CHINESE PAPER ARROGANT: JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL TO PROTEST AGAIN

Shanghai, Jan. 12.

Consul-General K. Murai, of Shanghai, is shortly expected to despatch another Note of warning to Mayor Wu Tieh-cheng, of Greater Shanghai, in connection with the indiscreet and disrespectful headline which appeared on the Jan. 9 issue of the Minkuo Jihpao, a local vernacular and a well known Kuomintang organ.

Although Mayor Wu, in reply to Consul-General Murai's first Note, issued on Jan. 10, stated that he was sorry for the incident and that he had duly notified the editor of the Minkuo Jihpao regarding the contents of the Note, the paper in this morning's issue says that no disrespect to the Japanese Emperor was intended. It even goes on to say that the officials of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai fail to possess an adequate reading knowledge of the Chinese language, and concludes that there is no need of making any corrections in the headline in question or offering any apology.

This arrogant attitude assumed by the paper has again aroused the indignation of the officials of the local Japanese Consulate-General, as well as the Japanese community here. Consul-General Murai accordingly expects to send another Note to Mayor Wu shortly.

See T.O. 8632/8 4.

The Minkuo Jihpao's headlines read:

"Korean Assassin Makes Attempt at Life of Japanese Emperor; UNFORTUNATELY Bomb Explodes at Another Carriage; Korean Captured on Spot".

This, it is pointed out, constitutes a deliberate attempt on the part of the editor to insult the Japanese sovereign and the Japanese nation. ---Press Union

Translation of an article published in the Min Kuo Pao dated January 12, 1932.

Japanese Consul Misapprehends The Heading Of Our Paper

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai :-

"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8, and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emperor by a Korean", the paper inserted a small heading "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested".

"This Consulate-General considers the expression as insulting to the Emperor of my country and that the Min Kuo Pao has deliberately aroused the indignation of Japanese. I request that the paper concerned be instructed immediately to make a correction, to publish an apology and to punish the responsible persons of the paper. Simultaneously, I request that ways and means be devised to put a stop to future appearance in all local Chinese papers of articles of this nature.

"I shall be much obliged if you will favor me with a reply stating the result of your action in this connection".

Editor's note:-

With reference to the above, this paper has received a letter from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai transmitting the contents of the note from the Japanese Consulate-General. Owing to the friendly relations between the two neighbouring countries, we, Chinese, should express suitable sentiments re the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Japan. The meaning of the heading "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was

bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested" is based on this sentiment. The bombing of the carriage following the Emperor's is not a pleasant affair and consequently it is said to be unfortunate. Had the Japanese Emperor been bombed, the word "unfortunate" would not have been adequate to describe the case. This paper had no intention of insulting the Emperor of Japan, on the contrary it expressed a slight expression of regret in the article in question. This article must have been misapprehended or misinterpreted by the staff of the Japanese Consulate who only know part of the Chinese language and this has resulted in the demands from the Japanese Consul-General. For this reason, we do not know how to make the correction and as to the demands for apology and punishment, it is absolutely unreasonable. The Chinese have so far never committed any improper acts in newspapers in the Orient to exasperate the feelings of people of foreign countries. There are newspapers in the world which are deliberately arousing the indignation of the Chinese authorities. We regret this matter very much. We tender appropriate thanks to the Japanese Consul-General for his manner of action.

Translation of an article published in the Min Kuo Pao dated January 12, 1932.

Japanese Consul Misapprehends The Heading Of Our Paper

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai :-

"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8, and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emperor by a Korean", the paper inserted a small heading "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested".

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Bulletin issued by the Japanese Press Union
regarding a Chinese Press Report in the Min Huo Jih Pao.

CONSUL-GENERAL MURAI PROTESTS AGAINST INDISCREET PRESS REPORT

Shanghai, Jan.11.

Mr. Kuramatsu Murai, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, yesterday despatched to Mr. Wu Tieh-cheng, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, a Note protesting against certain indiscreet and disrespectful phrase appearing in Jan. 9th issue of the Minkuo Jihpao, a local vernacular and a well known Kuomintang official organ.

The article in question related to the cable news from Tokyo concerning the attempt made upon the life of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan by a Korean youth named Li, which took place on Jan. 8. The Minkuo Jihpao in publisning this cable report captioned it with the following headlines:

Sec. No. 8632/8 1.

"Korean Assassin Makes Attempts on Life of Japanese Emperor.

"UNFORTUNATELY Bomb Explodes Near One of Carriages Not Carrying Ruler; Korean Captured on Spot".

In his Note, Consul-General ~~Kuramatsu~~ Murai states that the headlines appearing in the paper show extreme disrespect to the Japanese Emperor, and"may be considered as an intentional attempt on the part of the paper to stimulate Japanese feelings". The Consul-General requests that Mayor Wu use his influence to let the paper make necessary corrections and to take other appropriate steps to prevent the Minkuo Jihpao or any other Chinese paper in the future from publishing such indiscreet articles.

The phrase in question has considerably aroused the anger of the local Japanese residents, who believe that the Kuomintang organ has deliberately used this term to insult the Japanese sovereign and the Japanese nation, and are demanding that sterm measures be taken to reprimand the editor of the paper.

--Press Union

6. D. J. Please.
Please put up translation.
Please comply
12:1:32

Translati on of an article which appeared in the Shanghai Min Kuo Pao on January 9, 1932.

The Min Kuo Pao And The Attempt On The Mikado

The Min Kuo Pao publishes the following report on January 12, 1932 :-

The Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday sent the following letter to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai :-

"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8 and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emperor by a Korean," the paper inserted a small heading: "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested,"

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"On January 9 the Min Kuo Pao published an article bearing on an incident which occurred in Tokyo on January 8 and beneath the heading "Attempted Assassination of Japanese Emperor by a Korean," the paper inserted a small heading: "It is unfortunate that the carriage following the Emperor was bombed and that the culprit was at once arrested."

Form No. 3
G. 35,000-1-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch Station, 9/12/4

REPORT

Date December 9 1935.

Subject Functions at the Japanese Club on December 6 and 7, 1935.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by C.D.I. Grubb

In connection with the functions at the Japanese Club on the evenings of December 6 and 7 in honour of the newly appointed Japanese Naval officials to Shanghai, officers of the Special Branch performed duty in the vicinity of the Club as under :-

6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Dec. 6 :	D.S. Sansom D.P.S. MacKay	D.S. Umemoto D.S. Kamashita
6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Dec. 7 :	D.S. Jones D.S.Tcheremshansky	D.S. Umemoto D.S. Kamashita

Total number of hours of duty performed - 22.

H. Grubb

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File
JMG

N.K.

FM 2
G. 40,0[illegible]-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG.S.. B. D. 31[illegible]

S. 1. Special Branch. [illegible]

REPORT

Date December 4, 35

Subject Receptions to be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on December 6 and 7.

Made by D. S. Umemoto *Forwarded by*

At 6 p.m. December 6, a dinner party will be given at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by local Japanese officials and residents in honour of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, late Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, Rear-Admiral Sugisaka, late Commander of the 11th Squadron, and Rear-Admiral Kondo, the new Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

It is expected that some 300 persons will attend the function which will last for about two hours.

At 6 p.m. December 7, the Admirals will entertain to a dinner party at the Japanese Club a large number of leading Japanese officials and prominent members of the Japanese community. The function will last for about two hours.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

In connection with the above the undermentioned officers of the Special Branch will perform observation duty as follows;-

Dec. 6, - from 6 p.m. till	D. S. Sansom
the termination of the	D. P.S. MacKay
function.	D. S. Umemoto
	D. S. Kamashita
Dec. 7. - do.	D. S. Jones
	D. S. Tcheremshansky
	D. S. Umemoto
	D. S. Kamashita.

H Grubb C.D.I.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Distribution.
S. P. O.
D. O. "C"
Hangkew.

D.C. (Dains) Information. JMG

C.D.I. Grubb. Further report regarding action taken in due course please. JMG

December 3, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE ADMIRALS TO BE ENTERTAINED

Yesterday the Japanese Navy Office issued orders to the effect that Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Commander of the Third Fleet, will be promoted to commander of the Sasebo Naval Base, Rear-Admiral Sugisaka, Commander of the IIth Squadron on the Yantze, will be assigned for duty with the General Naval Staff, and Rear-Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, will be made chief of the Defence Corps of Yokosuka.

*D. 6277

At 6 p.m. December 6 local Japanese residents will entertain the above high naval officials who are leaving Shanghai and Rear-Admiral Kondo who became Commander of the Special Naval Landing Party, at the Japanese Club.

At 6.30 p.m. December 7 Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Rear-Admirals Sugisaka, Araki and Kondo will entertain local Japanese officials and important civilians at the Japanese Club.

ARRIVAL OF VICE-ADMIRAL OIKAWA

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, new Commander of the Third Fleet, will arrive in Shanghai at 3 p.m. December 8.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRALS

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Rear-Admirals Sugisaka and Araki, will leave here at 9 a.m. December 9 on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru.

REAR-ADMIRAL KONDO TO CALL ON LOCAL JAPANESE OFFICIALS

Rear-Admiral Kondo received a government order yesterday appointing him Commander of the Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai. He will call round all local Japanese officials to inform them of his appointment.

E. D. J. Gubb. Please go into these matters with a view to ensuring that suitable arrangements are made for the protection of these young Japanese notables.

HEARING OF FRAUD CHARGE AGAINST A JAPANESE

The hearing of a fraud charge which was filed against a Japanese named R. Furukawa, age 67, residing at 86 , Lange 532 Woosung Road, will be held at the Japanese Consular Court at 9 a.m. to-day.

GEN. HO YING CHIN PROCEEDS TO THE NORTH WITH FIVE MILLION DOLLARS TO BRIBE OFFICIALS.

A Daito telegram from Peiping dated December 2 states that General Ho Ying Chin has proceeded to the North with $5,000,000 in Central Bank notes to bribe the militarists in the North.

DEC 1935

Form No. 3
G 35,000-1-35

N.Y.

File No. 3101

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15, 1935.

Subject Movement of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese Waters.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* DBR 1935 D.C.

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from Sasebo, Japan, aboard the cruiser "Kuma" which berthed at the O.S.K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at 5 a.m., November 15, 1935. He removed to the cruiser "Izumo" which is berthed at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road. This vessel will now serve as his flagship.

H. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

SI,
Please include in Daily Intelligence Report.
JHS

Included in DR of 16/11/35
BHS

File
JHS

Form No. 3
G. 35,000-1.35

N.K.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 11, 1935.

Subject Movement of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese Waters.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* D S I Boyce

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from North China on board the cruiser "Iwate" which berthed at the Japanese naval buoy off the French Bund at 12.30 p.m. on October 10, 1935.

D. S. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Mr Yao,
as usual please.
JHG Done

File
JHG

FORM No. 3
G. 35,000-1-35

N.K.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch Station, 3104

REPORT

Date September 13, 1935.

Subject Arrival of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet, on September 12, 1935.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* H Grubb Capt

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from South China on board the cruiser "Iwate" which berthed at the Japanese Naval Buoy off the French Bund at 10.30 a.m., September 12, 1935.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM No. 3
G. 35.000-1-35

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL [illegible]
S. B. REG[illegible]
S. B. 3104

S. 2. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 14, 1935. 35

Subject Movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese Waters.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* D S I Coyne

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, left Shanghai for South China on board the cruiser "Iwate" at 2 p.m., August 13, 1935. The Admiral is expected to return to Shanghai in the middle part of September, 1935.

K. Kamashita

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File

14 AUG. 1935

D.3104

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 13/8/35.

August 13, 1935. Morning translation.

Admiral Hyakutake Leaving here for the South

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet will leave here for Amoy at 2 p.m. August 13 on the flagship "Iwate" to conduct a naval practive with the Japanese warships in South. The Admiral will return to Shanghai in the middle of September.

The warship "Seta" arrived here on August 11 for repairs.

FORM No 3
C 35.000-1-35

N.R.

File No. MUNICIPAL PO... REGIS...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch Station, 4/4/...

REPORT

Date August 2, 1935.

Subject. Movements of Vice-admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by.* D S I Boyce

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived here from Tsingtao at 3.30 p.m. on August 1, 1935, by the cruiser "Iwate", which berthed at the Japanese naval buoy off the French Bund.

M. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D.C. (Divs)
Information.
W.G.
2 AUG. 1935

2/8
File
W.G.
6 AUG. 1935

FORM NO. 3
G. 35.000-1.35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY 2164

S.2. Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 15th, 19 35

Subject Departure of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, for Tsingtao.

Made by D.C. Suga Forwarded by [illegible] D.C.

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters, left Shanghai for Tsingtao by the cruiser "Iwate" at 1.30 p.m. July 14th.

T. Suga
D.C.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

15 JULY 1935

FORM No. 3
G. 35,000-1-35

H.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REG. 3104

S. 2. Special Branch. Date June 18, 19 35.

REPORT

Subject Movement of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* A.D.C. Everett. D.C.

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters arrived in Shanghai from upper Yangtsze ports on board the cruiser "Iwate", which berthed at the Japanese naval buoy off the French Bund at 10 a.m. June 17, 1935.

D. Kamashita
S. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

File W.F.G.

18 JUNE 1935

D.3104

No. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

June 17, 1935. Morning translation.

ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE RETURNING TO SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, is expected in Shanghai to-day on the flag ship "Iwate".

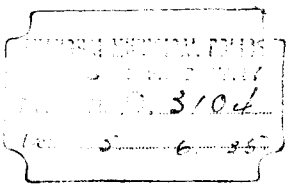
D.3104

3104

June 6, 1935. Afternoon translation.

MEETING OF ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE AND CHIANG KAI SHEK IMPROBABLE

A telegram from Hankow reports that admiral Hyakutake arrived at ChungKi ng at 3 p.m. June 5 to meet Chiang Kai Shek at the latter's request, but the Admiral has learned that Chiang Kai Shek is unable to come to Chungking owing to pressure of official business.



June 5, 1935. Morning Translation.

MAINICHI

3104 ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE TO CALL ON CHIANG KAI SHEK

It is reported that at the request of Chiang Kai Shek, Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, will meet Chiang Kai Shek at Chungking on June 6. It is believed that the north China affair will be discussed at the conference.

It appears that the withdrawal of the 17th Army comprising of two Divisions, and the dissolution of the Kuomintang, the Blue Shirts Society and the C. C. Corps, which had been demanded by the Kwantung Army have not been reported to Chiang Kai Shek owing to fear of Chiang Kai Shek on the part of the Chinese authorities in the North. Due to this withholding of information Chiang Kai Shek has not been able to understand the true situation and frame his policy properly. Chiang Kai Shek's object in asking for a conference with Admiral Hyakutake is to learn the true intentions of the Japanese army in the north China affair. It is expected that the Admiral will frankly explain Japan's intentions so that Chiang Kai Shek can understand the situation clearly. Great importance is being attached to the conference because it will assist Chiang Kai Shek to frame his policy.

FORM No. 3
G 95.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGISTRY
S. 2. Special Branch 4443/104

REPORT

Date May 10, 1935.

Subject Departure of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, for Upper Yangtzse Ports.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by [illegible]

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters, left Shanghai for upper Yangtzse ports by the cruiser "Iwate" at 3.00 p.m. May 9. The admiral is expected to return to Shanghai on June 24 or 25, 1935.

K. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

File
10 APR 1935

D.3104

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 13/4/35

April 13, 1935. Morning translation.

ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE TO GIVE A TEA PARTY

Rear-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-chief of the Tird Fleet, will give a tea party to a number of prominent persons at the headquarters of the Japanese Landing Party at 4 p.m. April 14. Count Hotta, Vice Minister of the Navy, will attend the party.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

S. 2. Special Branch D

REPORT

Date April 8, 1935.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, from Dairen.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* B.B. Emerson D.C.

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from Dairen by the cruiser "Iwate" which berthed at the Japanese naval buoy off French Bund at 1.00 p.m. April 6.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D.C. (Divns)
Information.
J.H.G.

D.C.
D.C.
8/4

D.3104

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 7 / 4 / 35

April 7, 1935. Morning translation.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleed, returned here yesterday on the cruiser "Iwate" from Tsingtao.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 25, 1935.

Subject (in full) Departure of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and Rear Admiral Shimomura, Commander of the 5th Torpedo Flotilla, on January 25, 1935.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

At 2.30 p.m., January 25, 1935, Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, left for Formosa and South China by the cruiser "Idzumo". The Admiral will return to Shanghai in April, 1935.

The 5th Torpedo Flotilla comprising the cruiser "Tatsuta", flagship of Rear-Admiral Shimomura, Commander, and three destroyers also left at the same time for South China.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

File

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 16, 1935.

Subject (in full) Tea party to be given by Vice-Admiral Hyakutake on January 17, 1935.

Made by M. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

Between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m., January 17, a tea party will be given by Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, in honour of some 300 local Japanese officials and residents including Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. I. Ishii, Consul-General. The object of this function is to introduce Rear-Admiral Shimomura, Commander of the 5th Torpedo Flotilla which has been detailed for duty with the Third Fleet.

Rear-Admiral Shimomura arrived in Shanghai by the cruiser "Tatsuta" on January 16, 1935.

No Police escort is requested by the Japanese Naval Authorities

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Copy sent D.C.
D.C. (Sims), for information.

File

JAN 17 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 16. 1. 35.

January 16, 1935. Afternoon translation

Nippo

Admiral Hyakutake to Entertain Admiral Shimomura

Rear-Admiral Shimomura commander of the Fifth Torpedo Flotilla, who is coming to Shanghai to-day on the flagship "Tatsuta", will be entertained by Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet, at the Japanese Club at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

D.3104

S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 11. 1. 1935.

January 11, 1935. Afternoon translation

MAINICHI

JAPANESE NATIVES OF SAGA PREFECTURE TO ENTERTAIN ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

The local Japanese Fellow Countrymen's Association of Saga Prefecture will entertain Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet, and other naval officials who are natives of Saga prefecture at the Japanese Club at 6 p.m. January 12.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 29, 1934.

Subject (in full) Arrival on December 28 of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet.

Made by D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* D.S. Ross D.I.

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, returned to Shanghai from Nanking at 2.30 p.m. December 28 by the cruiser "Idzumo", which berthed at the Japanese Naval buoy off the French Bund.

As no official calls will be given on this occasion, no Police protection will be required by the Japanese Naval Authorities during his sojourn in Shanghai.

D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

File

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 3104
Date 24/12/1934

Date December 24, 1934

Subject (in full) Departure of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, on December 22, 1934.

Made by J.D.C. Kamashita. Forwarded by

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, left for Nanking on December 22, 1934, by the cruiser "Idzumo". He is expected to return to Shanghai on or about December 29.

H. Kamashita
J.D.C,

D.C., Special Branch.

File

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B. REGISTRY.
D 3104
Date 17/12/34

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 18, 1934

Subject (in full) Formal Call of Vice-Admiral Nyakutake on Chairman of Council - December 18, 1934

Made by D.S. Sansom *Forwarded by* H Grubb D.I.

In connection with the above, the undermentioned members of the Special Branch carried out observation duty at the Customs Jetty and the Administration Building main entrance from 8.40 a.m. to 10.25 a.m. December 18. No untoward incident occurred.

D.S. Sansom
D.S. Lingard
D.S. Poole
J.D.C. Kamashita
S.D.C. 674
C.D.C. 141
C.D.C. 49

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date

Special Branch xxxxx Station,

REPORT

Date December 17, 1934.

Subject (in full) Formal Call of Vice-Admiral Nyakutake on Chairman of Council - December 18, 1934

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Robertson

The following members of Special Branch will carry out observation duty in and around the Administration Building from 9.30 a.m. until departure of the Admiral :

D.S. Sansom
D.S. Lingard
D.S. Poole
J.D.C. Kamashita
S.D.C. 674
C.D.C. 141
C.D.C. 49

These officers will also be on duty from 8.40 a.m. in the vicinity of the Customs Jetty where the Admiral is due to land at 9 a.m. and proceed by motor car to Kiangnan Dock.

Thos Robertson
Superintendent

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copies sent
DC (Det)
D "A" (+ D.C.(T))
S 1
S 2
S 4
"B"

File

DEC 1934

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date December 17, 1934.

Subject (in full) Programme in connection with the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, for December 18, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

In connection with the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, who returned to Shanghai by the cruiser "Idzumo" from South China on December 16, 1934, the following information has been obtained from the local Japanese Naval Attache Office:-

At 9 a.m. December 18 Vice-Admiral Hyakutake will land at the Custom Jetty and proceed by motor-car to the Kiangnan Dock, Nantao, to pay a formal call on the Chinese Naval Officials.

At 10 a.m. the Vice-Admiral will call on the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council at the Administration Building. He will then return to the "Idzumo" by launch from the Custom Jetty.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

Distribution: D.C. (Divisions); D.C. (Japanese); D.O. "A"

DEC 17 1934

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 17 : 12 : 1934.

To Supt. Robertson.

Please arrange
whome men from
the Special Branch
on duty to assist in
ensuring the safety
of Vice Admiral Hyakutake
when he visits the
Municipal Building.

W.F.G.

Ref: ..2/24.

Officer Commanding

December 13, 34. Russian Detachment, S.V.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 3104
Date 14/12/34

Subject: GUARD OF HONOUR.

Please detail a Guard of Honour consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Company Sergeant-major, 2 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Drummer and 21 file (i.e. 50 other ranks) to be in position outside the main entrance of the Municipal Building at 9.50 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th December, on the occasion of the formal call of Vice-Admiral Ryakutake, Commander-in-Chief H.I.J.M.'s. 3rd Fleet, on the Chairman of the Council.

Dress: Guard of Honour Order. Service Dress Clothing. (Greatcoats will be worn if wet.)

Compliment: The following compliments will only be paid by the Guard of Honour:-

(1) On the arrival of Vice-Admiral Ryakutake, the Guard of Honour will give a general salute and present arms; the Drummer of the Guard sounding the general salute as soon as the Guard is at the present.
A similar compliment will be paid when the Vice-Admiral departs.

(2) Should the Chairman of the Council pass through the main entrance of the Municipal Building, the Guard of Honour will be called to attention only.

No other compliments will be paid by the Guard of Honour to any other person or persons.

The Colour will be uncased in the Drill Hall before the Guard of Honour marches off to take up its position. The case will be left in charge of the Transport Sergeant.

Necessary transport will be supplied on requisition.

Captain & Adjutant,
Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

Copies to:-

The Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.
The Commissioner, Shanghai Municipal Police.
The Traffic Commissioner, Shanghai Municipal Police (2).
The Corps Sergeant-major.
Transport Office.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 1D. [illegible]

REPORT

Date December 10, 1934.

Subject (in full) Precautionary measures in connection with movements of Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet.

Made by D.S. Mac Adie *Forwarded by* [illegible] D.C.

In connection with the visit of Vice Admiral Hyakutake to the Japanese Club on December 8, precautions were adopted by the undermentioned members of the Special Branch in the form of observation and patrol in the vicinity of the above Club between 6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. when the function concluded:

D.S. Mac Adie

D.S. Poole

D.S. Lingard

S.D.H. 102

S.D.C. 674

C.D.S. 89

C.D.S. 155

R. W. Mac Adie
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

[illegible]

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. C.I.D. 3

S. B. D. Station

REPORT

Date December 10, 1934.

Subject (in full) Precaution taken by S.M.P. in re Movement of Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of Third Fleet.

Made by D.S. Sansom *Forwarded by* D.S. Pitts D.C.

Precautionary measures in connection with the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake were undertaken between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on December 9 by the undermentioned members of the Special Branch who kept observation near Rokusan Garden, off Kiangwan Road, while the Vice-Admiral and other Japanese notables attended a Garden Party.

No untoward incident occurred.

D.S. Sansom

D.S. Pitts

D.S. Muir

S.D.C.s 74 and 138

C.D.C.s 108 and 280.

A Sansom

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 3104

S. 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 10, 1934.

Subject (in full) Departure of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, on December 9, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. Forwarded by

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, left Shanghai for South China by the cruiser "Idzumo" at 1.00 p.m. December 9, 1934.

He is expected to return to Shanghai on or about December 17.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

File

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SPECIAL REGISTRY 3/2

Section 2, Special Branch. ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 10, 34.

Subject (in full) Special duty at Customs Jetty during arrival and departure of Vice Admiral Hyakutake, 8.12.34.

Made by D.S.I. Golder *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

I have to state that the undersigned, D.S. Umemoto and C.D.C. 281 were on duty at the Customs Jetty from 8.30a.m. to 9.5 a.m. 8.12.34 to await the arrival ashore of Vice Admiral Hyakutake and his departure for his flagship between 10.45 a.m. and 11.5 a.m. same date. A detachment of uniform police and members of the Crime Branch, Central, were also in attendance during the above mentioned periods.

No untoward incident occurred.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

December 9, 1934.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE LEAVING FOR THE SOUTH

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, will leave here at 9 a.m. December 9 on the flagship "Idzumo" on a tour of inspection of Japanese warships stationed in the South and will return to Shanghai on or about December 17.

S.B. Leg.

Please attach to file.

SBR 10/12.

...IRAL ...
... REGISTRY.
3...

Extract from newspaper translation

MAINICHI December 9, 1934.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE LEAVING FOR THE SOUTH

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, will leave here at 9 a.m. December 9 on the flagship "Idzumo" on a tour of inspection of Japanese warships stationed in the South and will return to Shanghai on or about December 17.

S.I.B. Reg. attach to file please.
DSK 10/12

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGIST... D-316

S. 2, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date. December 7, 1934.

Subject (in full) Arrangements made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation with the Public Safety Bureau regarding the garden party to be held in Rokusan Garden on December 8, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* OB Rep D.

Regarding the garden party to be held in honour of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and Rear Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, in the Rokusan Garden during the afternoon of December 8, 1934, the following arrangements have been made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation with the 5th District Police Station of the Public Safety Bureau:-

Adequate precautionary measures will be adopted on roads leading to the Rokusan Garden and its vicinity.

All visitors to the garden are requested to enter Chinese territory from the railway crossing at Tien Tung An and leave from another railway crossing in front of the rear gate of the Hongkew Park.

All vehicles awaiting visitors will be parked on Kiangwan Road except those belonging to notables for which an open space will be reserved in the vicinity of the garden.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

File
JHS

Distribution: D. C.(Divisions); D.C.(Japanese); D.O. "C".

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date December 8, 1941.

Subject (in full) Precautions taken by S.M.P. in re movements of Vice Admiral Nyakutate, Commander-in-Chief of third fleet.

Made by D.S. Sansom *Forwarded by* DS Rm D.

Precautionary measures in connection with the movements of Vice Admiral Nyakutate were again undertaken on December 7 by members of the Special Branch acting jointly with officers from Central Police Station. On this occasion the following members of the Special Branch kept observation during the Vice Admiral's arrival at and departure from the Customs Jetty at 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. respectively, and no untoward incident occurred :

D.S. Sansom

D.S. Tcheremshansky

D.S. Muir

C.D.S.s 89 and 280

S.D.C.s 74, 138 and 674.

Sansom.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File

Fm. 2
G. 3500-11-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. REGI 3104

SECRET
REPORT

S. 2, Special Branch

Date December 7, 1934.

Subject (in full) Revised programme of the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, for December 7th and 8th, 1934.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* OBRm D.I.

According to the Adjutant to Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, the following alterations have been made in connection with the movements of the Vice-Admiral:-

December 7	
1.00 p.m.	The Vice-Admiral will leave the flagship to visit the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road.
3.30 p.m.	He will leave the Headquarters for the Toyoda Cotton Mill, Jessfield Road.
4.20 p.m.	He is expected to return to the flagship by launch from the Custom Jetty.
December 8	
9.00 a.m.	The Vice-Admiral will leave the flagship and land at the Custom Jetty.
9.15 a.m. to 9.35 a.m.	Visit to Rear-Admiral Sato, Naval Attache to the Japanese Legation in China, No. 563 Dixwell Road.
9.45 a.m. to 9.55 a.m.	Visit to Naval Paymaster's Office, No. 141 Range Road.
10.00 a.m. to 10.05 a.m.	Visit to Naval Patrol Office, Chapoo Road.
10.10 a.m. to 10.25 a.m.	Visit to Japanese Naval Club for Petty Officers and Men, Miller Road.
10.35 a.m. to 10.50 a.m.	Visit to Japanese Naval Store, Baikal Road.
11.00 a.m. to 11.10 a.m.	Visit to Japanese Naval Detachment at Dah Kong Cotton Mill, Glen Road.
11.30 a.m.	The Vice-Admiral will be back on board the flagship.
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	He will attend a garden party to be held in his

Fm. 2
G. 3500

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) (2)

Made by Forwarded by

honour by local Japanese officials and residents at the Hokusan Garden, Chapei. The function will be attended by some 600 persons including Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China; Mr. Ishii, Consul-General; Lieutenant General Suzuki, Japanese Military Attache; Rear Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party; Rear-Admiral Sato, Naval Attache, etc.

6.30 p.m. A reception will be given at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by the Vice-Admiral to local Japanese officials and prominent residents. The notables mentioned in the preceding paragraph will also attend. The function will last about two hours. (Time of the Admiral's return to his flagship unknown)

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

Distribution: D.C.(Divisions); D.C.(Japanese); D.Os. "A", "B", "C" and "D".

File M.U.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY File No.

Special Branch, No. D 2 Station,

REPORT

Date December 17 1934.

Subject (in full) Precautions taken by the S.M.P. in re. Movements of Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet.

Made by D.S. Sansom *Forwarded by* D.C.

Precautionary measures in connection with the movements of Vice Admiral Hyakutake were again undertaken on December 6 by members of the Special Branch acting jointly with officers from Central and Hongkew Police Stations. The movements of the Vice Admiral and other Japanese notables were carried out as arranged, and no untoward incident occurred.

The following is the list and distribution of members of the Special Branch who kept observation in this connection on December 5 & 6.

December 6	Customs Jetty
1.45p.m. - 4.50p.m.	D.S. Sansom. D.S. Tcheremshansky. D.S. Lingard. D.S. Poole. D.S. Muir. D.S. Umemoto. C.D.I Pan Lih Pih C.D.S. 155. C.D.C.s. 281 & 107 S.D.H. 102. S.D.C.s. 74 &674.
2.30p.m. - 3.15p.m.	Japanese Consulate-General.
	D.S. Poole. D.S. Lingard. C.D.I Pan Lih Pih. S.D.H. 102. C.D.C. 107.
December 6	Customs Jetty
1.30p.m. - 4.15p.m.	D.S. Sansom. D.S. Muir. D.S. Poole C.D.C.s. 281 & 107. D.S. Umemoto. S.D.C.s. 74, 674 & 138.
3p.m. - 4.25p.m.	Japanese Consulate-General
	D.S. Poole. S.D.C.s 674 & 138. C.D.C. 107.

A. Sansom.

D.S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File

December 6, 1934. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the flagship "Idzumo". After receiving Japanese visitors on the flagship, the Admiral landed at 2.30 p.m. and visited Japanese Minister Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General Ishii, Mayor Wu of the Shanghai City Government, Lieutenant-General Suzuki, Military attache to the Japanese Legation, and Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

JAPAN TO LODGE PROTEST WITH CHINA AGAINST TRANSFER OF A JAPANESE CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER

A Rengo telegram from Tokyo dated December 5 reports that the Tokyo Foreign Office having learned that Mr. Kishimoto, Commissioner of the Chinese Customs, will be transferred from the Office of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs to the Tientsin Customs, will lodge a strong protest with the Chinese Government against the transfer because it will greatly affect Japan(s trade policy in China.

ADDICT

JAPANESE OPIUM ARRESTED BY S.M.P.

A Japanese named J. Kakuya, age 32, was arrested together with a number of Chinese opium smokers by the S.M.P. when the latter raided a Chinese opium den at No. 36 Passage 306 Miller Road at 8 p.m. December 4 and was handed over to the Japanese Consular authorities.

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No. D 3104

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET S. 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 5, 1934.

Subject (in full) Programme in connection with the movements of Vice Hyakutake, new Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, from December 6 to December 8, 1934 inclusive.

Made by D.S. Umemoto *Forwarded by* [illegible]

According to the Japanese Naval Authorities, the programme in connection with the movements of Vice Admiral Hyakutake, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, for December 6th, 7th and 8th is as follows:-

December 6

9.30 a.m. to 2.15 p.m. — Vice Admiral Hyakutake will exchange visits with the senior foreign naval commanders in Shanghai.

11.30 a.m. — General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of Shanghai, will visit the Vice-Admiral to return his call.

1.45 p.m. — The Vice-Admiral will land at the Custom Jetty and proceed by motor-car to the Kiangnan Dock to visit the Chinese Naval Authorities. He will return to the flagship by launch from the same jetty at about 2.45 p.m.

3.30 p.m. — Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, will return the call to the Vice-Admiral on board the flagship. The Minister will leave the Japanese Consulate at about 3.15 p.m. and proceed to the flagship by launch from the Custom Jetty. He will return via the same route.

December 7

During the morning, the Vice-Admiral will inspect the Japanese warships in Shanghai.

1.00 p.m. — The Vice-Admiral will land at the Custom Jetty and proceed to the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, Kiangwan Road. From here he will proceed to the Japanese Naval Club for Petty Officers and Men, Miller Road. He will then return to the flagship by launch from the Custom

FM. 2
G. 5000-10 34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full)..... (2) .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Jetty. (Time of return not yet decided)

December 8

1 p.m. to about 4.00 p.m. A garden party will be given by local Japanese officials and residents in the Rokusan Garden, Chapei, in honour of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake and Rear Admiral Araki, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party.

6.30 p.m. A reception will be given to Japanese officials and prominent residents by the Vice-Admiral at the Japanese Club, Boone Road. The function will be attended by some 300 persons and will last about 2 hours.

On December 9, the Vice-Admiral will leave Shanghai for South China by the cruiser "Idzumo".

M Umemoto

D. S.

D. C., Special Branch.

Distribution: D.C. (Divisions), D.C. (Japanese), D.O.s "A" and "C".

Fm. 2
G. 35000

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 5, 1934.

Subject (in full) Measures of protection adopted by the Municipal Police in regard to Vice Admiral Hyakutake.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Ross

Measures of protection against possible attacks upon Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, adopted by the Special Branch include the maintaining of a direct liaison between this office and the local Japanese Naval Attache's office in regard to the daily movements of this distinguished personage. This advance information relating to his movements is immediately submitted to the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) for transmission to the D.C. (Divisions), the D.C. (Japanese) and the various Divisional Officers concerned for necessary action.

In regard to the numerous calls to be made by Vice-Admiral Hyakutake during his stay in Shanghai, the Japanese Naval Authorities have expressly desired that no Police escort will be necessary to accompany the Admiral during the course of his visits within the Settlement.

In connection with Vice-Admiral Hyakutake's programme of December 5, members of the Special Branch together with a specially detailed posse of Police from Central Station were on observation at the Customs Jetty. Furthermore members of the Special Branch were also on duty at the Japanese Consulate-General during the Admiral's visit to Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General.

A list of the members of the Special Branch who were detailed for this duty together with any further particulars will be submitted in due course.

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Information: [illegible] D.C. (Sp. Br.)

DMS 7/12

$2, Further report please in due course.

December 5, 1934.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO ENTERTAIN VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

It is reported that the local Japanese residents will entertain Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, at 2 p.m. December 8 at the Japanese Rokusan Garden. Application for admission to the entertainment will be made at the Japanese Club and not more than 400 applications will be received.

SSR sjr.

5/12/34.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),

According to information received by D. S. Umemoto, Vice-Admiral Hyakutake will also call upon the Chairman of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, 128 Quinsan Road, at about 4 p.m. December 5.

D. I.

H'Kew 8th. informed by phone.
5/12

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, December 5, *1934.*

To Deputy Commissioner(Special Branch),

Copies of the attached report were distributed on December 5 to the following:-

D.C. (Divisions)

D.C. (Japanese)

D.O.s "A", "B" and "C".

D. I.

Fm. 2
G. 3500/1/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] REGIST...

No. D 3104

SECRET Section 2, Special Branch. Date 7 DEC 1934

REPORT

Date December 5, 1934.

Subject (in full) Programme in connection with the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in China, for December 5, 1934.

Made by D.S. Umemoto *Forwarded by* DSupt S.I.

The undermentioned programme in connection with the movements of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet in China, for December 5, 1934, has been obtained from the local Japanese Naval Authorities:-

December 5

9.30 a.m.	Vice Admiral Hyakutake will arrive in Shanghai from Dairen by the cruiser "Idzumo" which will berth at the Japanese Naval Buoy off the French Bund.
9.30 a.m. to Noon.	He will receive Japanese naval and military officers on board the flagship.
1.30p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	He will receive Japanese Consular Officials and prominent residents on board the flagship. (A naval launch will leave the Custom Jetty to convey visitors to the flagship at 1.30 p.m. and at 2 p.m.)
2.30 p.m.	The Vice-Admiral will leave the flagship to visit the following places:- (He will land at the Custom Jetty).
2.45 p.m.	Japanese Consulate-General, Whangpoo Road, to visit Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General.
3.15 p.m.	Shanghai City Government to visit Mayor Wu Teh Chen.
4.15 p.m.	Japanese Military Attache Office, No.923 Wuting Road, to visit Lieutenant General Suzuki, Military Attache to Japanese Legation in China.

At the conclusion of his visits he will return to the flagship by launch from the Custom Jetty.

Depty Commissioner (Special Branch). D. S.

S2 (D.I. Liss) Please devise measures for protection, and borrow men from SI and S4 as required. Report on arrangements you have made

Noted.

DSB 5/12

December 4, 1934. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE ARRIVING TO-MORROW

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, will arrive in Shanghai at 10 a.m. to-morrow on the flagship "Idzumo" from the North. The flagship will moor at the naval buoy near the French Bund. The Admiral will leave here on December 9 for the South on a tour of inspection on his flagship.

The local Japanese naval authorities announce that Vice-Admiral Hyakutake will receive visitors, call on foreign officials and entertain local Japanese officials and civilians in accordance with the following programme:-

On the morning of December 5 Japanese naval officers will visit the flagship and later up to 2.30 p.m. other officials and civilians will call on the Admiral. After 2.30 p.m. the Admiral will land in Shanghai. A naval launch will be provided for the use of visitors at 1.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. from the Customs jetty.

On December 6 visits to foreign military and civil officials will be made.

On 7th and 8th the Admiral will inspect various Japanese warships.

On the evening of December 8, he will entertain local Japanese officials and civilians at the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

S2 (D.S.Kotsu)
Please take care of protection of Japanese during absence of Supt. Robertson. Please let me know what special measures should be taken in this case.
J.H.G.

D.S.B.
Copies to Control
Further enquiries made by D.S.I. (Morris)
D.S. Misc + 2
Copies from S.2 returned to head file.
D.S.B. 5/12.

KOREAN GIRLS ARRESTED FOR PROSTITUTION

The Japanese Consular Police with the assistance of the S.M.P. arrested 4 Korean girls on December 1 at No. 177 Thibet Road on a charge of prostitution and on December 3 they were each fined five yen. A Korean male named Kim Kwan Kyo, who was arrested at the same address for keeping a house of prostitution, will be tried later owing to the fact that he is now sick.

December 7, 1934. Morning Translation.

No. D 3104
Date 7.1.12.1934

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADER ARRESTED IN FRENCH CONCESSION BY JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

The local Japanese Consular Police authorities, with the assistance of the French Police, arrested a most important Korean revolutionary leader in the French Concession at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. The prisoner is now undergoing police examination.

VICE-ADMIRAL IIDA TO ENTERTAIN JAPANESE OFFICIALS AND CIVILIANS

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Iida, Vice Chairman of the Navy Association in Tokyo, who is coming in company with Rear-Admiral Takahashi, director of the Association to Shanghai at the invitation of the local Japanese Navy Association, will entertain local Japanese officials and civilians at the Japanese Club at 6.30 p.m. December 12.

NIPPO

D3104

CHINESE NAVY AND CIVIL OFFICIALS CALL ON VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

Admiral Chen of the Chinese First Fleet accompanied by staff officer Lee called on Vice-Admiral Hyakutake of the Japanese Third Fleet on the flagship "Idzumo" at 10 a.m. yesterday.

Mayor Wu of the Shanghai City Government accompanied by Mr. Wang Chang Chun, Chief official of the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps called on Vice-Admiral Hyakutake at 11 a.m. on the flagship.

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL TO ENTERTAIN VICE-ADMIRAL IIDA

Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General, will entertain Vice-Admiral Iida, Vice Chairman of the Navy Association in Tokyo, and Rear-Admiral Takahashi, director of the association, at his residence on Seymour Road at noon December 14.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO ENTERTAIN IMPORTANT FOREIGN AND JAPANESE RESIDENTS

It is reported that Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, will entertain important local foreign and Japanese residents at his residence at 5 p.m. December 17.

LOCAL JAPANESE NAVY ASSOCIATION TO ENTERTAIN VICE-ADMIRAL IIDA AND REAR-ADMIRAL TAKAHASHI

The local Japanese Navy Association will entertain Vice-Admiral Iida, Vice Chairman of the Navy Association in Tokyo, and Rear-Admiral Takahashi, Director of the Association, at the Japanese Club on the evening of December 11.

SECRET SERVICE FILE
S. M. P. C. P. Y.
No. D 3104
Date 6. / 12. / 34

December 6, 1934. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

D 3104

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the flagship "Idzumo". After receiving Japanese visitors on the flagship, the Admiral landed at 2.30 p.m. and visited Japanese Minister Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General Ishii, Mayor Wu of the Shanghai City Government, Lieutenant-General Suzuki, Military attache to the Japanese Legation, and Mr. Yasui, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation.

JAPAN TO LODGE PROTEST WITH CHINA AGAINST TRANSFER OF A JAPANESE CUSTOMS COMMISSIONER

A Rengo telegram from Tokyo dated December 5 reports that the Tokyo Foreign Office having learned that Mr. Kishimoto, Commissioner of the Chinese Customs, will be transferred from the Office of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs to the Tientsin Customs, will lodge a strong protest with the Chinese Government against the transfer because it will greatly affect Japan's trade policy in China.

AFFICT

JAPANESE OPIUM ... ARRESTED BY S.M.P.

A Japanese named J. Kakuya, age 32, was arrested together with a number of Chinese opium smokers by the S.M.P. when the latter raided a Chinese opium den at No. 36 Passage 306 Miller Road at 8 p.m. December 4 and was handed over to the Japanese Consular authorities.

D 3104
Dec 5, 12, 34

December 5, 1934. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NIPrO

THREE KOREANS ARRESTED BY JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

Upon receiving information from the Korean Association in the Japanese Y.M.C.A., Range Road, at 3 p.m. yesterday to the effect that three Koreans were creating a disturbance there, the Japanese Consular Police immediately dispatched two constables to investigate the affair. The officers took three Koreans named Pak Chi Ho, age 37, residing at No. 565 Woosung Road, Lim Jun Bai, age 28, residing at No. 36 Chang An Lee, off Woosung Road, and Lee Shang Long, age 22, to the Japanese Consulate. The police investigation showed that the trio were present in the Association at the request of the latter to settle a dispute between them. The trouble in question was caused on the evening of December 2 when Lim and Lee visited Pak's home and stated that they were to search his home by order of the Korean Association. The search was made and they found 4 packages of heroin each containing one gram which they took away. An electric bell and some furniture was smashed during the search. Although Pak asked Lim and Lee to produce a police search warrant they did not do so.

Having been informed of the incident, Mr. Lee Young Ro, Vice President of the Korean Association requested the trio to come to the Association to settle the matter and it was then that Lee Shang Long started to make trouble. The Consular Police are making further investigations into the matter.

D 3104

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO ENTERTAIN VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

It is reported that the local Japanese residents will entertain Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, at 2 p.m. December 8 at the Japanese Rokusan Garden. Application for admission to the entertainment will be made at the Japanese Club and not more than 400 applications will be received.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE COMING TO SHANGHAI

Six Japanese police officers who have been recruited for the local Japanese Consular Police will arrive in Shanghai on December 7 on the S.S. Nagasaki Maru.

No. D 3104
Date 9. / 10. 34

December 9, 1934. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

JAPANESE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT

A Japanese named G. Tahara, age 34, who was arrested the other day on a charge of embezzlement, was sentenced to ten days imprisonment at the Japanese Consular Police Court for a contravention of the Japanese Consulate regulations.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE LEAVING FOR THE SOUTH

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, will leave here at 9 a.m. December 9 on the flagship "Idzumo" on a tour of inspection of Japanese warships stationed in the South and will return to Shanghai on or about December 17.

NICHI-NICHI

CHINA REPLIES TO JAPAN'S PROTEST AGAINST ANTIMONY MONOPOLY

A Rengo Telegram from Tokyo dated December 8 reports that, acting on the instructions of the Tokyo Foreign Office, Mr. Takai, Acting Japanese Consul at Changsha, lodged a protest with the Hunan Provincial Government against the latter's action in giving the monopoly of antimony to a British firm known as Arnhold & Company.

According to a telegram received by the Tokyo Foreign Office on December 8 Mr. Takai received the following reply from the Hunan Provincial Government on December 4 regarding the protest:-

"The Hunan Provincial Government has never given any company the monopoly of antimony as is alleged by the Japanese Consul. The provincial government has given a certain firm a commission to deal in antimony but it does not amount to a monopoly. Any company or firm can obtain such a commission."

The Japanese Government being dissatisfied with the explanation of the Hunan Provincial Government, will lodge a second protest as soon as further reports are received in the matter in order to maintain the principle of the open door policy.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Jan. 21. 1932.

To O/C. S.B.

Vice Admiral Hyakutake departed for Hankow at 8.10 a.m. Jan. 21 by the naval gunboat 'KATATA".

D.B.K. A.I.

File
21:1:32.

No. 3 b.

Sir,

For your information please.

C.C. 20/1

S2, Please report when Vice Admiral Hyakutake leaves.

D.S. Umemoto.
D.B.K. 21/1.

D.I.G.
20:1:32.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL BRANCH, METROPOLITAN POLICE
C.I.D. REGISTRY
No. D. 3104
21. 1. 32.

Special Branch, [illegible]

January 19, 1932.

Vice Admiral Nyakutake, Assistant Commander of the 1st Overseas Squadron, who is on a visit to Shanghai, is staying with his staff in the Hoyoken Hotel, No. 10 Hsining Road. A reception will be given in honour of the Vice Admiral in the Asahuman Garden, Chapei, at 6 p.m. January 19. Arrangements are being made to enable him to inspect the Japanese naval landing party on January 20. A special reception will be given in his honour in the Japanese Club at 6 p.m. January 20. He will leave Shanghai for Hankow on January 21.

O/C S.B.

The following members of the S.B. were on duty at the Japanese Club from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Jan. 20. Nothing untoward occurred.

D.S. Makaroff.
D.S. Umemoto.
D.C. Bramwell.
C.D.S. 48 - C.D.C. 155.

S.B.R. 21/1.

Distribution:

D.C. (Divisions)
D.C. (A. R. & T.)
D. C.s
Chief Inspectors and Inspectors i/c Stations.

S.S.

Please render all assistance possible in protecting this distinguished visitor. D.S. Makaroff may be borrowed from C.S.I. Punke if required.

J.H.G.
19:1:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3104
Date 30 : 1 : 32

Extract from Daily Intelligence Report of January 20, 1932.

Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Assistant Commander of the 1st Overseas Squadron, who is on a visit to Shanghai, is staying with his staff in the Hoyokan Hotel, No. 10 Haining Road. Arrangements are being made to enable him to inspect the Japanese naval landing party on January 20. A second reception will be given in his honour in the Japanese Club at 6 p.m. January 20. He will leave Shanghai for Hankow on January 21.

Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 3104
Date 19 : 1 : 32.

Secret & Confidential

Special Branch, S.M.P.

January 19, 1932.

Vice Admiral Hyakutake, Assistant Commander of the 1st Overseas Squadron, who is on a visit to Shanghai, is staying with his staff in the Hoyokan Hotel, No. 10 Haining Road. A reception will be given in honour of the Vice Admiral in the Rakusan Garden, Chapei, at 6 p.m. January 19. Arrangements are being made to enable him to inspect the Japanese naval landing party on January 20. A second reception will be given in his honour in the Japanese Club at 6 p.m. January 20. He will leave Shanghai for Hankow on January 21.

Distribution :

✓D.C. (Divisions)
✓D.C. (A.R. & T.)
x D. O.s
⁂ Chief Inspectors and Inspectors i/c Stations.
⁂ Hongkew + Dixwell Road.

x S.O.E.

Form No. 2
A-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S.B. D.310 File No.
Date 19.1.32
S. Station,

Date January 19, 1932

Subject (in full) Arrival of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake.

Made by L. S. Uyenoto. Forwarded by J.B.Lin. 4.1

With reference to the attached report on the subject of the arrival of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, accompanied by Staff Captins Nagumo and Sato, from enquiries made in accordance with instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch it has been ascertained that Vice-Admiral Hyakutake and his staff will arrive in Shanghai on board the s.s. "Shanghai Maru", scheduled to berth at the N.Y.K. Wu side Wharf at 3.40 p.m. January 19, 1932.

In an interview with the staff officers of the 1st overseas Squadron and the Japanese Naval Landing Party, they stated that police escort is not required, however, they would appreciate the courtesy should a party of police be posted on special duty at the wharf.

Japanese detectives from Sl.Dept. Wayside informed. JBL

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake during his sojourn in Shanghai will put up at the Hoyoken Hotel, No. 10 Waibing Road.

His programme in Shanghai is as follows:-

January 19: A reception will be given in honour of Vice-Admiral Hyakutake by the Commander of the 1st Overseas Squadron in the Hongkew Garden, Chu ei, at 3 p.m.

January 20: The Vice-Admiral will inspect the Japanese Naval Landing Party at their respective billets.

At 6 p.m. a reception will be held in the Japanese Club.

January 21: Leaves Shanghai for Hankow by the H.I.J.M.S. "Atsuka".

M Uyenoto.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information. Sp. Br. will do everything possible to ensure his safety. D.C. (Dixon) and other interested officers informed.
J.B.Lin. i/c Sp. Br.

S.S. REGISTRY
D. 3104
18 1 32

ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE COMING HERE SOON

Shanghai, Jan. 15

Vice-Admiral Gengo Hyakutake, Assistant Chief of the Naval General Staff, accompanied by Captains Nagumo and Sato, staff officers, left Tokyo this morning for Shanghai and other Yangtze ports to inspect the Japanese naval vessels on patrol duty here, it was learned from official sources today.

Upon arrival in Shanghai, Vice-Admiral Hyakutake will receive a report from Rear-Admiral Shiozawa, commander of the Japanese squadron on the Yangtze, regarding the patrolling duties in this area, including the incidents wherein Japanese bluejackets have been landed ashore because of anti-Japanese violence. He will proceed as far up the river as Hankow and will inspect the different ships stationed or patrolling the river.

His stay in this part of China will probably be about two weeks and he is scheduled to arrive back in Tokyo on or about the 4th of next month. He is also coming with a message of cheer from the Navy Department and the Naval General Staff Office to the officers and sailors on duty here. The work of the Yangtze patrol squadron, as well as the landing party stationed in Shanghai, since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, during the days when anti-Japanese agitations were especially marked, will be discussed between Rear-Admiral Shiozawa and the visiting officers from Tokyo.--Press Union

$2,

Please ascertain time of arrival and make arrangements about protection if necessary, and report what you have done.

16: 1: 32

FLASH NO. 3

D-3108

D-3110

D-3115

G. Affairs File

REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE
SHAI
25 SEP 1942 3108
No. D 30 9 42

SECRETARIAT
SEP 25 1942
RECEIVED

Translation of letter ~~D/968~~ to Council from the Shanghai Special Municipality Chamber of Commerce.

Dated 22nd September, 1942.

FILE

Identification Cards: Specimens sent.

For the identification of our Directors, Supervisors, Special Committee Members, employes, and servants, we have had printed five distinctive Identification Cards, one for each class.

We enclose herewith a specimen of each card for the Council's information. Kindly place this matter on record.

(Chopped) L. T. Yuan, Chairman.

Permanent Directors: Tsing Keng-ch'ing and five others.

Encl: 5 cards.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SEP 25 1942
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

(Note: Received for translation, late p.m. 25th September, 1942.)

COPY

Translation of letter No.263 to Council from the Shanghai Special Municipality Chamber of Commerce.

Dated 22nd September, 1942.

Identification Cards; Specimens sent.

For the identification of our Directors, Supervisors, Special Committee Members, employés, and servants, we have had printed five distinctive Identification Cards, one for each class.

We enclose herewith a specimen of each card for the Council's information. Kindly place this matter on record.

(Chopped) L. T. Yuan, Chairman.

Permanent Directors: Tsing -eng-ch'ing and five others.

Encl: 5 cards.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
SEP 25 1942
TRANSLATION OFFICE

(Note: Received for translation, late p.m. 23rd September, 1942.)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, February 25th 1932

To D.C. (Crime)

Sir,

This enquiry had been locked in C.D.Insp. J. Hunter's drawer at N.C.B. Office and he was transferred to Lonza Station at end of February 1932 owing to the present trouble. The enquiry was not produced until February 23rd 1932 on which date he called at the N.C.B. Office and handed it to CSI Chod Pong Kun, who was co-operating in the enquiry, and asked the latter to make the report re the

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 193

To

result of enquiries.

I was unaware such an enquiry was on hand until seen yesterday (24/2/32)

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

J Telfer 539

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 24-2 1932

To C. I. Telfer

Do you
understand this?
+ is this your idea
of the method of
making out + sending
results of enquiries
to Head quarters.
Seems to me
You people at H.Q.
are becoming very
slack

H. Lewis
D.C.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 3110.

REPORT

H.Q.C.B. Station, 26. 2. 32.

Date February 25, 1932

Subject (in full) Enquiries re General Trading Company (C. & S.B. Registry No. 3110)

Made by .and *Forwarded by* **D.S.I. Telfer**

Sir,

With reference to attached enquiry from the British Consulate General, Shanghai re the above mentioned concern the following is the result of investigations made by C.D.Insp. J. Hunter and H. C.B. Chinese detective Staff.

About 10 a.m. on January 19th 1932 C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun was detailed by C.D.I. J. Hunter to make enquiries re the General Trading Company and it's present address. C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun about 10 a.m. on same date went to the Shanghai Telephone Company, No. 232, Kiangse Road where he learned from a Chinese clerk that the present address of the aforementioned concern was No. 12, Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. On receiving this information he went to the latter address, but discovered there was no such number. He made further enquiries regarding it at the Post Office, Rue de Consulate, French Concession and ascertained that No. 12 had been changed to No. 11 at which there is a small Exchange Shop.

Enquiries were made by C.D.C. 54 at No. 11, Rue Chu Pao San with a view of ascertaining who the owner of the shop at this address was, and it was learned that his name was Len Jin Chong (冷仁昌), native of Chinkiang, and it was also verified he had removed his business to the present address from No. 40, Rue Montanban, French Concession owing to the latter having been demolished.

About 9.30 a.m. on January 20th, 1932 C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun went to the Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road, where it was learned that a letter box had been rented in the name of the General Trading Company, but the Chinese Staff there would not enlighten him regarding the number of it.

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

About 2.45 p.m. on January 20th 1932 C.D.I. Hunter and C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun confidentially interviewed Chang Yung-chang, Co-commissioneer of the Post Office with reference to the General Trading Company's letter box, and he informed them that this concern hired letter box, No. 429, for a year ending December 1931. The application for same was signed by S. K. Kwoh (Cantonese), and he was guaranteed by one named Tsang Yui Yuen (張裕元), Kwong Yui Shop, North Szechuen Road (No number given) and further informed them that the box in question would be closed from February 1st, 1932 if the Company failed to renew same on or after the above-mentioned date and that at present two letters were in the box. Enquiries were made by C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun re the guarantor and learned that the latter's business had ceased to exist since the building his shop was situated in was demolished about three months ago. No one could be found who knew the guarantor Tsang Yui Yuen.

With permission of the Postal Authorities C.B.H. detectives were detailed for duty from January 20th 1932, between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. to watch the letter box, No. 429 and in the event of any one calling for the two letters, aforementioned, this person had to be followed to where he or she delivered same.

About 9 a.m. on January 25th 1932 C.D.C. 50 reported to C.D.I. Hunter that the two letters, which were in the box were found missing and stated they were probably taken away after 8 p.m. on January 24th 1932 (Sunday). It was ascertained that the Post Office closed at 8 p.m. on Sunday's and it was apparent there had been slackness in the detectives (C.D.S. 133 and C.D.C.s 50 and 54) part re observations on above latter date, consequently, according to C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun, C.D.I. J. Hunter severe-

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

ly reprimanded the aforementioned detectives and were informed to keep watch from 7 a.m. to 12 m.n. However, the watch was continued on the letter box till February 1st, 1932, but no one was seen to go to it.

On February 2nd, 1932 C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun arranged with Postal Assistant Inspector Wong that should any one call for letters at Letter Box No. 429 to inform the Headquarters Crime Branch Detective Staff.

On February 15th, 1932 C.D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun was informed by the above-mentioned Mr. Wong that the letter box in question was closed on latter date and any letters addressed to the General Trading Company were being returned to the senders.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Alexander Seefer

D.S.I.

D.C.(Crime)

Form No. 2
(J. 21,500-2-31)

File No. ____

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

H. Q. Crime Branch *Station,*

REPORT

Date February 24,1932

Subject (in full) Enquiries re General Trading Company

Made by D.S.I. Chao *Forwarded by* Supt. Quayle

Sir,

At about 10 a.m. 19-1-32 the undersigned proceeded to Shanghai Telephone Company where a Chinese clerk was interviewed and stated that the present address of the above-mentioned place is 12 Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. After receiving the above information the undersigned went to the latter place but could not find it. Then the undersigned went to the Post Office, situated at Rue de Consulate, French Concession and informed that No. 12 Rue Chu Pao San was changed to No. 11, which is a small exchange shop.

Enquiries were made by C.D.C. 54 with regard to the owner of the shop, it was ascertained that a man named Len Jin Chong (冷仁昌), native of Chinkiang, is the owner and verified that the shop had been removed from No. 40 Rue Montanban, French Concession to present address owing to the latter having been demolished. At about 9.30 a.m. 20-1-32 the undersigned went to the Head Post Office, North Szechuen Road, and informed that a letter box having been rented in the name of the above-mentioned Company but refused to state the number of it.

At about 2.45 p.m. 20-1-32 C.I. Hunter and undersigned proceeded to the Post Office and confidentially interviewed the Co-commissioner of the Post Office, and he stated that the said Company hired the letter box No. 429 for a year ending December 1931. The application for applying the same was signed by S.K. Kwoh (a Cantonese), the manager of the Company and guaranteed by a man named Tsang Yui Yuen (張裕元), Kwong Yui Shop, North Szechuen Road (No number given) and further informed that the box in question will be closed from 1-2-32 if the Company failed to renew the same on or before the above-mentioned date and that

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-2-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

at present two letters were in it. Enquiries were made by the undersigned to locate the guarantor but his shop had closed down some time ago.

With the permission of the postal authorities detectives were detailed for duty at the Post Office from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. to keep a watch at the letter box awaiting any one who may come to take the letters away and this man must be followed to where he delivered them.

At about 9 a.m. 25-1-32 C.D.C. 50 reported that the letters which were in the box were found missing and stated that they were probably taken away after 8 p.m. 24-1-32. In consequence with the above occurrence it was ascertained the duties at the Post Office were performed from 7 a.m. to 12 midnight instead of 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A watch was kept at the Post Office from 20-1-32 up to 1-2-32 during which time no one was seen to call at the Letter Box. On 2-2-32 arrangement was made between the assistant Inspector Wong of the Post Office and the undersigned to the effect that if any one called for the letters, he would immediately inform me by telephone.

On 15-2-32 the undersigned was informed by the assistant Inspector Wong that the letter box in question was closed down on the same day and the letters addressed to the Company were returned to the senders.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

S. Z. Chao.
D.S.I.

D.C.(Crime)

Why all the delay? Have you made no check on inquiries?

REGISTRY
18.1.32.

January 18, 32.

My dear Blackburn,

Referring to your letter of January 11, enquiries shew that the General Trading Company, a Chinese concern, removed from No.56 Szechuen Road about two months ago.

We have not yet been able to ascertain whether or not the company is still in exis ence, but we are endeavouring to obtain further information which will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

LCA

A.D. Blackburn, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Enc. No.1
Please ask for
your men to help
18/1/32 LCA

Form No. 3
G. 32,000-1-30

File No. 8/32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Central Station,

Date January 16, 1932.

Subject (in full) Enquiries re General Trading Company.

Made by C. D. I. Mason. *Forwarded by* Jas G. Cochrane

Sir,

I beg to report that enquiries regarding the above named company show that it was a Chinese firm occupying room 317 at Yayfoong House, No. 56 Szechuen Road. The office was vacated about two months ago and the present whereabouts of the firm, if still in existence, is unknown. Enquiries will be continued in an endeavour to ascertain further particulars.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

Mason

C. D. I.

D. D. / O. "A"

DC (Crime)

Information

16/1

15220/19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. D. REGISTRY
S.B.D. 3110
18. 1. 32.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

January 11th. 1932.

My dear Aiers,

I wonder if you would be so kind as to assist me in a small enquiry. A British firm in Glasgow has a claim against the General Trading Company which was until recently at No.56 Szechuen Road, but letters sent to that address are now returned marked "address unknown", and enquiries by telephone at the number shown in the latest telephone directory are met with the reply that the Company has moved but the present whereabouts are not known. I wonder whether you could find out for me whether the Company has dissolved or moved, and if so where it is at present situated.

I do not want to put you to any great trouble and do not need an elaborate report.

With apologies and thanks,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

A.W. Blackburn

R.C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

& S. [illegible] REGISTRY
B. D. 3115.
15. 3. 32.

March 14,1932

Memorandum on the movements of V.I.Holin, suspected Soviet Agent.

This individual left for Harbin via Lairen on March 11, 1932 by the s.s. " Dairen Maru".

He arrived in Shanghai from Moscow on January 18,1932 in company with V.A.Morison, who has come here on a certain mission on behalf of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

While in Shanghai he resided at No 10 Hankow Road.

T. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information

USSR

J.C.G. 14.3.32.

CRIMINAL POLICE
S. L. REGISTRY
B. D. 3115.
19. 1. 32.

January 19, 1932

M E M O R A N D U M

on movements of V.I.Holin, suspected Soviet agent.

Arrived from Moscow via Dairen on January 16, 1932 by the s.s. Dairen Maru:-

Vassily Ivanovitch **HOLIN**

Soviet citizen, 29 years of age, merchant.
Holds Soviet passport No 201830 issued at Moscow on July 2, 1931.
Travelled in company with V.A.Morison, who has come here on a certain mission on behalf of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade.
Efforts are being made to locate his address.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information

DBK. 19/1

D-3116

MORISON alias Shermak ,Vladimir Alexandrovich alias Kurugash alias William Allum

Soviet employee-Centrosojus.

D.3116 Morison, Vladimir Alexandrovich, suspected Soviet Agent 19.I.32.

D.5024 Morison Vladimir Alex.-charged by Centrosojus for misapprpriation of $25.000
22/6

" Mrs wife of above, not charged 22/6

D.3116 Morison V.A.alias Kurugash alias Shermak-Eny from American Consulate General
re 20.2.40

" William Allum alias of above

" Mrs A.Y.Morisonwife of above

D.3115 Morison V.A. mentioned in a File V.I.Holin suspected Soviet agent
15.3.32.

D.5466 Financial and Material support for Chinese Red Armies
Report of V.A.Morrison submitted to the Chinese Military Authorities
20 October 1933

D.5532 Conspiracy between Ti Yueh Sung and Soviet Authorities re V.A.Morison
case 8.2.34

D.6716 Morison V.A.mentioned in File"T.B.Bilin" 24.2.36

See also Files of Russian Emigrants Committee Case of V.A.Morison against Centrosojus (England) in 1934, Question Lists of V.A. Morison and Mrs AY Morison File No 43 Case of V.A.Morison Cuttings from Russian news apers.

1. J.J. WEISSMANN
2. J.M. GRANOVSKY
3. E. SANEGUINE
4. V. MORRISON

C. & S. M. REGISTRY
No. D 5024.
Date 22/6/33

CONFIDENTIAL.

June 22, 33.

Dear Barton,

I enclose herewith a copy of a statement made by Vladimir Alexandrof Morison accused by Centrocojus Ltd. with misappropriation of $25,000.

The case continues in the Shanghai Special District Court on 28-6-33. Mrs. Morison not charged also wishes to make a statement and, if you ask Mr. Givens, he will, I have no doubt, keep you informed.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) A. M. Bourne.

J. Barton Esquire,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

A.C. (Sp B.)

FOR 3
JUN 24 1933

File pt.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Action ... Subject: 10234

26.6.33

Reg.

Please make this statement the subject of a Special Branch File of which (the) principal index work will be

Morrison
JMG

...merican, of ... ,
...i in January 1933 and
...ous" in charge of the chemical,
...oods departments. I was appointed
... the C.G.P.U. Economic Bureau
Commissarist by Mr. Rosenholtz
...is appointment to Shanghai, my
... in trade abroad and, therefore,
... carry out the points as outlined
...e by the C.G.P.U. Economic Bureau.
...owing nature:-(I) Political and
situation in China, particularly
that of the Kiangsu Province (2) The attitude of the foreign
com unity and the press (3) The status of the Kuomintang Party,
the number of its members and its financial state (4) Dissension
in the Nanking Government, particularly in connection with
the conflict with Japan (5) whether Jaung Ching Wei, member
of the Government, visited Shanghai often, where he stayed,
by whom he was guarded (the number of foreign or Chinese police),
where he took his meals and who cooked them for him. I was
told in Moscow that Jaung Ching Wei was a worse enemy of the
Soviet than Chiang Kai Shek. (6) To ascertai... the places of
residence of the Chinese going over from the Chinese Communist
Party to Kuomintang and to find out what they had then to relate.
(7) Also conce... other matters pertaining to the work of
the "active trio" in Shanghai, I was instructed to approach
Mr. Ivan Nikifirovich Babich, who was nick-named "Scarlet flower"
(?) and later re-nicknamed "littl... boy".

...POLICE
...REGISTRY
5024
2916 1933

Translation from Russian

Morison V.A.

Kiev (Russia)

9.30 a.m. 10/VI 33

I, Vladimir Alexandrovich Morison, 31 years of age, native of Kiev, arrived in Shanghai in January 1933 and was employed with the "Centrosojus" in charge of the chemical, confectionery and building goods departments. I was appointed to the above work in Moscow by the O.G.P.U. Economic Bureau through the People's Trade Commissarist by Mr. Rosenboltz personally. On receiving this appointment to Shanghai, my own wish was only to specialize in trade abroad and, therefore, for about 5-6 months I did not carry out the points as outlined in the mission assigned to me by the O.G.P.U. Economic Bureau. These points were of the following nature:-(I) Political and Economic observation of the situation in China, particularly that of the Kiangsu Province (2) The attitude of the foreign community and the press (3) The status of the Kuomintang Party, the number of its members and its financial state (4) Dissension in the Nanking Government, particularly in connection with the conflict with Japan (5) whether Waung Ching Wei, member of the Government, visited Shanghai often, where he stayed, by whom he was guarded (the number of foreign or Chinese police), where he took his meals and who cooked them for him. I was told in Moscow that Waung Ching Wei was a worse enemy of the Soviet than Chiang Kai Shek. (6) To ascertain the places of residence of the Chinese going over from the Chinese Communist Party to Koumintang and to find out what they had them to relate. (7) Also concerning other matters pertaining to the work of the "active trio" in Shanghai, I was instructed to approach Mr. Ivan Nikifirovich Babich, who was nick-named "Scarlet fl..." (?) and later re-nicknamed "little boy".

On arrival in Shanghai I first stopped at the Plaza Hotel, but on instructions from Babich went to live in his home, 374 Kiangse Road, flat 45 for reasons of more convenience in the preparation of the work. 3-4 weeks later Babich's flat came under observation and he suggested that I should move into flat No. 44 next door, whilst he himself went to live in Weihaiwei Road.

During the first 6 months of my sojourn in China-Shanghai I did not apply any concret information as required in accordance with the specifications laid down for me, consequently instructions arrived from the said O.G.P.U. Economic Bureau to the effect that I should immediately proceed with the real work otherise I will be recalled to Moscow and punished. These instructions compelled me to begin the assigned work, but its progress was slow and incomplete under the guidance of Babich. Moscow seeing that the work did not advance sent out to Shanghai a Mr. Marhoff, who had previously worked on similar lines in Persia and England. With Marhoff's arrival the "active group" was re-organized and included:- Marhoff, Babich, myself and one Mr. Zanegin as a candidate. At the same time a Bureau of Party Nucleus including one Nemoudroff (who is now in Tientsin), Babich, Zanegin, Yakimenko and myself was formed.

The first misunderstandings with Babich and Levin began in August 1932 when it transpired that Levin was about to sell 100,000 cases of window panes at the cost of G.$1.50 per case,

at the time when the marked price was G.$I.85-I.90. A telegram was, therefore, despatched to Moscow. When Moscow did not confirm Levin and Babich sent a second telegram stating that they could sell at G.$I.60 and this was taking place when I had a Chinese firm the "Hwa Yu " Company offering me G.$I.75 per case. After a lot of trouble with Levin and Babich and my statement to them that I shall despatch a telegram on my own accusing them of bribery, they got a scare and allowed me to conclude an agreement with my firm at G.$I.75 per case. All documents, certified telegrams and letters in connection with this shady business are in possession of my lawyer Mr. Franklin Chu.

The second trouble with them started when we had to sell some cement, in which instance they wanted to act in a manner similar to the first case. From this last transaction they could have realised for themselves G.$10,000.00 whilst from the first transaction Levin and Babich could have got the sum of G.$25,000.00. Babich in particular asked me not to raise any objections, promising to give me a share from these profits or a chance to make something on other sales. When I refused to enter into any such agreements, they began to threaten me with drowning, deportation to the Soviet Union or dealing otherwise with the assistance of Mr. Kozlovsky, who, according to Babich was going to be appointed Ambassador to China in lieu of Mr. Bogomoloff.

In citing the above two instances, I want to point out that I could have had a very large sum of money had I agreed

to take part with Levin and Babich in the said transactions [illegible] without any risk of being accused of swindling, fraud, theft or other offences. The documents pertaining to the transactions mentioned were handed over by me to Marhoff on his arrival in Shanghai, the latter making use of them by immediately recalling Mr. Levin to the Soviet Union, whilst Mr. Babich was to follow him shortly.

At the beginning Mr. Marhoff was very nice to me, but latter when he had sent his wife to Moscow and remained alone, he went almost daily to Babich, where I was often invited by him too, but declined, firstly because I regarded Babich as a briber and a dishonest man and secondly due to my ill-health I could not take part in the revelries which were indulged in at Babich's house, when his wife, like a drunken prostitute, used to undress and appear naked.

All the foodstuff required for the above revelries such as caviar, wines, vodka, confectionery supplies, etc. were taken from the "Centrosojus" stocks without payment and when Mr. A.S. Ribin, in charge of these stocks, not wishing to be responsible for the goods taken free of charge, told Marhoff about it, the latter dismissed him so that Ribin is no longer connected with the "Centrosojus".

The chief cause of bad relations with me was that Marhoff had every reason to anticipate that I might take his place in the "Centrosojus" both in business and party matters in view of the possiblity that I might have been regarded in Moscow as an honest worker.

The first thing Marhoff got against me was information he had received that I had a brother in America (Philadelphia) which information he utilized by advising the secret agency that I was not intending to return to the Soviet Union. The person to whom I expressed my indignation at being pursued and the disorder and dishonesty reigning in the "Centrosojus" by stating that in the face of this anyone might refuse to go back to the Union, was a Mr. Kozloff, who the day after, as a matter of discipline, reported this my statment to Marhoff. The latter shortly afterwards called me in and said that having received information from someone about my indignation and intentions, by which he suspected desertion, I was to begin getting ready to return to the Union.

The following case made me realize what might happen to me should I go back to the Union. A certain Mr. Greenfeld, sent to Shanghai from Moscow, was recalled supposedly to Vladivostock in connection with extension of work in textile trade, but was immediately arrested and sent to Moscow, where he was tried and executed for the only reason that he was said to have intended visiting relatives in London. This intention of Mr. Greenfeld's was ascertained from his and his relatives' letters, which had been secretly intercepted and read over. These letters were brought to the "Centrosojus" by a Chinese, were handed to Mr. Babich first and then to me for information; and were later returned in their original form to the same Chinese who subsequently forwarded them to Greenfeld. For this service Babich paid the Chinese in question and some others

[illegible] Vladivostock. [illegible] Greenfeld was going to Vladivostock, where he was summoned by a tricky telegram, a criminal case would have been framed against him as follows:-

A consignment of 400 cases of sweets were sold by Mr. Greenfeld on instructions from Babich at prices considerably below those on the market, resulting in a loss. These sweets were bought by a Chinese named Mr. Hsia. Should Mr. Greenfeld have refused to return to the Union an accusation was ready against him for receiving bribery in connection with the sale of goods at chaper prices. On the grounds of this charge he could have been sent to Moscow or put in gaol in Shanghai. Mr. Wilhelm, the lawyer, took part in preparing the planned accusation against Greenfeld by promising a bribe to the Chinese, Mr. Hsia, so that the latter would confirm that he paid Greenfeld a bribe. The above case and the instructions given by Marhoff concerning my departure to Moscow, made me decide not to go back to the Union as an accusation might have been made against me too, if not by Babich then by Marhoff that during the sale of soda worth $25,000, I had also received a bribe as the buyer was the same Mr. Hsia.

I had visited Mr. Marhoff's house only on two occasions - the first time at the end of April when I attended a conference those present being (Marhoff, myself and Waltman, the latter having come from Moscow as an instructor in the party matters and other questions although officially he had come in connection with the Nephtesyndicate). The second time I went to Marhoff's house was on May 9, when he called me on

"Centrosojus" business, but the principal topic of conversation then was that I should go back to the Union, Marhoff saying that [illegible] with a view to an appointment to Turkey, where Mr. Novikoff, formerly in Shanghai, had gone previously.

I agreed to Marhoff's orders to return to the Union, but expressed my wish to go via Dairen and Harbin in lieu of a Soviet steamer, intending thus to visit the Consul General in Dairen and tell him of the real state of affairs in Shanghai (Centrosojus) and of Marhoff's partial attitude towards me, who for some reason or other was wanting to get rid of me. Marhoff emphatically declined to comply with my suggestion, which fact gave me still more reason to think that a case of some sort had been framed against me and that I might be arrested in Moscow for no cause whatsoever and shot like Greenfeld had been. At the end of our interview, when Marhoff asked whether I had made up my mind to travel by Soviet steamer, I said I would think it over and this made him suspect that I was not going back to the Union, but to my brother in America, at which he hinted when seeing me off to the stairs. On the morning of May 18 he called me again to his office and said that he would be waiting for me at his house at 9 p.m. the same day, to which I replied that it would be better to talk to me right there and then as nobody else was present in the room at the time. Marhoff, however, raising his voice ordered me to come to his house and added that the car would be sent for me either to my residence or the "Centrosojus" to bring me. I strongly protested against

this arrangement, having been twice before in Marhoff's house and knowing his address very well. However, Marhoff's last actions that I should come to his house were so insistent and apparently of such importance to him that he wrote down the address on a piece of paper and giving it to me said that should nobody be at home I was to wait (this paper with the address on it is now with Franklin Chu, the lawyer). I did not go to Marhoff on the night instructed and had thereby rendered myself liable to be sent forcibly back to the Union.

On the morning of May 19, I went back to work as usual and the same day after lunch Mr. Kovaleff, one of the "Centrosojus" employees came into my room and after calling me out into the hall said that the Consul wished to see me on important business, but if I did not wish to go to the Consulate I may instead in fact must go to Marhoff's house. Mr. Kovaleff also said that he would, after his English lesson, wait for me to go together to the addresses mentioned. This absolutely convinced me that there was something in store for me, as I knew I could not have any urgent business with the Consul on account of Kovaleff being rather vague in telling me where and to whom go go in addition to his particular insistence to accompany me. At 7.30 p.m., after the English lesson was over, Kovaleff evidently not wishing to leave me alone, followed me to my office room. Seeing that I could not do anything else as Kovaleff was armed, I consented to go with him and only asked him to wait for me downstairs near the car. When Kovaleff left my room I took a few documents from my drawer

(all of which have been handed to the lawyer) and my hat, I left the "Centrosojus" with the intention of never returning there again. On leaving, I saw Kovaleff standing downstairs by the door waiting for me, but I quickly turned on the Bund and looking back once more saw Kovaleff still standing near the door. Whilst in my room at the "Centrosoju" I wrote a few words to my wife to say that I had gone to Marhoff and might possibly be delayed, handed this note to the office boy, who delievered it to my wife. I knew that on May 19 a meeting was to be held by the "active group" and the Bureau of Party Nucleus at which my fate would be decided and that it depended on them, should I voluntarily not go , to send me off by steamer against my will. I quite believe in the possibility of a man being sent back to the Union by force as I now know what means are at the disposal of the "Centrosojus" to do so.

I once saw myself, when still in Moscow, a man in the Butirska prison, who had been just then brought from Poland in an unconscious state. I was told that this man was formerly a chief of department and was brought from Poland by rail. How much easier this could be done from Shanghai by Soviet steamer. Having a knowledge of the organization and the methods of working by Soviet Union agents in Shanghai, I felt sure I could not hide myself from them anywhere here. Therefore, the same night i.e within 2½ - 3 hours I left Shanghai by the first steamer available irrespective of its destination. I thus reached Hankow under the name of Morris. My first concern on reaching Hankow was to secure a passport, which I

obtained from the Emigrants' representative in Hankow in my proper name i.e that of Shermak as the name of Morison was only a pseudonym given me when I left Moscow for China-Shanghai.

Soon after arriving in Hankow, I became aware that I was watched first by a Korean and then by a foreigner; this compelled me to seek protection from the Portuguese Consul, to whom I explained who I was and why I had come to Hankow. I obtained this protection and took up residence in the Consular building.

Shortly afterwards I learnt from the newspaper "Slovo" dated 2/VI/1933 that a charge of Embezzlement of Mex.$25,000.00 was being brought against me by the "Centrosojus". This aroused my indignation and whilst still regarding my life unsafe I immediately left for Shanghai and on arrival proceeded straight to the Police with a view to rehabilitating myself as far as possible in connection with the accusation launched by the "Centrosojus" with regard to me.

I have to state the following about the sale of soda value $25,000.00 Mex. The buyer for the above soda was found by a Mr. Ivanoff, who was paid about Mex. $160,00 for this. Negotiations concerning the above transaction had begun already in April, the price of soda per ton having been asked for at $140.00. The buyer, of the China Mercantile Society, after a lot of discussion agreed to pay $130.00 on condition that the "Centrosojus" would guarantee 62/63 strength of the goods. "Centrosojus" for a long time refused to give one drum so that an analysis could be made of the ~~quantity~~ quality of the

goods, but when the above firm were going to refuse to buy, one drum of soda was issued about April 24.

The godown warrant was given to me after being signed by Marhoff and handed by me to the buyer, who paid me the money for one drum (about M.$26.00). After the analysis it proved that the soda was of an inferior quality and contained only 45/ strength in consequence of which the buyer offered a lower price. The "Centrosojus", in the person of Marhoff, wanted then $100.00 in lieu of the $14-130, but the buyer was offering only M. $80 per ton in lieu of M.$130.00. The bargaining went on for 2 weeks and only on May 12 an agreement was reached at the cost of M.$85.00 per ton. Marhoff was immediately informed of this and approved the transaction. On May 15 the buyer came to the office so as to get the documents and the agreement for the sale of soda, but the documents were not all ready. The buyer , not wishing to wait, said that when everything was ready it should be sent to his office. After the agreement had been signed by Mr. Zanegin and me, it was handed over to Mr. Marhoff. The latter approving the contents of the agreement, asked the Bookkeeping Department for the godown warrants which were always kept in the safe there, then the agreement and the warrants were passed to the general office and officially entered in the books. All the papers were later returned to Marhoff, who called me in again and gave them to me to be handed to the buyer, against payment. On giving me the above documents Marhoff warned me to be careful when receiving the Native Order cheques. The payment was effected by the

[redacted] presence of the Commission agent Mr. Ivanoff. The cheques received were immediately handed over by me to Marhoff personally. About one hour later, Marhoff called me into his office again and instructed me to go to the Bank with these cheques so as to get an assurance from the Bank that these cheques were in order and would be met. This was carried out and I got the Bank to chop the cheques, immediately after returning them to Mahhoff, who opened the safe and placed them there in my presence. The following day, May I6, at about I0 a.m. Marhoff called me again and asked whether it could be arranged for the cheques to be cashed immediately i.e. before the expiration of I0 days (the cheques were issued I0 days post dated). I said I did not knew how this could be done, but would try and talk to the buyer. Marhoff then also said he was agreeable to pay ½% interest. The buyer at first wanted I% then 3/4% and finally agreed on ½%. Prior to going to the Bank for the money I asked Mr. Hsia (the buyer) if it were possible, to lend me his car with the armed bodyguard for the transportation of the money from the Bank to the "Centrosojus". Mr. Hsia, the buyer, gave his consent and the Chinese bodyguard and I went to the Bank in the car. Having cashed the money- a big bundle wrapped in Chinese newspapers, the bodyguard and I proceeded back to the "Centrosojus" in the same car. On leaving the car together with the bodyguard, the latter accompanied me to the lift and when I got in the he went home in his master's car. It is noteworthy of mention that when we reached the "Centrosojus" (2 Peking Road) the Chinese bodyguard

wanted to remain in the car considering that his mission was completed, but I asked him to see me further. On reaching the 2nd floor I met Zanegin at the entrance door to the "Centrosojus", who expressed his surprise that I was carrying such a big and heavy parcel. I then at once proceeded to Marhoff's office and handed to him the whole package of money. Whilst I was in Marhoff's office, Mr. Krassovsky, Chief Accountant, came up to the door and looked through the glass, at whom Marhoff waved his hand showing thereby that he was engaged and Mr. Krassovsky went away. Marhoff did not give me any receipt in acknowledgment of the money brought to him as this had never been done on any previous occasion when I used to give him either cash money or cheques. For example, I once handed him without any receipt, a bearer's cheque for the sum of about G.$5,600.00, which I had received in payment for the glass sold to the Hwa Yu Company(Mr. Ho), as well as the money I got for one drum of soda and about M.$I,400.00 for the soap received from the "Centrosojus" compradore and in many other cases in none of which had I obtained any receipts from Marhoff.

I consider that the accusation brought against me of embezzling or spending M.$25,000 was framed only for the purpose that should I have failed to appear before the Police, I would be apprehended by agents of the Union and forcibly sent to the Union for trial etc. without the knowledge of any authorities, whilst Marhoff would then appropriate the money. This is evident from the fact that no official

FINGERS IN UPPER LEFT ARE ON PHOTO'S

FINGERS IN UPPER LEFT ARE ON PHOTO'S

tatement to the authorities concerned of the stolen money was made up to May 24, whereas I had written and sent an official letter to Marhoff, explaining the reason which compelled me to abandon Soviets, at 8.30-9 p.m. on May 19 i.e. prior to getting on board ship and the last day of my employment with the "Centrosojus". It is, therefore, evident that said case is an entire fabrication and prompted by a desire to avenge me for not returning to the Soviet Union. Although being under arrest at present I feel at least that my life is safe, whereas were I free I could not say the same. Thanks to my close knowledge of what the local Soviet agents are capable of as well as the means, money and persons at their disposal, I also know all the possibilities of their dealing with me either on the spot or by secretly taking me back to the Soviet Union.

I shall make another detailed statement on the general working of the Soviets and their organizational methods on condition of my safety being guaranteed.

The above is a true statement signed by me in confirmation thereof.

Vladimir Alexandrovich Shermak-Morisen

There is a total of twenty two written pages in this statement.

V. A.

Shanghai June 15, 1933.

C. & E. B. REGISTRY.
No. D.5024

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
[illegible] 22nd June/33

23rd June 1933.

Dear Bourne,

Very many thanks for your letter No.D.5024 of 22nd June 1933 and its most interesting enclosure.

I am writing to Mr.Givens and asking him to let me have copies of any statements by Mrs.Morison, as you suggest.

I notice in Morison's statement that he is prepared to make another detailed statement on the Soviet Organisation if his safety is guaranteed. If he does make any further disclosures I hope I may be kept informed.

Yours sincerely,

Major K.M.Bourne,M.C.
Deputy Commissioner,
S.M.P.

Mr Groome
A.C.(Sp Br)
You will keep me informed.
I have no doubt.

JUN 25 1933

C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5024.
BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. Box No. 2, SHANGHAI 33
23

T.P.Givens,

I have received a letter from Major Bourne enclosing copy of a statement made by W.A.MORISON who is accused by Centrosoyjus with the misappropriation of $25,000.

Major Bourne states that Mrs.Morison, who is not charged, also wishes to make a statement, and so I am writing to you to ask you to be good enough to keep me informed of any further developments or disclosures in connection with this case.

Yours sincerely,

T.P.Givens, Esq.,

Special Branch,

S.M.P.

$2, Ref. Insp. Cole is arranging for a translation of statement made by Mr. Morison when ready.

Please

23 [illegible]

Translation from Russian.

Mrs. A. Y. Morison

Russia

20th June, 1933

Wishing to assist my husband, Vladimir Alexandrovich Morison, whom the heads of "Centrosojus", a Soviet institution under the cover of the British flag, want to accuse of embezzling $25.000.00, I consider it my duty to make the following statement to show that my husband did not take the money and to reveal the real reasons which compelled him to escape from his former colleagues and join the ranks of White emigrants, never to return:-

As an honest man, who loves his country, and having become convinced how people who call themselves the "Labourers' and Peasants' Government" trample down the people's interests, and also how Soviet bureaucrats, who have attached themselves to various Soviet institutions in the people's name, are doing their "business", he left them. He had to run away in order that they would not take the law into their own hands. With a view to explaining all that happened, I, Adelina Yakovlevna Morison, residing at 436 Avenue Joffre, find it necessary to give below the history of our life.

I met my husband in Moscow in 1928 quite accidentally, never thinking then that this man would be my saviour, at a time when, two months later, I was threatened with deportation to Narim, as a class enemy of the Soviet Rulers. I am an architect's daughter and my first husband was an officer. I was retreating with him with the White troops in Siberia when he was killed between Petropavlovsk and Cheliabinsk. I then proceeded, together with many others, into the interior of Siberia and eventually reached Harbin where I remained until 1924. Whilst in Harbin I got married a second time and, having obtained permission, we both went to Moscow. My husband came

File

there at once under the observation of G.P.U., who persecuted him for two years, subsequently cruelly doing away with his family and deporting him for 10 years, only for being a member of a wealthy family. I was hiding for nearly two years under various assumed names, as my fate would have been the same were it not for Morison. When the time came that I should at any moment be apprehended, I came to him and told him everything; he showed great solicitude towards me, protected me for a time from deportation, found me work, made me a member of the Union and in about a year's time married me. He was taking a great risk then. The more I got to know Morison, the more I became convinced that he was not like other Soviet workers. He always tried to make things easier for others and I noticed, on several occasions, how he suffered under the terrible circumstances which surround everybody out there. I once told my husband that I wanted to run away over the border, but he disadvised me to do that. Shortly afterwards, however, he told me that he would try and do so legally.

In January 1932 my husband V.A.Morison and I arrived in Shanghai where he was appointed to Centrosojus. We came from Moscow via Harbin and Dairen, stopping over for half a day in Harbin, where my husband had to report at the Soviet Consulate. In Dairen he also visited the Soviet Consul according to instructions received. When leaving Moscow Morison was appointed to take charge in the Shanghai Branch of Centrosojus of several departments:- (1) Textile (2) Wines (3) Chemical (4) Miscellaneous (the sale of glassware, medicines, gramophone records, etc.) However, after having visited the Harbin Soviet Consulate, he was released from having charge of all other departments except the Chemical in view of the special political work with which he was entrusted.

My husband is a Chemist by profession. Two years prior

to going abroad he graduated in Chemistry from the Moscow Technical School. The term in the Technical School was 3 years; it was an intermediary educational institution between a school of 2nd grade and a high school. Graduates from the Technical School, after a practical course, joined the High School.

We arrived in Shanghai together with one V.I. Holin, a cotton thread specialist, also sent to the Shanghai Centrosojus office. He was recalled to U.S.S.R. two months later i.e. in March 1932 for having got corrupted in the bourgeois surroundings and maintained relations with the Whites. On arrival in Shanghai we were met at the wharf by the following Centrosojous representatives:- Ivan Nikifirvich Babich, assistant manager of the Tea Department, Albert Yakovlevich Weinerman, member of the Textile Department, Alexander Sergeevich Ribin, also employed by the Centrosojus and a specialist in fur and other lines, which I do not remember. We stopped at the Plaza Hotel in Rue Montauban, where we remained for two months. From there we moved into I.N. Babich's flat in No.374 Kiangse Road, flat 45, Bank Apartments. Babich's flat consisted of 3 rooms, of which we occupied one having a joint dining room. Babich was officially known to be assistant manager of the Centrosojus Tea Department, but did not conceal the fact that he had charge of more important policial work. In the course of conversation with Sergei Semenovich Tseluhoff - assistant manager of the Dalbank, who was also engaged on political work, and was a member of the Dalbank only as a screen, Babich said: "You know that I have more important work than tea. It is noteworthy that Babich's official pay is G.$185.00 whereas actually he drew G.$230.00, his real pay as well as that of other important communist workers not being made known to the general Centrosojus staff. We stayed with Babich for about a month, when they sold the flat on

the grounds that police employees were living in the building and they were afraid of being watched, as it was difficult, under the circumstances, to engage in conspiracies. The flat had been bought by Babich for about $700.00, but sold by his wife for $1100.00 to a Chinese, when most of the valuable articles marked on the list were replaced by her with specially purchased cheaper articles. Mrs. Babich comes from an ecclesiastical family, she is about 36 years of age, but usually tries to appear younger and to conceal her real age. She has been a member of the Party since 1919 or 1922 and often boasts of the fact that she had been shooting Whites herself. She is said to have graduated from a Teacher's Institute. Mrs. Babich has the reputation of being a "Soviet Messalina"; she is found of drinking and being wicked and is said to report all those who do not respond to her advances of affection. She keeps her husband in terror and on occasions, when angry, is known to have locked him up for the whole night in the kitchen. Babich put up with it all because his wife knew a lot about his financial tricks, which she could have revealed to the Communist Party. Mrs. Babich always tried to have the leading part; she and Mrs. V.A. Rover, whose husband was former local representative of the Tass News Agency, 19 Museum Road and at present 38 Avenue Edward VII, were at the head of the local Women's Department. Mrs. Babich made efforts to include me in the Communist nucleus, but I declined taking any part in active work, giving the excuse that I had to cook myself owing to my husband's ill health and the need of good food, to which she always replied: "That is of no importance, engage a cook". In her opinion, wives of Soviet employees - Party members - had to help their husbands by watching others and reporting them just like other members of the "Section".

When making suggestions that I should work as a member of the "Section", Mrs. Babich used to say that under those circumstances alone I could and should make friends with the Whites with a view to finding things out. Generally speaking Soviet employees abroad are prohibited from associating with the Whites and all foreigners, as well as to read Emigrants' newspapers, have clothes made in Emigrants' shops or buy things in them with the exception of a few such as Shainin, for instance, who deals in Soviet goods. Other stores allowed to be used were those of Klebanoff, Polonsky and a few more. We were also advised to consult only our own doctors such as Dr. S.S. Shpilberg, 49 Nanking Road, Room 17, residing at 65 Dennis Apartment, Bubbling Well, and Dr. A.A. Shishlo, Hankow Road and Dr. I.G. Lobzovsky, 7 Peking Road, as Dentist. When my husband was operated on by Dr. Rosenzweig, who was not one of our own physicians, he was reprimanded.

The other active women of the "Section" in addition to Mrs. Babich were Mihereva, the wife of A.V. Mihereff, a non-party member and a tea specialist. As a result of her reports on him to the effect that he might get "corrupt" here, he was transferred from Shanghai to London, they said, although he was innocent of any offence. The wife of Oshanin, Secretary of Soviet Embassy, also an ardent member of the "Section". She was entrusted, apparently on the grounds of reports despatched to the Centre, to keep an eye on the lives of the wives of Soviet employees, so as to see which of them had got corrupted under the influence of living abroad as the bourgeois class, etc. Mrs. Oshanin, in carrying out her task, used to visit Soviet wives and openly search their possessions on the pretext of mere curiosity. Sometimes a blanket cover or any other trifle were given as an excuse to prevent this by the owner. It is of interest that Mrs.

L. Oshanin is wife by appointment of the Communist Party, Oshanin's real wife and child being in Moscow as evidently his former wife was not sufficiently active in Party matters. Babich's wife was a cowardly member of the "Section". On one occasion she had to hand a parcel, containing secret papers, to one Timofeeff, a Soviet courier, officially employed as cargo superviser on Soviet Commercial Fleet steamers. When in Shanghai Timofeeff stays at 10 Hankow Road, Mrs. Goversal.'s English Boardinghouse. Babich then said to me that she was being followed and asked me to take the parcel, but I refused. Next morning Babich took the parcel to the market and passed it on to someone there.

Not so long ago at a meeting held by Soviet wives including Mrs. Oshanin, Kovaleff, Weisman, Lifanoff, Kosloff and others - a total of 8 or 9 - the case of one Mrs. Silantieff-Tsiman, wife of J.S. Tsiman, an employee of the "Sousneft", was discussed. She was blamed for complaining of her husband's treatment of her as she was not a Jewess, of relating about his sadism and sexual perversity, etc. At first they wanted to advise her to go away to U.S.S.R. and decided to send Mrs. L. Oshanin and me to talk to her, but I disadvised them. Mrs. Silantieff-Tsiman remained in Shanghai when in May 1933 her husband was transferred to U.S.S.R.

Whilst watching Soviet wives against possible "corruption", Mrs. Oshanin herself, dressed beautifully, like all other wives of Soviet diplomats. This was called "special dressing", which term was introduced by Mrs. Kolontai, the Soviet Ambassador, when at one of the meetings in answer to an enquiry with regard to her expensive clothes, diamonds and other valuables, she explained that it was all only "special dressing" similarly to long coats and top hats of Soviet male diplomats.

The female members of the "Section" watch not only

emigrants, but Soviet employees and their families as well. Mesdames Rover and Babich at one time kept a watch on Mrs. Kovaleff, wife of A.P. Kovaleff, in charge of the Fish Department of Centrosojus because she was taking English lessons, whilst residing in Srulevich boarding house, from a man named Ivanoff, I think a lawyer, who was not very reliable and was suspected of being purposely sent by the Whites. She was forbidden to continue taking lessons from him.

Mrs. Kovaleff is a Cossack woman by origin, a Party member, very coarse and immoral. At one time her name was associated with one S.S. Tseluhoff. During the civil war she was in the ranks of the Red Army.

There are women members of the "Section" amongst the Emigrants too; one a Jewess or an Armenian, 36 years of age, was pointed out to me as such; she often leaves Shanghai. Heads of the local Soviet institutions who are active members carry on extensive work in corrupting Russian emigrants by bribing them, thereby making use of the poverty of one kind and lack of scruples of the other. Active members are informed of everything that is discussed at any time at the meetings of emigrant organizations, when junior agents attend under the guise of commission agents. The more prominent members of these, I remember, are one Dobrishman, employed by a large foreign firm; he is a Russian Jew and bought fish from Centrosojus for that firm through Kovaleff and was also on good terms with Babich and Levin, to whom he made extensive presents. Another ardent member of the "Section" is one named Sheikman - the owner of Globe Company in the Continental Building, Nanking Road.

The Emigrants' Committee is regarded by Soviet agents as the most powerful of all emigrant organisations, whilst the newspaper "Slovo" is considered the most hostile of White newspapers, but at the same time also genuinely

idealistic. It was mentioned that in Harbin, Lembich at one time used to receive a subsidy from the Soviet and utilised this money to build a country house. When an article of anti-Soviet nature, appeared, people laughed and said "they have not been oiled". The Soviet opinion is that emigrants will never get united owing to the egoism of some and the provocation of others in the pay of the Soviet. There are in Shanghai, according to Soviet information, over a hundred White emigrants well off financially, who only live for their own pleasure and do not contribute towards the military active White organizations operating in Soviet Russia. Provocateurs exist everywhere. Chekists at first always allow the Whites to arrange their plans within the territory of U.S.S.R. and then cruelly punish them. Sometimes Chekists come under the guise of refugees from the concentration camps of exiles and then begin their provocative work here.

The care Soviet employees have to exercise is shown by the fate which befell Michael Borisovich Greenfeld, who on false report of a "Section" member was recalled to U.S.S.R. supposedly to discuss matters in connection with the extension of the Textile Department in the Shanghai Centrosojus, of which he had had charge. On arrival in Vladivostock he was arrested and was rumoured to have been shot. He was accused of planning to join the ranks of deserters and of corresponding with his brother residing in London. The "Section" member who reported him, was a wealthy emigrant merchant. One of the accusations brought against him was the fact that he lived in the house of the divorced wife of Vidumsky, manager of the Nanking Theature, at 26 Park Apartments, 455 Rue Lafayette. Vidumsky, according to Soviet information, was employed by the French Police. This was discovered when his daughter once said that her father

had a revolver in him and was working in the French Police. Kozloff, manager of the Economic Department of Centrosojus and Lifanoff, his assistant, also lived there and were asked to leave. In view of conspiracy the departure of Greenfeld was postponed to Spring, when the wives would be gone to summer resorts. Kozloff and Lifanoff both have perfect knowledge of the Chinese language, having graduated from the Lazareff Institute in Moscow. Kozloff in particular speaks it well. They both receive frequent visits of and have meetings with Chinese communists, many of whom speak Russian well as they studied in U.S.S.R. On the occasion of a visit to Kozloff's house I met 2 such Chinese and was introduced to them. Kozloff was later reprimanded for this breach of conspiracy. Meetings with Chinese Communists often took place in public places such as Cinemas and Hai Alai. Lifanoff is a very active and reliable communist worker; he utilises even meal times to meet agents in the different restaurants. A Chinese, 28 or 30 years of age, who looks like a Japanese, with a narrow face, small eyes, very pale and worn out, wearing foreign clothes, is working in the Economic Department under Kozloff. This Chinese is a worker on political lines. I remember when I was leaving Centrosojus after the running away of my husband, he was instructing two other Chinese to keep a watch on me.

When Babich and his wife moved to 135 Wei Hai Wei Road, flat 13-C, they asked us to come and stay with them again, but my husband declined the offer fearing the bad, corrupting influence of Babich's wife and also because that place was one of the centres of communist work. The group of "active" members - leaders of local political work namely V.A. Rever, [redacted], Geffer, manager of the local Chinese Eastern [redacted]

Agency, A.I. Levin, Manager of Centrosojus, and M.N. Markoff, his successor usually met at Babich's. Such meetings were, as a rule, disguised as parties at which eating and drinking was indulged. They avoided meeting too often. Sometimes they met in the theatres as if by chance. When we stayed with Babich in Kiangse Road various meetings were very often held there. Visitors came in different lifts and some through the courtyard and by the back stairs. My husband used to ask me to leave the house about one hour before, without saying anything, but I knew very well myself what was happening. On returning home I was always prepared that I might find everybody under arrest. When under the influence of fear for my husband's fate, I used to say "What if you get arrested" he always answered back "Well, let it be so, a good thing too" apparently hoping thereby to get rid of the oppressive Soviet work. Owing to the conspiracy we kept the servants half a day only. When Nemudroff arrived and there was some urgent work to be done, meetings were often held at 10 Hankow Road under the guise of parties. On these occasions we, the non-party women, were told to enjoy ourselves whilst the men conversed.

Heads of Centrosojus; Babich, Levin, Kovaleff and others recklessly spent the people's property entrusted to them on service for their own needs. Wine, caviar, furs, perfumes, etc. in large quantities were taken and used by the Party leaders for Soviet parties. The tables were literally laden with wines, caviar, and other expensive eatables sent down by the suffering Russian people in order that communists may obtain therefrom the required foreign currency.

Meetings are also often arranged in the Parks, Jessfield Park being a favourite spot. They come there [illegible] as if by coincidence with their wives and children [illegible]

meetings of the Political Bureau are often held in the office during business hours, when important questions are decided. Meetings are also held on board Soviet steamers including Chinese communists when many of the latter come as cargo coolies.

Having refused to go and stay with Babich we took up residence at 3 Carter Road, a boarding house, under the management of Mrs. Glushkoff. We very quietly there and had meals served in our own room, but still in about one and a half months time we were told to leave the place "as it was not considered suitable". We, Soviet employees, were recommended to live in foreign boarding houses such as Mrs. I.Gomersall's at 10 Hankow Road, M-me M. Pasche, 47 Rue Amiral Courbet and 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Formerly we were not allowed to live in the French Concession at all, but were always advised to have our own homes. We took flat No.44 at 374 Kiangse Road, with the assistance of Babich, who had lived in that building before. We bought our furniture at auctions.

After we arrived in Shanghai a change took place in my husband, he became nervous, lost in thought most of the time, and showed displeasure with his comrades seeking as much as possible to avoid them. This intrigued them and they began to watch him. My husband began to neglect his political work. Although he talked little of business to me, I knew that Babich especially was a source of worry to him after he had prevented Babich and Levin to steal a large sum of money, being interest from the sale of a consignment of glass. The "active group" then decreed to remove Morison, but shortly afterwards someone else had arrived from the Centre and stopped the whole affair. However, in September 1938 when Michael Markelovich Nemudroff, an employee of the "Sovsneft" and a prominent communist, had arrived in Shanghai and became [illegible]

the local Party Bureau, my husband and he disagreed. Nemudroff came to the fore from amongst factory workers, and had previously served in the Red Army. At present he is working in Tientsin office of the "Sousneft". The trouble with Nemudroff began in the following way. The Babich couple, who hated my husband for his revelations of the fraudulent transactions by Babich and Levin entertained Nemudroff and gave him presents with a view to putting him up against Morison. Lately they were joined in their campaign against Morison by one Efim Alexeevich Zanegin, a prominent employee of Centrosojus, an ambitious, but not very clever man, who always wanted to be first. His quarrel with my husband was chiefly due to employment competition; he resented Mr. M.N. Markoff's good attitude towards my husband. Mark Natanovich Markoff (a pseudonym) is a Jew, native of Riga or Vilna and a professional revolutionary. At one time he was engaged in subervise work in Latvia and was later employed in London and Persia, later still holding an important post in Turkestan. His wife is German and a cinema operator. She went to Moscow recently in connection with communist matters. Markoff trusted my husband and sought his advice on party matters when he first came. He used to visit us sometimes on business. My husband asked me to go out for a walk on those occasions. Upon Markoff's arrival Soviet institutions began being cleared of fairly unreliable and insufficiently well classed elements. The following were dismissed:- Grisha Dribensky, one of the accusations against him being that his sister married a wealthy merchant named Epstein; Ribin for being an alleged ex White army officer; Hartman from the Dalbank for having a German passport in his possession in addition to the Soviet. Several more are still due for dismissal. Gabermak is holding his position only because there is no substitute

available.

S.S. Tseluhoff is head of the Shanghai MOPR. Last year he went for six months to Moscow with a report. Tseluhoff graduated in Moscow after serving in the Red Army. He is a member of the local "active group" and Communist Party. In 1932 whilst residing in the house of an Englishwoman in Yu Yuen Road he lived with her; being reprimanded in connection with this matter he had to change residence. He is known to be, although not a very clever man, an exceptionally reliable and hard worker.

Ivan N. Babich is a native of Ukraine, he was formerly a political instructor in the Red Army. He is a graduate of Middle School and went through a diplomatic course of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. He is a member of the active group of Communist Party, and a great patriot of Ukraine. Taking advantage of his position, Babich accepts bribes in money, expensive gifts such as watches, cigarette cases and pens. After graduating from the diplomatic course he was appointed Consul to Mongolia, but not wishing to go to an isolated spot he sought Koslovsky's protection, the latter being formerly Soviet Consul in Shanghai. Babich is fond of boasting of his connections. He is under the influence of his wife who instigates him to commit service abuses.

Zanegin comes from the ranks of railway workers; has lately been connected with Textile business, but is not much of a worker. His wife comes from a better family of Railway people.

Kozloff is said to be of good class; he graduated from the Lazareff Institute of Languages in Moscow and prior to coming to Shanghai had lived in Harbin. Here he is in charge of the Economic Department. His wife is a prominent communist worker, she speaks Chinese but conceals the fact. It is said that she was, when in

Harbin, connected with Chinese Communists in Party work.

Lifanoff is also a graduate of the Lazareff Institute of Eastern Languages and is a reliable communist worker.

Yakimenko comes from a family of industrials of small category. He studied in Moscow. Here he is an assistant in the Timber Department and a member of the Bureau.

Kovaleff comes from a family of fishermen. He was a commissar in the Red Army. He graudated from the Teachers' Insitute in Moscow and was working in connection with food supplies. At first he took an important part in Party matters locally, but his position was undermined as a result of disagreement with Levin.

Levin, according to his own statement, is a former printer and book-binder. He has been engaged in subversive work in Harbin and later connected with Centrosojus in Shanghai. After leaving Shanghai he has now lived for 3 years in Moscow, where he has a home in which his mother resides. He will not return to Shanghai.

Everyone of the Soviet employees, even a non-Party member, is compelled to do some work or other in the interests of the Soviet, sometimes even being ignorant of the fact such as making casual enquiries, etc.

During the past few months Markoff's attitude towards my husband changed because of the latter standing aside in Party work and as a result of the intrigues against him by Babich and Zanegin. Markoff evidently had offered him to return to U.S.S.R. to give explanations, but then the matter seemed dropped. The last two months my husband was very nervous, as if he feared something and the last few days he was in a terrible state, some constant fear purguing him. I once hinted that I noticed what was happening with him and he then replied that he

would gladly run away, but was afraid of them, as they, the beasts, gave him no peace.

On May 19, 1933, I was waiting for my husband to come back from his English lesson; he was studying in a group at Centrosojus, 2 Peking Road, with Miss Fletcher. The group included my husband, Kovaleff, Bykoff and Ribin. At 8 p.m. he was not back. I waited for him till 9.15p.m. and decided that he must have been detained on business. It was raining so I took his coat to him. When I came up to Centrosojus I found it all in darkness and closed; I then went to the Garden, which he often frequented, but did not find him there either. I again waited for him until 2 a.m. and then feeling very nervous and almost going crazy, I went to Kovaleff and woke him up. He told me to be calm saying that my husband was probably either at Markoff's or at the Centrosojus. I eventually succeeded in persuading him to accompany me to Centrosojus; we woke up the Boys and they said that my husband had left following Kovaleff about 8 p.m. We then phoned Markoff although it was after 2 a.m. and were told that he was not at home. However, we went there ourselves and the proprietress also told us he was out. I asked Kovaleff to come with me to the Police. Although he at first emphatically refused, he finally agreed on condition that I would not mention it to anyone that he had been to the Police. I promised him that and we went to the Central Station and reported Morison's disappearance from May 19 to 20. Kovaleff then took me home and told me not to worry, but I went round alone to all the principal hospitals enquiring after my husband and in the state of excitement lost my hat and shoes. When I returned home about 6 a.m. on May 20, and opened the front door I found a letter from my husband in which he told me that he was going to Markoff on business after the English lesson. The letter was evidently [illegible]

into the letter box, but I did not notice it the night before through being so excited and only made the discovery around 6 a.m. on May 20. Taking the letter I went to Weisman in Honan Road waking him up about 7 a.m. Having heard that I had been to the Police, he was horrified as to how I dared do so especially in view of the letter telling me that my husband had gone to Markoff.

At about 9 a.m. Weisman, Zanegin and I went to the Centrosojus. Everyone there expressed indignation at my report to the Police. When Markoff arrived he was mad with me and shouting said how could I make a report to the Police the "fool and a non-Soviet woman" that I was. He then added that nothing had happened to my husband and said that Morison evidently went to Nanking to see Bogomoloff with a complaint against the Centrosojus and tried to comfort me with this. I did not believe him and was still nervous begging them to have pity on me and tell me what happened to my husband as I remembered that my husband was lately suffering from a depression and feared something. I, therefore, had reason to think they had done him some harm and consequently begged to be told the truth. Markoff in reply scolded me calling me crazy and finally told me to go away. I left his office in tears and was taken into another room, where I wept bitterly. Sometime having passed, I don't quite remember how long, I was called again to Markoff's office where, sitting at his desk and waving some letter in the air he said:- "Here, you idiot and crazy woman, is a letter from your husband. He has left for Vladivostock". I asked him to show me that letter, but he bluntly refused and was swearing all the time. He then said: "The letter is not for you, and we will not show it to you". I then asked why did I not have anything and Markoff said that my husband left me and won't have anything more to do with me. I continued

begging Markoff and even went down on my knees but he pushed me and I fell between the chairs. Sereboroff and somebody else lifted me. I then got hysterical and in this state screamed that they had killed my husband and that was why they refused to show me his letter, which he had probably written prior to his death. Markoff approached me and waving his hand before my face shouted: "If you are not quite mad yet we will make you so and you will be quiet then". I was led away from Markoff's office by force and brought home in Kiangse Road accompanied by Yakimenko, Moiseeff and someone else in the Centrosojus car. This happened about 12 noon or 1 p.m. From nervousness my left leg and arm got numb. I was given a bath and then put into bed. Latter on Mrs. Zanegin, Weisman, Kovaleff and Bykoff came to see me and trying to comfort said that I should get calm and go to Vladivostock. They also said: "He is a scoundrel, don't you see, you will meet him there and have it out". I got hysterical again. I could not believe that my husband had left for Vladivostock as there was no steamer going there and he could not have gone by any other way. I again recalled my husband's recent state of depression. The fact that they refused so persistently to show me the letter seemed only to emphasize that something had happened to him. I got frightened at the mere thought of it and said that until I see that letter myself and will not be convinced that my husband really went to Vladivostock I will not go anywhere. They continued to say "We assure you that he has left for Vladivostock and you must go there immediately". I refused to do so until I saw that letter. They went away at that leaving me with only two of the women: (Moiseeff, Markoff's secretary and a Party worker) and Bykoff. These two remained with me until late at night. On Monday, May 22, I went to see Markoff again, at

Centrosojus, and told him that I would not go to Vladivostock until I am shown that letter. He got angry again and striking the table with his fists shouted at me that the letter was not for me and he will not show it. I then again told him I won't go anywhere and will try and find out by other means my husband's whereabouts, not believing that he has gone to Vladivostock.
The same thing happened again, Markoff swore and I was finally led away from his office into that of Mrs. Moiseeff (the Secretary), when soon after almost all my husband's colleagues came in there. I told them that Markoff's and their behaviour made me think that they had done something to my husband, or else they locked him up somewhere prior to being sent away, if not killed already. I also added that I would ascertain myself as to where they got him to. They became alarmed then and began to calm me. I was called again into Markoff's office when he promised to show me the words in the letter which would prove to me that he (my husband) really left. Having calmed down somewhat, I agreed to wait until the letter was brought, as they said, from the Embassy. I was sent meanwhile to the house of Serebroff accompanied by Mr. & Mrs. Moiseeff and Mr. Kovaleff. Serebroff came in shortly and brought the letter. It looked a long one - about 2-3 sheets - but was rolled up so that I could only see the words "I have gone back". I could not see any other words as Serebroff showed me the letter from far. The words "I have gone back" were not in my husband's handwriting, I am certain of that. Having asked him to, he showed me the letter closer, but I still had the same opinion; the writing was not that of my husband. After some conversation, when I had asked him to show me my husband's signature and the form of address, Serebroff thinking for a long time first then went away

as if to consult someone, and returning showed me my husband's signature: "Yours faithfully, V.Morison". This time it was my husband's handwriting and signature. This letter did not console me; on the contrary it made me think still more that something had actually happened to my husband and that he was not in Vladivostock. Mr. and Mrs. Moiseeff soon took me home in a car; this was about 8 p.m. May 22. (I forgot to mention that on Sunday, May 21, I lay all day ill in bed). During that time from morning to night almost everyone of the Centrosojus employees and their wives came to see me expressing their sympathy, consoling me and packing up my things for the journey to Vladivostock. The Moiseeff couple stayed with me until 10.30 p.m. when three more men came in i.e. Yakimento, Kovaleff and a fair haired man, an employee of the Dalless", whose name I do not know. Yakimenko came alone into my room and said: "I want to talk to you". I got up with great difficulty and we went into the bathroom. "Well, have you calmed down?" asked Yakimenko and I answered "How can I get calm when I do not know what is what?" He then said: "That's enough, believe us we are not fooling you, but wish you your own good. To-morrow we will come and take your furniture away to be sent to auction and then you can get ready yourself. Should the Police come and ask after Morison you must say that he has gone to Vladivostock and that you too are going there. If the Police ask how do you know that he is in Vladivostock you must say that there is a letter from him to that effect. Should you, however, let your tongue loose as you did in Markoff's office, I have been instructed to tell you".....At this point Yakimenko significantly touched his pocket. I promised him not to tell the Police anything but what he instructed me to do. Staying with me a little while longer, they all

left. When I remained alone I began to think more than more than ever that they had done something to my husband or that he had done something to himself as the letter was written by him except the words shown to me, I am positive about that.

On the morning of May 23, Detectives Belochenko and an Englishman came to me. Asked by them where my husband was I answered in the terms of Yakimenko, adding that a letter had been received from my husband to say he had gone to Vladivostock and that I was following him. The Police appeared surprised at my going away so soon, but soon left. Really I did not intend to go away at all, I only told them that. On the same day my furniture was taken away from the flat by the auctioneers. Yakimenko took charge of all the papers concerning the furniture. I was being prepared as fast as possible for departure by the s.s. "Lazowsky". When the s.s. "Lazowsky" arrived on May 24, I asked Yakimenko and others not to take my baggage on board the s.s. "Lazowsky" until the following day. At dawn of the following day, however, I left my house for 436 Avenue Joffre, where I am still staying. I wanted to run away before, but could not do so because almost daily up to 1 a.m. I was being watched by all the Centrosojus employees and their wives in turn. Even now, from time to time, they look for opportunities to meet me. When we do meet they try either amiably or under threats still to convince me that I should leave for Vladivostock. When I refuse they say that I shall not see my husband in any case as he will be theirs anyhow; they also still reproach me for seeing the Police and tell me to leave off that as both the foreign and Chinese Police can be "bought" and "sold" by them as all detectives are prone to bribery. Then again: "Don't you be silly and harm yourself for a scoundrel like your husband".

"Go home - nothing will be done to you for not submitting to instructions right away. If you stay here you will perish because you can't even go to a bar like the White officers' wives. In the Union, however, you can be useful", etc. etc.

On the morning of June 12, I called at Centrosojus to find out whether anything was further known about my husband. When I came into Kovaleff's office, I hardly had time to say two words when Babich came in and upon inquiring how I was, asked me when I was going away. When I answered that I did not as yet intend to go away he said: "That's foolish. You have caused enough trouble, it is time for you to get sensible and go home". Several other employees then came in one after another and began to advise me to go and stay at the Embassy, where a room with bath attached would be provided for me, so that after I had rested there, I could go home. When I absolutely refused to agree to the above, saying that I will not go anywhere until I know something about my husband, I was again scolded and threatened that if I continue having anything to do with the Police, it will mean no good to me.

On the morning of June 15, I learnt that my husband had voluntarily come to the Police so as to rehabilitate himself vis a vis the charge of embezzlement brought against him by Centrosojus. My last meeting was with Mrs. Bykoff on June 17; the latter undoubtedly acting on instructions. The same things were said again:- friendly advices, warnings, threats of starvation, etc. etc. also phrases such as "Why don't you have pity on yourself, Ada, by remaining here. The Police will be questioning you closely and you do know a lot." I promised her not to tell the Police anything, adding also that I was not going anywhere and wished to be left alone and in peace, so asked her please not to come and see me anymore. We parted at

this, but not as friends.

I became calmer and was able to breathe freely only when I knew that my husband was alive and not in the claws of the Chekists, but had given himself up to the Police voluntarily in order to clear up the falseness of accusations brought against him. It is the usual custom of the Chekists to "blacken" the character of the person who leaves them.

I firmly trust that the Court and the Russian and Foreign Public will understand and acquit my husband, who is not a criminal as the Communists are trying to make him out, but a long suffering human being, who, although rather late, has understood the peril for Russia and the whole of humanity of Soviet communist rule and teaching. He has consequently broken away from the past associations on the grounds of real conviction.

Signed: A. Y. Morison

Shanghai, June 20, 1933.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, 26: 6: 1933.

Please let me know if there is any likelihood that Mennien will give further information.

a/c S.B.

DS Prokofiev informs me that Morison promised to make a further statement upon the conclusion of the case.

DBR 29/6.

Fm.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To S2, Shanghai, 29: 6: 1933.

Please endeavour to obtain the statement from him when the case concludes.

DS. Prokofiev.

DBR 30/6.

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM ON V.A. MORISON AND HIS CASE AGAINST THE CENTROSOJUS.

Vladimir Alexandrovitch Morison, Soviet citizen of Jewish origin, born 1901 at Kiev. He first came to the notice of the Municipal Police in January, 1932, following his arrival in Shanghai from Dairen together with his wife, Mrs. A. Ya. Morison. He is reported to have graduated in Chemistry from the Moscow Technical School in 1929 or 1930. In Shanghai he was appointed manager of the Chemical Department of the local branch of the Centrosojus (England), Ld., No. 2 Peking Road. Following their arrival in Shanghai the Morison couple resided at the Plaza Hotel for about two months, after which they removed to Flat 45, No. 374 Kiangsi Road. This flat they shared with I. N. Babitch, assistant manager of the Centrosojus. In the beginning of May, 1933, they went to live at No. 3 Carter Road, from which address they soon removed to Flat 44, No. 374 Kiangsi Road where they resided until the time when Morison decided to sever his connections with the Centrosojus.

Early in the morning of May 19, 1933, Mrs. Morison came to the Central police station and reported that her husband had been missing since the evening of May 18. From her statement to the press made at a later date it appears that she did so being under the impression that something untoward had happened to her husband and that the local Soviet authorities had something to do with the affair. It seems also that her action in reporting the matter to the police aroused the indignation of Mr. M. M. Markoff, manager of the local branch of the Centrosojus, and that efforts were made by him immediately to place Mrs. Morison on board a Soviet steamer, which was scheduled to leave Shanghai for Vladivostock within a few days.

Mrs. Morison, however, refused to obey Markoff's order pending some definite information regarding the whereabouts of her husband, and on May 23 secretly removed to No. 436 Avenue Joffre.

On May 24, Mr. Markoff reported at the Central police station that V. A. Morison had absconded taking with him the sum of $25,000., property of the Centrosojus.

Nothing was heard of Morison until June 13 when he came to the Central Police station and stated that while in Hankow he had learned from newspapers of the charge of misappropriation brought against him by Markoff and that, therefore, he had returned to Shanghai in order to surrender to the police and rehabilitate himself in connection with the charge referred to above. He also stated that while in Hankow he had taken out emigrant's papers.

Morison was brought before the Shanghai Special District Court on June 14 on a charge of misappropriation. The case was remanded until June 28 when he was acquitted.

The reasons why Morison so suddenly severed his connections with the Centrosojus and repudiated his Soviet citizenship are not clear. The management of the Centrosojus were unable to prove their allegation regarding Morison having misappropriated their money and, on the other hand, Morison's general attitude towards the Centrosojus during the whole period following his open breach with that concern contradicts his declaration that in breaking his relations with the Centrosojus and becoming an emigrant he was inspired by motives of a political nature.

In the introductory part of Morison's statement, which he made to detectives of the Central police station on June 15 (Appendix " A "), as well as in Mrs. Morison's

statement to the press on June 20 (Appendix " B "), their endeavours to represent the whole affair as a purely political one, are evident. According to them, Morison was charged with a certain secret political work in Shanghai, which he was reluctant to carry out. He also came into conflict with certain employees of the Centrosojus on account of his opposition to their dishonest handling of business transactions to the detriment of the interests of the Soviet government. Therefore, he was first made the subject of persecution on the part of Markoff and finally was ordered to return to the USSR where, he was sure, a severe punishment awaited him solely on the strength of the accusations made against him by his enemies. Consequently, he refused to obey the order and, as a revenge, a false criminal charge was brought against him by the Centrosojus in order to blacken his character. The nature of the secret political work, with which Morison was entrusted, was described in his statement in very vague terms. However, he stated that he was prepared to make a detailed statement on the general working of the Soviet organizations, if his safety was guaranteed.

As soon as members of the Special Branch were allowed to interview Morison, the matter of the statement he intended to make was taken up, but he showed a stubborn reluctance to discuss the subject. At first he demanded a guarantee that a visa would be granted to him to enable him to proceed to a certain country. His next excuse was that he had been advised by a certain party to keep his mouth shut. Finally, he said that he was under no obligation whatever to supply to the police any information on the subject in question. After much reasoning he was persuaded to make a statement on what he knew about the alleged political activities of the local branch of the

Centrosojus and their individual employees. However, after this statement had been taken from him verbatim in the course of two interviews during the period of his detention (June 25 and 26 respectively), he refused to sign it.

The statement consisted of information of a general character and of details of various Soviet employees' past life, which may or may not be true. It did not contain a single fact of interest, which could be verified or serve as a starting point for investigation. The following detail shows how much this statement could be relied upon:-

On being asked if agents of the Comintern of the Noulens type were in contact with local Soviet employees engaged in secret political work, Morison replied in the affirmative and added that on one occasion I. N. Babitch, when hastily leaving the premises of the Centrosojus, said that he had to keep an appointment with Noulens who was waiting for him in the Public Gardens. Asked if he could remember the date, Morison, after some deliberation, replied that he was certain it was late during the autumn of 1932. It will be recalled that Noulens was arrested on June 15, 1931, and that Morison arrived in Shanghai on January 18, 1932.

Following his acquittal on June 28, 1932, Morison put aside the matter of the "revelations" and paid his full attention to the business side of the affair. According to his own statement, he sent about the middle of July, through his legal adviser, a letter to the manager of the Centrosojus, which contained a demand to return him the sum of G.$11,4[illegible]0 and £700-0-0, which, he alleged, had been unlawfully taken away from his house by certain employees of the Centrosojus during his absence to Hankow. In addition, a compensation for bringing

a false accusation against him was also demanded, the total sum amounting to about $70,000.

A period of correspondence and negotiations between the legal advisers of the parties concerned ensued, which terminated some time during the earlier part of August with the refusal on the part of the manager of the Centrosojus to comply with Morison's demand. The latter then instituted private criminal proceedings at the Shanghai Special District Court against N.N. Markoff and five other employees of the Centrosojus: I.N. Babitch, A.Z. Yakimenko, E.A. Sanegin, N. Krassovsky, Mrs M. Bykoff and Mrs A.G. Moiseeff, the charges being false accusation, illegal detention and robbery.

On August 21 Morison's letter to the Editors of local Russian newspapers was published in which he ridiculed Markoff's statement to the press on the subject of the activities of the Centrosojus. The letter (Appendix "C") also contained a series of allegations of a very serious nature regarding the subversive political activities of employees of the local branch of the Centrosojus. With the exception of a statement to the Chinese press made by Markoff on September 2, in which he denied the allegations regarding the political activities of the Centrosojus, no action was taken by that concern against Morison in connection with the matter.

The case against the employees of the Centrosojus came up for hearing in the Shanghai Special District Court on September 7, was continued on September 18 and October 23 and was concluded on October 25, when all accused were acquitted. At the same time a counter charge of false accusation filed by the accused against Morison was also dismissed.

According to our information Morison during the period from September 7 to October 25 made two statements (Appendices "D" and "E") to the Chinese Military Authorities on the subject of the political activities of the Soviet Government institutions in China.

This he did in order to ensure what he termed "an impartial trial" of his case against the Centrosojus, as he was under the impression that certain Chinese officials had fallen under the influence of that concern.

Another item of interest relating to the same period is the incident which occurred shortly after midnight of October 19-20, when some mysterious person, alleged to be a Russian, penetrated into the room occupied by the Morison couple at No.362 Avenue du Roi Albert. On being discovered the intruder made good his escape, several revolver shots fired at him by Morison having missed their target. According to Morison, it was an attempt on the part of the local Soviet agents either to assassinate him or to steal certain documents compromising the Centrosojus.

Morison filed an appeal against the judgment of the Shanghai Special District Court above referred to. The hearing of the appeal commenced in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 27 and was continued on December 8, after which it was for various reasons adjourned for indefinite periods on several occasions. It was during this period that information was received indicating the existence of secret negotiations between Morison and representatives of the Centrosojus with a view to the settling of the matter outside the court. Apparently, these negotiations resulted in an agreement having been reached and, consequently, Morison withdrew his appeal.

Although no details of this agreement are available, it is understood that on the condition that Morison would withdraw his appeal and abstain from creating further troubles to the Centrosojus, he was promised to be paid a certain sum.

There are good reasons to believe that Morison's decision to sever his connections with the Centrosojus was an outcome of a series of quarrels between him and his former colleagues over money "earned" by them on certain business

transactions. There also seems to be very little room for doubt that throughout the whole period of his controversies with the Centrosojus Morison has been guided exclusively by motives of personal interest, which have nothing to do with his alleged disillusionment in the Communist doctrine.

As it was already mentioned, Morison at various times during the period from June 15 to October 20, 1933 made altogether five statements:- two to the Municipal Police, one to the press and two to the Chinese Military Authorities. The statement to the press (Appendix "C") is, perhaps, of more interest than the remaining four, insofar as it includes the main points contained in his other statements and also because it may be assumed that while openly making serious allegations regarding the subversive political activities of the employees of the local branch of the Centrosojus, Morison was prepared to take full responsibility for his words.

These allegations are, briefly, as follows :-

1.- The firm "Centrosojus, Ltd." is only a mask under which communist party disguises its activities. The majority of the employees of the local branch of the Centrosojus were appointed by the Bureau of Foreign Communist Cells, Moscow, directly subordinated to the Central Committee of the Communist Party. They are selected from among trusted members of the Communist Party, the commercial qualifications being of no importance. In addition to their legitimate occupation the majority of the employees of the Centrosojus are engaged in secret political work in China on behalf of the communist party.

2.- Centrosojus supplied funds to the Chinese Red Armies in 1933.

3.- Plans for "removal" (assassination) of Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Mr. A.T. Belchenko (former Russian Consul in Hankow) were in preparation under instructions from Markoff and Babitch in 1932-1933.

4.- Communist literature in Chinese was brought in Shanghai from the U.S.S.R. in the Soviet steamer "Nevastroy" in April 1933.

It is very significant that no action was taken against Morison by representatives of the Centrosojus in connection with the above allegations.

Mrs Morison's statement to the press (Appendix "B") is also not without interest as it describes the inner life of the local Soviet "ghetto" in 1932-1933, where mutual fear, suspicion and espionage prevailed and the possibility was abhorred to be ordered to return into the Soviet paradise.

APPENDIX * *

Translation of V.A. Morison's first statement to the Chinese Military Authorities.

Resolution of the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, held in December 1932 - January 1933, on reports of Comrades Manuilsky and Bluher on the Chinese question.
(Resolution was subsequently approved by the Politbureau).

"The Chinese Section of the Comintern should pay special attention to the directing of activities of the Chinese Red Armies and to the rendering material and financial aid to them, especially to the strengthening of the Chinese Red Armies by providing them with a new and reliable commanding staff and political instructors. At the same time a series of reforms should be carried out in the Soviet Districts of China with the aim of improving the living conditions of the proletarian and toiling elements. This will not only strengthen the ideas underlying the existence of the Soviet Districts, but also will facilitate the spreading of these ideas in non-Soviet districts, mainly in the direction towards the industrial regions of China.

The realisation of this aim is necessary for the increase of the strength of the Chinese Red Armies - the future reserves in the struggle against the aggressive plans of Japan, with her imperialist tendencies of expansion in China and of provoking an armed conflict with the U.S.S.R. This means that at the present stage of Japan's aggressive policy the Chinese Red Armies must not only exercise their influence in China, but also must defend the U.S.S.R. In the event of an armed conflict between Japan and U.S.S.R. the Chinese Red Armies should be ready to be transferred into the rear of the Japanese zone of military occupation in China.

In view of the above the Plenary Session of the Central Committee decided :-

A.- To re/call from the Chinese Red Armies certain agents of the Comintern whose work has proved to be unsatisfactory; to delegate new, carefully selected workers having good experience in military and political affairs.

The Comintern is of the opinion that notwithstanding the present conflict between the two countries, Japan and China both being Asiatic countries, will eventually come to some agreement. Only the existence of strong Chinese Red Armies can prevent such agreement and the possibility of China siding with Japan in the event of an armed conflict between that country and the U.S.S.R. The success of the Red Movement in China will also stimulate the revolutionary movement in all countries of the Far East.

B.- In view of the present Sino-Japanese conflict, in which China is the loser, slogans of the national defence against the Japanese aggression should be temporarily adopted in the Chinese Red Armies, and at the same time the struggle against the Nanking Government as betraying the national cause, should be intensified.

C.- To select the best students of the Oriental Institute and to send them to the military schools for training, after which they will be sent to the Soviet Districts of China. This task to be carried out by Comrade Bluher.

D.- To appoint 45 reliable members of the communist party who have experience in the guerilla warfare: 20 from the Moscow Military Academy and 25 capable and reliable workers from the Special Department (Military Gendarmerie). Within the period of 8 months these men have to receive training and be organized in one group, following which they will be secretly transferred to the Soviet and non-Soviet districts of China. In addition, 6 military experts selected on Comrade Bluher's recommendation will be despatched to China.

E.- To make Comrade Bluher responsible for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Red Armies. The arms supplied should be of non-Russian make. At the same time our Military Intelligence Service should investigate the

possibility of supplying to the Chinese Red Armies arms of Russian make by agents of Japan and other foreign countries.

F.- The maximum of the credits required for 1933 to be fixed by Comrades Bluher and Grinko."

In connection with paragraph "B" of the above resolution the following may be mentioned :-

Towards the end of April 1933 handbills purporting to have emanated from the "Association of Comrades in the North East" were brought from Habarovsk not only into the Soviet Districts of China but also to Tientsin and other districts. These handbills were entitled "Traitors of the National China in the Nanking Government" and a summary of their contents is as follows :-

(a) Chiang Kai Shek, the leader of the Nationalist Government, raided and plundered North China, killing defenceless workers and peasants sympathising with the U.S.S.R. Directed by Japan, he instigated Mukden to the conflict with the U.S.S.R. in 1929. He was not satisfied with the defeat of Mukden, but continued to assist the Japanese invasion of China. During the recent Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria he adopted the policy of non-interference in Manchurian affairs, thus supporting Japan. After the loss of the Three Eastern Provinces 350,000 of Mukden troops were available, but he continued his policy of non-resistance thus assisting Japan in the seizure of the Chinese territory.

(b) Chiang sent General Dai Hsia (?) to Japan in order to tell the Japanese that they could go ahead with the occupation of the Chinese territory; that in order to divert the attention of the people from the Japanese action, he would organize a front against the Reds. All this proves that he is a traitor.

(c) If Chiang is not exterminated, this territory will not be recovered and Japan will seize the whole of China. We must

rise against the Nanking traitors and against Japan and punish the traitors with death.

The above mentioned handbills were brought to Shanghai and Tientsin in a Norwegian boat chartered by the U.S.S.R. and also in goods imported via Mongolia.

Simultaneously, an intensive work is being carried out in the Chinese Red Armies under the direction of a number of political instructors who arrived from the U.S.S.R.

In connection with paragraph "C" it is of interest to note that the institutions for training of commanding and political staff for the Chinese Red Armies include :-

(a) Institute for Oriental Peoples, Moscow.

(b) Parimonov's Eastern Institute, Moscow.

(c) Central Committee of the Communist Party's School for Training Secretaries, Moscow. Prepares secretaries for communist cells in the Chinese Red Armies and Soviet Districts of China.

(d) Special Chinese Section for training of highly qualified workers for the Chinese Communist Party. Attached to the Institute of the Red Professional Unions.

The yearly "output" from these and other schools is about 400 men. About 65% of the Chinese students are then sent to various military schools (infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc) for training, after which they are despatched to China through the Bureau of Foreign Cells of the Central Committee. Chinese students receiving training in the schools of the G.P.U. proceed to China independently through the organizations of the Foreign Service.

Apart from the above mentioned schools there are several more in Habarovsk, Blagoveschensk and Vladivostock. About 350 students received training in the agitation and propaganda work at these schools during 1932, after which they were smuggled into Manchuria.

The Morrison Case

To the Editor:

As one amongst those present yesterday at the trial of Morrison (a Russian), accused by his former firm Centroseyous of appropriating $25,000.00, I was perplexed by one detail

How and why should it be that this purely Soviet firm bearing a Russian name, with a whole Soviet staff, acting under directions and instructions from Moscow is registered as a British Firm, with its head office stated in London?

Morrison, who previously changed his Soviet's passport for a Russian Emigrant's passport, himself surrendered to the police, after the charge was brought up against him. He affirmed that the Charge was a frame up as political vengeance resulting from his refusal to proceed to Moscow, where he was recalled, and where, he felt sure, his life would have been in danger.

The representatives of this "British" firm blundered in the court, giving contradictory testimony, so that at last they were reminded by the judge that they had to speak the truth or otherwise they would be prosecuted themselves for giving false testimony,

It seems that the Britishers had ample opportunity to realize for themselves the ways and methods of the Soviet's so-called "Commercial" firms, in which politics is not only interwoven with commerce, but predominating it. One has only to remember the grotesque trial of British Engineers in Moscow and the scandal around the "Commercial" Arcus House in London, which proved to be a purely political (Communist) organization.

One only can wonder how after such experience, the Soviets are permitted to work under British cover and protection.

In the interest of our city and the British local community is it not a case for them to look into?

ANOTHER OBSERVER.

Shanghai, June 29, 1933.

Form 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 16 8 1933

To Reg.

Please file
from Com.

DBR/16/8

Form 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, July 11, 1933.

To Officer i/c Special Branch

Sir,

Herewith the copy of
French translation desired.

DBR/11/7 D.S.

DC (Crim. Inv. Dept.)
Information and form returned.
File
JULY 11 1933

O. i/c Sp. Br.
JULY 11 1933

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT
JUL 13 1933
SPECIAL BRANCH

B. REGISTRY
No 5024

Extract from French Intelligence Report (Part 2) of July 11, 33

Continuing the information given in our report of July 6, p.2, para.5 respecting Leon Manevitch, we learn that this individual is one of the higher grade employees of Vnechtorg (U.S.S.R. Foreign Commerce) and former direct superior of V.S. Morrison, ex-employee of Centrosojus, object of our recent reports. Morrison is understood to have been under the protection of Manevitch, at whose recommendation he was sent to China. It is understood that he is being held responsible for Morrison's default and that the real reason for his voyage to China is to attempt to persuade Morrison to return to the U.S.S.R. in order to clear himself.

Mr Yoe,
Please prepare a paraphrase of this note & send to Mr Barton.
JJM
JUL 1 1933

Done + copy sent to Mr. B.
EBYoe
7/7/33

July 12, 1933.

It has been learned from the Police Authorities of the French Concession that one Leon Manevitch, an official of the Vneshterg (U.S.S.R. Foreign Commerce) has arrived in Shanghai from Moscow. It is reported that Manevitch was formerly the immediate superior of V.B. Morrison, ex-employee of the Centrosojus who was recently charged with embezzlement and acquitted, and was responsible for the recommendation which resulted in Morrison being sent to China. It is believed Manevitch has come to Shanghai to persuade Morrison to return to U.S.S.R. in order to clear himself, as Manevitch will be held responsible if Morrison acts otherwise.

G. 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. I. S. B. REGISTRY.

File No. D 5044

SECTION.

REPORT

Date August 21st 1933

Subject (in full) V.A.Morison's letter to Editors of local Russian newspapers

Made by D.S.Prokof'ev Forwarded by

I forward herewith a translation of letter addressed by V.A. Morison, former employee of the Centrosojus, to the editors of the local Russian newspapers " Shanghai Zaria", "Slovo" and " Kopeika" which appeared in to-day's issues of these newspapers. According to our information copies of the letter in question have been sent by V.A. Morison to the editors of all leading newspapers in Shanghai published in the English, French, Chinese and Japanese languages.

G. Prokofiev

D.S.

Copy sent to Mr. Steptoe

HR

21.8.33

Copies also to Messrs Kitai and Soleki (Jap. Com)

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Crime)

Information

Hd's Robertson

a. i/c Sp. Br.

Seen HPS

24 AUG 1933

[redacted]

Translation of V.A. Morison's letter to the Editor of the "Shanghai Zarya" and other local newspapers (21.3.33).

Sir,

Local newspapers have recently published interview with Mr. Markoff concerning "the great commission organisation functioning quitely, efficiently in promoting the exchange of products between China and Russia, Messers Centrosoyus", of which Mr.Markoff is local manager. ("Centrosoyus" means : Central Union of the Russian Cooperative Societies"). Mr. Markoff further says about "a beneficial work, which is being accomplished by "Messrs Centrosoyus" to Great Britain and China.

I should be much obliged if you will kindly permit me, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to rectify, onthe one hand, numerous misleading statements contained in the above interview and, on the other, to give your readers some facts, which may throw quite a different light on the activities of this institution in China and elsewhere, the facts which Mr. Markof is anxious to keep under silence. To this I may add that I am in a positionto have an intimate knowledge about the management of this company as only recently I have been member of its staff ad director of one of its departments.

"From its inception the aim of Centrosoyus, according to Mr. Markoff, was the promotion of trade. The firm represents on a purely commission basis the Russian trusts of the Soviet Government". Purely commission concern, quite clear. Russian Trusts send goods. Centrosoyus sells them, draws commission, and that is all. Centrosoyus, if only to believe Mr.Markoff, has nothing to do with Soviet Government political aims or activities. The main object of the Shanghai Branch continued Markoff, is "furtherance of trade and the strengthening of commercial ties between the USSR and China".

Then Mr. Markof gives what he thinks is undeniable proof that their endeavours in that direction were crowned with a success;

This success the representative of the Russian Cooperative Societies sees in the fact that "the trade balance between China and Soviet Russia, two of the largest consumer countries in the world, has been for the last decade much in favour of.....China". Of course Mr.Markoff is at liberty to see Russian profit there, where other persons, not proletarian minded, would find a loss; it is a matter of opinion, so I would have no objections to this, provided his conclusion were based on the facts. But it is here that I am going to have a quarrel with Mr.Markoff. In order to give some idea of the amount of the favourable balance for China, Markoff sets forth a table showing an excess of Chinese export over import for the last five years(1928-1932). This table, which would make a Cheshire cat laugh, is characteristic of the psychology of the soviet people and utmost contempt with which they treat public reading newspapers. The returns shown by Markoff were, according to his statement, taken from the "Chinese Economic Journal". I do not know whether the above journal has ever published such returns, or where they were taken from. But the main point is not there. Why it is that Markoff looks into Chinese Journal for the information, which is contained in the files of his own office? Would it not be far more convenient, and convincing too, to publish his own accounts, duly audited by Chartered accountants (is not it British firm)? I will answer this question : because the files would say quite a different story from that told by Markoff. I am in a position, as former manager of one of the Centrosoyus departments, to state that not only there was no favourable balance for China, but, on the contrary, soviet import into China is a real dumping, hundred times exceeding the export from this country.

Let us examine the soviet trade plan with China for the current year, which is on the way of realisation. It was planned by soviet government to import into China :

Timber	for Mex. $	11.000.000
Cotton goods	" " "	4.000.000
Chemicals, construction materials, cement, glass,	" "	5.000.000
Fish	" "	3.000.000
Furs, medicine, wines fruits etc.	- -	2.000.000
		[illegible]

This is import. Export of the from China (the only item of

from this country) according to Markoff's statement, has dropped to 3.187.840 for 1932. Returns of 1933 are even below this figure for 33%. Then where is the balance favourable for China ? How serious is soviet dumping in China may be judged by the fact that Chinese Cement Production Association has recently sent, through Chinese Ambassador in Moscow, a protest against soviet dumping, menacing their trade and which would force them to close their business.

"Messrs Centrosoyus" is a British firm and probably that is why they are trying to undermine a British firm Brunner and Mond by systematically lowering prices for Caustic Soda and Ash Soda, imported by this firm. It was even planned first to kill, with the assistance of Brunner and Mond, Chinese soda manufacture at Tientsin and then undermine Brunner and Mond. This plan was worked out by Markoff and Babitch and in its realisation I should have participated.

However the importance of the interview, granted by Markoff, lies not in the commercial activities of his office only; two points are being stressed by Markoff : that Centrosoyus is a British firm, on the one hand, and that it is "purely commercial organisation having no political function or aim whatsoever".

Yes, Centrosoyus was registered in London under the British Companies Trade Act, therefore is under the protection of British law. This constantly must be kept in mind because by this fact Soviet administration is, to some extent, responsible for the activities of the company protected by them. As to its being "purely commercial private prise", this I will most emphatically deny. In order to prove the contrary allow me to remind Markoff certain facts, well known both to him and to me.

1) All members of Centrosoyus staff in Shanghai was being selected and appointed by Moscow. Shanghai Branch appoints employees for Tientsin and Hankow branches on the recommendation of Moscow and with the approval of the Bureau of Foreign Communist Cells (directly subordinated to C.C. of the Communist Party) and of Foreign Relations Section. Qualifications, to which every candidate should satisfy, are: not a knowledge of the conditions of Trade in China, as

commercial training, or knowledge of things Chinese, as one could reasonably expect. No, every candidate should previously distinguish himself in other soviet administrative departments, having nothing to do with commerce, mostly as members or G.P.U. or by having participated in punitive expeditions. Commercial qualifications are of secondary importance, or rather of no importance at all. It this way were appointed: you, Mr. Markoff, Babitch, Yakimenko, Mihailoff, Zaneguin, Sereguin, Mrs. Moiseeva, Kozloff, Mefonoff, Tselyhoff and others. I should be glad also to refresh in Markoff's memory reppective qualifications of the above "commercial" agents:

a) I.M.Babitch is member of the Communist Party since 1918. From 1919 to 1925 he served in different sections of Cheka and G.P.U. From 1925 to 1930 Babitch was attached to Foreign Espionnage Section of the commissariat of foreign affairs. Probably Babitch can tell you, Mr.Markoff how many Chinese residents in Moscow and other places were arrested by Babitch and ordered by him to be shot during the period of Sino-Soviet conflict of 1929, if he had only kept record of them? Anyway there is no doubt it is only owing to these qualifications and particularly his expert knowledge how to fabricate forged passports and signatures that he was appointed assistant manager of the Shanghai Branch of Centrosoyus.

b) M.F. Mihailoff was investigator and night commandant of G.P.U. Later on he directed espionnage section in Asia, is member of the communist party. In Shanghai he is disguised as cotton goods expert.

c)Zaneguin distinguished himself by suppressing counter revolution in Ivanovo-Voznesensk region; disguised also as cotton goods specialist.

d)Yakimenko. Organizer of communist youths in Petrograd. Served in a Special Branch of G.P.U. In Shanghai is disguised as expert in timber trade. In order to make Shanghai business people believe in his knowledge of timber trade, the soviet government supplied him with a document, signed by Director of Forest Institute in Moscow, certifying that Yakimenko was graduated by that Institute. Yakimenko told me once, that if necessary, he can have a certificate of engineer constructor, or that of mechanician. "With such a timber expert one can easily sell ~~ex~~

Siberian forests for $ 250" once said about him Serebroff, manager of the Lumber Department.

e) Kozloff was graduated by Moscow Oriental Communistic Institute. Shortly after his arrival in Shanghai Centrosoyus was benefited by special Economic Bureau.

The same may be said about other members of Centrosoyus staff. They were sent here not to carry on honest trade, but to do secret political and spying work, of which they are experts.

Now a few words about Markoff's contention that Centrosoyus is "purely commercial concern and is not engaged in politics."

1) Could not Mr. Markoff tell us something about the special mission of comrade Mihailoff whom he early in April last went to Tientsin, carrying with him $.250.000 ? Were not these money destined to two Chinese gentlemen who were waiting for him? If Markoff forget it then I would call to his mind that Mihailoff, on his return from Tientsin, made detailed report about that mission to a special committee ("fighting team of three") consisting of him Kamaguin and me. It was to the effect that the Chinese red army is successfully advancing and that Army must to be taken shortly.

2) Could not Markoff inform us, what was the real object of the voyage to Hankow, at the end of March last, made by Kozloff? If he has a short memory, then I will remind him: was it not to work out some plan for the "removal" of Mr. Bolshakoff, if he refuses to cooperate with Soviet government? Purely "commercial" enterprise, was not it?

3) Then Mr. Markoff must remember, or I shall be obliged to refresh that he is a man of exceptionally short memory, the time that he and Rabitch reprimanded me for my refusal to organize the "removal" - or to translate this soviet jargon into a common language - to assassinate Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the chairman of the Chinese Government, who is being regarded as strongest opponent to soviets, as Rabitch put it - worse than General Chiang Kai Shek himself, and what kind of reports were sent about me for not having executed this order?

4) What preparations have been made by Babitch for the "removal" of Greenfeld, if he refuses to return to Soviet Russia? Markoff was well informed about these preparations after his return from Russia, preparations, which, by the way, have been worked out in cooperation with the legal adviser of this "purely commercial" enterprise.

5) Does Markoff remember one nice cool evening in the second part of April last, when we, that is Markoff, Zameguin and I, made a trip to soviet steamer "Sevestrey" where we have examined communist literature, brought by this steamer. Part of this "purely commercial cargo" contained communist tracts in Chinese language; the other part was to be sent to Cuba (Oh, yes, the same Cuba.....). The steamer, beside communist literature, brought to this port 4,800 tons of cement and several thousand boxes of glass.

I could cite more facts about subversive activities of the commercial enterprise directed by Markoff. As a reply to his interview it is enough. Later on, I hope, I shall be able to give more detailed outline of the activities of "Messrs. Sentrosyuz Ltd." in China. -

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, [illegible] 1933.

To [illegible]

[illegible] herewith a transla-
[illegible]tion of the leading article entitled
" [illegible]" which appeared in "[illegible]
" [illegible]" of August 20,1933 com-
menting on Morison's statement to the
press.

G. Prokofiev

D.S.

Spare copies are available
if required.

DSR 22/8

D/C.S.B. 22/8

Spare copy herewith.

Copy sent to Mr. DSR 22/8.
Stephen. Yours [illegible] Copies also to Messrs Kitson & Cable 10/9.

5024
23 / 033

Translation of the leading article entitled "MASKS Off!" which appeared in the "KOPEIKA" of August 21, 1933.

Revelations contained in Morison's statement have dealt a crushing blow to Red activities in China. Morison's statement, every word of which, we presume, he can prove at any time, has torn the mask off the Centrosojus which, according to him, is the citadel of communist propaganda and espionage.

By reading his letter with attention we gradually become acquainted with the true nature of the Soviet "Commercial" establishments and begin to understand why the Comintern has succeeded in extending its tentacles over the whole world.

Practically the whole apparatus of the U.S.S.R. foreign representation is directed towards the object of setting the whole world ablaze. We had known this before Morison published his statement but only now has this knowledge taken a concrete form locally.

Members of the staff of the Centrosojus, "a British commission institution", are appointed by G.P.U., Razvedupr and G.P.R. - i.e. by the centre of political intelligence, the centre of espionage and the party fostering the world revolution respectively.

Naturally, the principles in accordance with which members of the staff are selected are of a somewhat special character : persons who received special training in conducting subversive work fill the posts of employees of a commercial institution.

In his letter Morison gives the details of the records of service of his former colleagues. They are all marked with blood, treachery and sound of the "music of the Cheka whips".

According to Morison the employees of the

Centrosojus are trusted communist workers who have proved their loyalty to the Soviet power by having committed a series of crimes.

The Soviet government supplies with great care China as well as far distant Cuba with propaganda matter, preparing unexpected blows, fostering hatred and fratricidal war.

The value of the statement in question is increased in view of the fact that the blow it deals is very timely. The whole activity of the Red underworld has been denounced at the time when, in connection with the staging of the Anti-Imperialist Conference, Red Moscow expects maximum of energy and efforts on the part of its agents.

To-day the Comintern has suffered a serious defeat.

Regarding the Centrosojus itself we must admit the masterly work of the bolsheviks in camouflaging their subversive activities. The true nature of the institutions above referred to is hidden behind several covers. First you see a solid British firm dealing in Soviet goods on a commission basis; then the firm becomes a Soviet owned one, all members of the staff being appointed from Moscow and not from London; only by removing this latter cover we understand the true nature of this organization, which, Morison asserts, is not a commercial, not even a political institution, but a branch of the Comintern functioning under the British flag in the territory of the International Settlement.

It is the task of the Russian emigrants to utilise fully all the material contained in Morison's statement, in order to know their enemy, as only the full knowledge of one's enemy secures victory over him.

However, revelations made by Morison, are not a purely Russian emigrants affair. Foreigners are affected in an equal degree. The statement is a sinister warning to them.

Look ! there, among yourselves, under the protection of your laws and privileges and by utilising them against you, a work has been conducted for the past ten years directed towards the undermining of your own prosperity, honour and life.

With a devilish cunning, shamelessness and cynicism the agents of the Comintern are working against the whole world preparing a most terrible disaster - the Bolshevist world revolution.

Morison's letter is an indictment of the agents of the Cominter in China. It is not a hint only or a half-truth. Dots are placed over all "i"'s. Masks have been torn off. The curtain behind which the communist kitchen was hidden, has been raised. It only remains to draw the corresponding conclusion and to act ! This is equally true in respect of both the Russian emigrants and the foreign community.

C O P Y.

No. D

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

October 20, 1933.

Financial and Material Support for Chinese Red Armies.

The following is a translation of the second report submitted by V.A. Morrison, a former employee of the local Branch of Centrosojus, to the Chinese Military authorities:-

In compliance with a decision of the Bureau of Finance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. made on October 26, 1931 on the subject of work in foreign countries, all funds for the support of communist organizations in countires of the Far East (China, Japan and Korea) are to be transferred, nit by certain trustworthy firms as had been done hitherto, but direct to the representatives of the Chinese communist organizations.

This new system has been applied to China since the end of 1932. The great lapse of time between the date of the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and the date of its enforcement is due to the fact that the Chinese communist organizations, such as the Chinese Communist Party in the sovietized regions have not been able to nominate, within the time designated, the representatives to whom more or less large sums of money might be entrusted. The delay in the selection of representatives by the Chinese communist organizations was due to the fact that the decision of the Bureau of Finance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. stipulates that all responsibility for the remittance of funds to their destination shall fall directly on the secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party. This condition is being insisted upon owing to the fact that a certain sum of money destined for the Japanese Communist Party and which was to have been remitted by a trustworthy person----a Japanese---- had been

misappropriated by the man who later sought refuge in the Philippine Islands.

Early in the month of April, a sum made up of gold $33.000, Mex. $45,000 and Yen 25,000 was remitted to the Chinese Communist Party through the intermediary of N.F. Mikhailoff, a representative of Centrosojus. The largest portion of this money was destined for the "red" regions in China. N.F. Mikhailoff proceeded to Tientsin early in April for this purpose. The official object of his journey was to attend to the sale of a stock of U.S.S.R. cotton thread. Shortly before the voyage of Mikhailoff to Tientsin, a person named Sereguine, manager of the Tientsin branch of Centrosojus, arrived in Shanghai (February,1933) to inform him that the representatives of the Chinese soviet regions were expected at Tientsin early in April. Another person named Saneguine, an employee of the local branch of Centrosojus, was sent to Tientsin early in April to secure information from the Chinese about the amount they required. The object of his journey was at that time stated to be the sale of U.S.S.R. textile products.

Upon his arrival in Shanghai, Sereguine, stated that an interview could be arranged with the representatives of the Chinese Communist Party at Tientsin in the premises of the Chihli Trading Co., a firm which is working for the sale of U.S.S.R. textile products, but after the journey to Tientsin, it was found that an interview could be held only at the office of the branch of Centrosojus. It was at this place where Mikhailoff actually met the Chinese communists in question and handed to them the amounts indicated above.
It is to be noted that in addition to the sums remitted to the representatives of the Chinese Communist Party by Mikhailoff, Saneguine also handed to them a sum of Mex. $25,000.

75% of the amounts handed to the Chinese by Saneguine as well as by Mikhailoff consisted of forged banknotes of the Bank of Communications. These banknotes had been imported into Shanghai on board a soviet steamer which arrived in Shanghai with a cargo of U.S.S.R. petroleum in February, 1933.

It seems that Mikhailoff did not hand the full amount of gold $33,000 to the representative of the Chinese Communist Party because he did not want to arouse suspicion through the appearance of such a large amount of American dollars in the soviet regions. About gold $15,000 (all counterfeit) were taken back to Shanghai by Mikhailoff and handed to the deputy manager of the local branch of the Dalbanque in the name of Tzaloohoff (Tseloukhoff). This last named is the special agent for the distribution of money destined for secret work in China. In 1932, this man made a voyage to Moscow to formulate a plan for the distribution of secret funds for the year 1933.

At about the same time, money was remitted to the Central Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Communist Party. This took place not long after the arrival in Shanghai of Waldmann, representative of the Vnechtorg (foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R.) This person was formerly a procurator of Moscow who is at present directing, for the time being, the Japanese and Korean Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

A conferende, for this purpose, was held with a representative of the local Branch of the Chinese Communist Party (in March, 1933) in house No.47 Rue Amiral Courbert, At this conference, were present M. Markoff, manager of the local Branch of Centrosojus, Morrison (who was, at this time, manager of the Chemic l Department of this establishment),

Tzaloohoff (Dalbanque) and a person named Dunn, the representative of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Waldmann gave Dunn certain instructions on the policy to be followed by the Chinese Communist Party as a result of the Sino Japanese conflict and in view of the possibility of a conflict between the U.S.S.R. and Japan. Waldmann added that he would proceed to Tientsin to issue instructions.

At the close of the meeting, Tzaloohoff, on the orders of Waldmann, handed Dunn a sum of Mex. $I2,000 and Yen I5,000. The official reason for this meeting was given out as the opening of negotiations for the sale of the products of the Soyusneft.

After the return of Waldmann to Tientsin, he had another meeting with Markoff, Tzaloohoff, Morrison and a Chinese named Kai Ho who works in the economics department of the local branch of Centrosojus and who speaks Russian. (This Chinese is short and thin and looks like a Japanese). Little was discussed at this meeting; it was simply pointed out that the work done at Tientsin was insufficient. There was a shortage of funds and large sums were required for the intensification of the propaganda in this city. Waldmann promised to bring forward this question upon his return to Moscow.

At the close of the meeting, everybody left the house except Waldmann who had a private conversation with the Chinese Kai Ho.

TRIAL OF V. S. MORRISON

Court Finds Russian Not Guilty

SENSATIONAL CHARGE BY ACCUSED'S WIFE

After a lengthy hearing featured by testimony by three witnesses for the complainant firm and several witnesses for the defence, V. A. Morrison, 51-year old Russian who was until recently chief of the chemical department of the Centrosojus (Soviet Trading Co.), 2 Peking Road, and who was charged with misappropriating $25,000 belonging to his employers, was acquitted by Judge Chen in the First Special District Court yesterday morning. The police, represented by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, reserved the right to file an appeal against the Court's decision. During the period of appeal, Morrison will be released on bail.

At the outset of the hearing, Mr. Ru told the Court that a further charge of forgery was preferred by police against the accused. Counsel said that the Centrosojus received a cargo of sulphate of soda from abroad and it was stored with G. E. Marden & Co. At the end of April, the accused told Mr. Markoff, manager of the Centrosojus, that he had a buyer. Mr Markoff then signed transferring the cargo to accused. The accused sold the cargo to a Chinese firm at 1634 Canton Road, and went to Hankow with the proceeds of the sale after issuing a receipt bearing his own signature as well as that of Zanegin, an accountant of the Centrosojus. Zanegin, however, denied having signed this receipt. The accused later surrendered to the police.

Admittance Refused

Accused, questioned by the Court, said that he gave the proceeds of the sale to Markoff in the latter's office and that, when he was in Markoff's office, Krassovsky, the chief accountant, knocked at the door, but was refused admittance by Markoff.

The Court then questioned Markoff in regard to the bills which he had signed, authorising the accused to take out the cargo from godowns. Markoff declared he did not know until recently that the cargo had been sold by accused to the Chinese firm nor did he receive any money from the accused for the sale.

Questioned by the Judge why he had signed four bills authorising the accused to take the whole of the cargo from the godowns if he had no knowledge about the sale, Markoff stated the accused had told him that the would-be purchasers would like to see samples of the goods. Therefore he signed the bills.

Bodyguard as Witness

Zee Ke-ming, of the Chinese firm at 1634 Canton Road, and Zee's bodyguard were then called to the witness' box. Zee told the Court that, after successful negotiations regarding the purchase of the sulphate of soda, he took the money to the Centrosojus' office on May 13, but did not hand over the money that day owing to the fact that certain arrangements had not been completed. The payment of the purchase price was made to the accused on May 17.

Zee Ke-ming's bodyguard stated that on May 17, he accompanied the accused from Mr. Zee's firm to a native bank where the accused obtained the money for the sale of the sulphate of soda. Witness then said that he again accompanied, in a motor car, the accused to the Centrosojus' office and saw the accused enter a lift with the banknotes.

The accused declared he was not guilty, that he had paid the money to Markoff, and that he left for Hankow because he was afraid he would be sent back to the Soviet Russia for political reasons.

After the Court had delivered its judgment, a mild sensation was created in the court-room by the accused's wife who called Markoff, the manager of the Centrosojus, a number of bad names and shouted in Russian: "You beat me and try to make my husband a criminal." She also chased Markoff as the latter left the court-room, but was stopped by the court-guards.

Dr. F. Wilhelm and Mr. J. E. Badeley watched the case for the Centrosojus.

THE MORRISON CASE

British Registration

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I venture to inquire whether the British authorities who have registered Centrosujus as a British company realise the implications of certain revelations in the case before a Chinese Court here this week. It seems obvious that political activities are very much to the fore in the minds of the employees of this company. They are all Soviet subjects and the only British quality appears to be in the registration. Is this palatable to Britons?

INTERESTED.

Shanghai, June 30, 1933.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 50241
Date 30/8/33

COPY

August 30, 1933. 2 Afternoon Translation

POLITICAL

The Shun Pao:-

POLITICAL INTRIGUES OF A SOVIET COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION DISCLOSED BY EX-EMPLOYEE

According to the Sing Seng News Agency, "Ma Li Son", an ex-employee of the Soviet Russia Co-operative Company, No.2 Peking Road, who mysteriously disappeared about a month ago, has returned to Shanghai and surrendered himself to the Shanghai First Special District Court. His disappearance was the outcome of some political disputes. He has disclosed the fact that the Soviet-Russia Co-operative Company is not a commercial body but had been established for secret political activities.

"Ma Li Son" recently sent the following letter to various newspaper offices refuting the report published a certain local foreign newspaper regarding the conversation of "Mokoff"(?), Chairman of the Soviet Co-operative Company:-

"In one part of the statement made by "Mokoff", he said "The Soviet Russia Co-operative Company is the central federation of the Russian Production and Consumption Mutual Aid Society. The work of this Co-operative Company is beneficial to Great Britain as well as to China'. There are many errors in his statement. I can prove that this Co-operative Company has conducted many secret activities in China and other places because not long ago, I was in charge of the Import and Export Department of this Co-operative Company.

"According to "Mokoff", the object of the Company is to promote trade between China and Russia; and that the Company is a Soviet Trust Organization, that for the past ten years, the trade between China and Russia has been in favour of China. "Mokoff" supports this statement by citing a report of the China Economic Magazine which says that the export of Chinese goods to Russia exceeded the import of Russian goods into China during the period 1923 - 1928. This is a most ridiculous statement. I would like to ask "Mokoff" where he had obtained this magazine and why had he not published these figures of Sino-Russo trade in his record of the work of his Co-operative Company. His own commercial report should be more reliable than all other reports. As I was formerly a departmental chief of the Co-operative Company, I can prove that the imports of Russian goods to China have been greater by several times than the exports of Chinese goods to Russia; and that the dumping of Russian goods into China has brought no profit at all to Russia.

"I understand full well the commercial plans of the Soviet Government in China. On the orders of the Soviet Government, the annual imports into China of

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Russian commodities like wood, cotton goods, chemicals, cement, fish, leather, furs, wine, and fruits, were fixed at over $22,500,000. The only Chinese export to Russia is tea which, however, has been decreasing year after year because the Russian Government is ordering its tea from Java and other places. As to the dumping policy adopted by Soviet Government, this can be proved by recalling the protest lodged by the Chinese Cement Trade Association against the dumping of Soviet cement into China which had impaired the Chinese cement trade.

"The Co-operative Company is exerting all its efforts to combat British trade. Brunner, Mond and Company have been selling chemicals cheap in China. The Co-operative Company entered into a certain agreement with this British Company to work jointly for the suppression of the Chinese chemical trade. The Co-operative Company planned to eradicate later on the British chemical trade in China. According to "Mokoff"s" statement, the Co-operative Company is a purely commercial organization to help British commerce and is registered in London under the British Commercial Law, and that no political movements are undertaken by the Company. This needs no refutation as it has been abundantly proved that it is not a purely commercial organ.

"All staff members of the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other cities in China are appointed by the Moscow authorities and act on instructions from Moscow. These members are not selected because of a knowledge of the Chinese market. They are all Communists working in the G.P.U. and most of them had formerly worked in a special service organization. That was why "Mokoff", "Papeky", "Yakuchinoa", "Mahazloff", "Zeyikun", "Zakakun", "Manezango", "Kotsloff", "Lifonnoff", "Tsaildauff", and others had been detailed to Shanghai.

"Papeky" joined the Communist Party in 1918. Between 1919 and 1925 he worked in the G.P.U. of the Special Gendarme Headquarters and was attached to Embassies abroad between 1925 and 1930. He possesses a special ability in the forgery of Chinese passports and copying the signatures of others. He is well acquainted with Chinese trade and is an expert on Chinese tea.

"Mahazloff" was formerly an Inspecting Officer and a Night Defence Commissioner of the G.P.U. Later he became an instructor of the G.P.U. in Central Asia. He joined the Communist Party in 1919 and was sent to Shanghai to assume the post of specialist in the Needle Weaving Department of the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company.

"Zeyikun" is a Communist. He was detailed to work with the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company as a specialist in the Spinning & Weaving Department.

"Yakuchinoa" is a promoter of the Lenin's Communistic Youth and a special service member of the Special Service Department. He was sent to Shanghai to fill the post of wood specialist in the Wood Department of the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company.

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"Kotsloff" had established an Economic Bureau before coming to Shanghai to work with the Soviet-Russia Copperative Company. He learned the Chinese language in the Eastern Communist School, Moscow.

"All the Russians detailed to Shanghai are of the same character as the above. They are commissioned to Shanghai as specialists in political secret service work.

"This is my reply to Mr. "Mokoff" that the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company does not conduct any political activities.

"In April 1933, "Mehazloff" transported to Tientsin a large sum in Gold dollars, of which, G.$38,000 was distributed among the Chinese there. He is now still in Tientsin. He made a report to the Three Men Struggle Section ("Mokoff", "Zeyikun" and I joined it) that the Chinese Communist forces had made a great advance and would soon occupy Amoy.

"You ("Mokoff") must remember that you and "Papeky" once assigned me to assassinate Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government. Owing to my failure to carry out the mission, you and "Papeky" strongly censured me. Both you and "Papeky" regarded Wang Ching Wei as a great enemy of Soviet Russia. To "Pepeky", Wang Ching Wei was worse than General Chiang Kai Shek.

"I shall publish in the newspapers a more detailed statement on the objects and the mission of the Soviet-Russia Cooperative Company."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT: CRITICISM OF BRITONS AND THE S.M.P.

The Ningpo Daily News, a mosquito paper, publishes the following comments:-

On the morning of August 10, two Britons named "Pan Sz" and "Hai Ding Nga" drove a motor car at full speed along Nanking Road and injured a Ningpo man named Yue Oen Fu, breaking both his feet. However, the two Britons paid no heed to the accident and went away in their car.

At the instance of the two sons of the victim, the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association sent a report to the Shanghai Municipal Police; they have also asked the Chinese Ratepayers Association for assistance. Strange to say, the attitude of the Police would seem to indicate that no action would be taken against the two Britons.

The British community have always claimed to be law-abiding and anxious for the maintenance of peace and good order. Their indifference in this case would mean that they treat with contempt the life of a Chinese.

We would advise the British that as the majority of the British residents are law-abiding, they should uphold their dignity and reputation.

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

CENTROSOJUS ENTERTAINS NEWSPAPERMEN

The local branch of the Centrosojus gave a dinner to reporters of the various local newspapers at noon yesterday at the Tu Chen Restaurant, Foochow Road. Some 30 foreign and Chinese newspapermen were present.

"Makoff", Chairman of the Federation, spoke on the organization of the Federation and refuted the rumours that the Federation had been established to undertake political intrigues.

2-9-33

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

CENTROSOJUS TO ENTERTAIN JOURNALISTS TO-DAY.

Recently local newspapers published reports to the effect that Centrosojus, No.2 Peking Road, a political organ, was responsible for the attempt on the life of Wang Ching Wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Interviewed yesterday by a reporter of the Dah Kung News Agency, "Yin-Ts-Loo"(行子敖), Head of the Economic Section of Centrosojus, made the following statement:-

"The report published by the various newspapers on August 30 about Centrosojus was contributed by an employee named Morrison who had been dismissed for embezzlement. This report was first made public in local Russian papers and translations were published by the Chinese newspapers. This report not only affects the Centrosojus but will seriously obstruct the relations between China and Soviet Russia. The local Russian newspapers are established by White Russians who are the political opponents of the Soviet Government and are responsible for this malicious propaganda. The Centrosojus has taken the matter in hand and is planning to give an entertainment to local newspapermen at the Metropole Hotel, Foochow Road, on September 2 in order to give them the facts. At the same time a report on the Sino-Russian trade and the trade policy of the Soviet Government towards China will also be made".

Centrosojus Denies Plot Against China

Concern Only Interested In Trade, Spokesman Of Soviet Company States

Recent reports in the Chinese newspapers to the effect that the Centrosojus (England) Ltd., which is buying and selling agent for co-operative enterprises in Soviet Russia, is carrying on secret political activities against China and that it is plotting on the life of Mr Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan, were emphatically denied by Mr. M. M. Markhoff, manager of the company, during a reception extended to representatives of the local vernacular press in the Metropole Hotel yesterday.

"The Centrosojus is a commercial organization indulging in no political activities. We are here for business. What we are interested in is to make up a balance, and meanwhile to secure a handsome dividend," declared Mr. Markhoff.

Not Political

According to the manager, who presided at the function attended by more than 30 representatives of the Chinese press, the Centrosojus was registered in England and is carrying on business here through Chinese merchants.

The company is not a political cup and hence it is not engaged in any political functions, Mr. Markhoff declared. All reports charging the firm with secret activities against China are absolutely groundless and can be nothing but malicious rumors purposely spread by those unfriendly to the company in hope to gain certain advantages, he said.

The rumors first started a few months ago with the so-called mysterious disappearance of a certain Mr. Morrison, who represented himself as chief of the chemical department in the Centrosojus, he continued. The company subsequently brought up an action against Morrison in the First District Court on the charge of embezzlement.

An interesting angle to the case came up when Mr. Morrison suddenly surrendered himself at the Central Police Station saying that he had just rushed back from Hankow on hearing the embezzlement charge against him in Shanghai. The case was duly brought up in the local tribunal, which, however, found him not guilty.

Never Chemical Chief

But according to Mr. Markhoff yesterday, Mr. Morrison had never been the chief of the chemical department in the company. Instead, he was just an ordinary staff member, who left the company a few months ago.

When reminded that Mr. Morrison was found not guilty in the local court, Mr. Markhoff only said

Centrosojus Denies Plot Against China

(Continued from Page 9, Col. 4.)

"We have no influence with the Chinese court."

According to Mr. Markhoff, Morrison came back from his trip to Hankow with a passport as a White emigrant, while previously he held Soviet citizenship.

" KOPEIKA " , September 7, 1933

Разслѣдуют письмо Моррисона.

В связи с разоблаченіями В. А. Моррисена дѣятельности в Китаѣ агентов III-го Интернаціонала, принимающихся легальными служебными чѣстами в совѣтских торговых учрежденіях, нанкинское правительство отправило в Шанхай специальную комиссію, которая имѣет цѣлью разслѣдованіе разоблаченных свѣдѣній.

Translation

INVESTIGATION RE: MORISON'S LETTER

In connection with V.A. Morison's revelations on the subject of the activities in China of agents of the III International under the masks of employees of the Soviet commercial institutions, the Nanking Government sent a special commission to Shanghai with the object of making investigation into the matter.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

S. 7/9/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Dec. 14

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, September 18, 1933

Pravda Calls Attention To Acts In Shanghai Falsifying Centrosojus

(Tass)

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—Dwelling on the provocational attempts frustrate the normal business activities of the Shanghai branch of the Centrosojus, "Pravda" in an editorial remark point out that the organizers of these provocations are applying the usual methods of falsification.

The Whiteguardist Morrison is used for writing sensational "exposures"; nor was it forgotten the notorious agent-provocate whiteguardist Kedrolivansky who has repeatedly "distinguished" himself in the organization of anti-Soviet provocations.

"Pravda" emphasizes the existing intention to stage a political trial against Centrosojus by falsely and slanderingly representing this commercial organization as a political center of the communist movement in China.

"These efforts to discredit the business prestige of the Shanghai branch of the Centrosojus will not meet with the support of the Chinese commercial circles, because the Centrosojus, being connected with the Chinese market for over 10 years, has gained already firm confidence of the business community," concludes the newspaper.

S2 Please note.
W.G
D.I. Barkofsin 19/9.

CASE AGAINST MARKHOFF

Centrosojus' Ex-employee Brings Counter-action

The recent action brought in the First Special District Court by M. Markhoff, manager of the Centrosojus, Ltd., 2 Peking Road, against J. A. Morrison, former salesman of the Centrosojus, charged with misappropriation of over $25,000, representing the price of a cargo of soda allegedly sold through Morrison, had an interesting sequel yesterday when a counter-action was brought in the same court by Morrison against Markhoff and five other employees of the Centrosojus, who were charged by Morrison with false accusation, illegal detention and forcible seizure of money. The five accused other than Markhoff were Yakimenko, Moiseeva, Babich, Krasovsky, and Bikova.

Represented by Dr. Franklin Chiu, attorney-at-law, Morrison told the Court yesterday that he was formerly in the employ of the Centrosojus, but was later forced to leave his employment and went to Hankow because he refused to engage in political activities for the first accused and the latter was trying to send him back to Soviet Russia.

The complainant continued that a false charge of misappropriation was then preferred against him by Markhoff in the Court, but he was found not guilty. Complainant alleged that Markhoff also sent the fourth, fifth and sixth accused to his home at 374 Kiangse Road and, illegally detaining his wife in a bathroom, forcibly took away from his house Gold $11,177 and $722 in notes, etc. Receipts for these amounts were later issued by the second and third accused to the complainant, but the money had never been returned.

All six accused were in Court and a flat denial of the charges were entered by them. The three accused alleged to have invaded the complainant's house declared they had never been there and so it was impossible for them to take any money from complainant's house or to detain his wife.

The hearing was adjourned till next Thursday, the accused being bailed out in the sum of $5,000. Dr. F. Wilhelm and four Chinese lawyers were the counsel for defence.

RECEIPT ISSUED BY MARKHOFF

Examination Ordered by Judge Shih

ROBBERY ALLEGED BY MORRISON

Heated arguments regarding the genuineness of a receipt for Gold$11,177 and £722 marked the resumed hearing, before Judge L. J. Shih in the First Special District Court yesterday afternoon, of the private criminal prosecution brought by V. A. Morrison, a Soviet citizen, against M. Markhoff, manager of the Centrosojus (England), Ltd., 2 Peking Road, and Yakimenko, Moiseeva, Babich, Krasovsky, and Bikova, all employees of the Centrosojus, who were charged with robbery, illegal detention and false accusation.

It will be recalled that Morrison was recently charged by M. Markhoff in the same Court with misappropriation of over $25,000, the value of a cargo of soda sold by Morrison for the Centrosojus. The accused was later acquitted by the Court and now he was charging Markhoff and five of his employees with false accusation, robbery, etc., it being declared by Morrison that he had never misappropriated any money of the Centrosojus and that the charge of misappropriation had been fabricated by Markhoff because he, Morrison, had refused to engage in political activities for the Soviet trade organisation.

Morrison further declared that, when he was detained by police at the instigation of Markhoff, the latter sent three of his employees, the fourth, fifth and sixth accused, to his home at 374 Kiangse Road and, illegally detaining his wife in a bathroom, the invaders searched the house and took away Gold$11,177 and £722 in addition to a bank book and a cheque. The cheque and bank book, Morrison declared, were later returned by the accused, but not the money although the accused later issued a receipt for this amount to him.

Not a Receipt

At yesterday's hearing, counsel for the defence told the Court that the receipt issued by Markhoff to Morrison was not a receipt, but a letter giving Morrison permission to return to Soviet Russia and to apply to the Soviet organs for travelling expenses after his arrival at Vladivostok. This letter, counsel for defence declared, never mentioned that a sum of Gold$11,117 and £722 had been received from Morrison and the numerical characterr which appeared in the letter had been added by Morrison himself.

As Morrison insisted that the numerical characters in the letter were not added by himself, the Judge ordered that the letter should be examined by an impartial official and the result of the examination would be made public at the next hearing.

Morrison further stated that he came to China in January, 1932, when he joined the staff of the Centrosojus at a monthly salary of Gold$185. The sum of Gold$11,117 and £722 belonged to his wife, Morrison told the Court, the major portion of the amount they having managed to bring from Russia while the remaining amount was his savings after arrival in Shanghai. He did not deposit the sum with a bank, Morrison told the Court.

Owing to the late hour, the hearing was again adjourned. Dr. Franklin Chiu represented Morrison and his wife while Dr. F. Wilhelm and four Chinese lawyers were the counsel for defence.

MIDNI[illegible] SHOTS IN [illegible]CESSION

Mr. [illegible]lorrison's Mysterious Visitor

A midnight visitor to the flat of Mr. Z. A. Morrison, formerly connected with Centrosojus, Ltd., is engaging the attention of the French authorities at the moment. It is not thought that the visit was that of a robber, as nothing was taken, but the man was discovered bending over the bed where Mr. Morrison was sleeping.

The incident occurred some time after midnight on the night of October 19-20. Mr. Morrison occupies a flat at 362 Avenue du Roi Albert. Mrs. Morrison awoke at the sound of someone moving about the bedroom, and then saw a figure bending over the bed in which her husband lay asleep.

At the sound of her voice, the man dropped something on the floor, and ran towards the window and verandah. Mrs. Morrison screamed for help, at which the man threw a chair at her. Mr. Morrison had by now awakened, and, getting his revolver, fired at the figure, who rapidly descended by means of a rain-pipe, and succeeded in making good his escape. The neighbourhood was aroused by the sound of the shots, and a search of the garden was made, without result, no one being found.

Investigation being made, a watchman related his encounter with a foreigner that night. Shortly after hearing the shots, he saw a foreigner come out of an alley-way. He asked him his business, and the man, saying he had "nothing to do with all the noise," quickly disappeared into Route Vallon. It is thought that more than one man was involved in the midnight visitation, as a heavy ladder was found against the wall and it would tax the efforts of one man to carry it.

File 9[illegible]

1

CASE AGAINST MR. MARKHOFF

Counter-Charge Made by Accused

Mr. Markhoff, head of the Centrosojus, local Soviet trade organ with its office at 2 Peking Road, and five other employees of the company, Yakimenko, Moiseeva, Babich, Krasovsky and Bikova, who were charged in the First Special District Court with false accusation, illegal detention and robbery by Mr. V. A. Morrison, ex-salesman of the Centrosojus, appeared before Judge Shih yesterday afternoon for resumed hearing of the case against them. The accused told the Court that they would file a counter-charge of false accusation against Mr. Morrison.

The case as outlined by Mr. Morrison's lawyer was that Mr. Morrison was forced to quit his job in the Centrosojus because he refused to engage in political activities for Mr. Markhoff and, that on May 20 last, Mr. Markhoff sent the fourth, fifth and sixth accused to Mr. Morrison's house at 374 Kiangse Road, and, forcibly holding his wife in a bathroom, conducted an illegal search of the house and robbed Gold $11,177 and £722 in notes. A receipt for these amounts was issued to the complainant, it was said.

An emphatic denial of these charges was entered by the six accused yesterday. Mr. Markhoff told the Court that once Mr. Morrison's wife came to his place and, stating her husband had disappeared, asked for financial aid to enable her to return to Soviet Russia. Mrs. Morrison also brought to his place a cheque book, etc., as she could not cash these. Whereupon Mr. Markhoff said he gave a sum of money to Mrs. Morrison.

The fifth accused stated that Mrs. Morrison went to her place and said she was penniless and could not return to Russia. Accused said she gave her $5.

Mr. Morrison told the Court that the accused's statement that his wife was willing to return to Soviet Russia was absolutely without foundation. Mr. Morrison handed to Court a letter which he said would prove that the accused's statement was untrue.

Questioned by Court as to why a receipt had been issued to him by the accused if the latter really intended to rob him of Gold $11,177 and £722, Mr. Morrison stated that the receipt was issued by the accused when his wife insisted she would not return to Soviet Russia unless a receipt was issued to her for the amount allegedly taken by the accused.

A further adjournment of the hearing was ordered. Dr. F. Wilhelm and four Chinese lawyers were for the defence.

Morrison-Markoff Action Awaits Judgment

Sequel To Earlier Case Nears End In First Special Court; Experts Declare A Receipt To Have Been Forged

Judgment will be delivered tomorrow in the case in the First Special District Court in which M. Markoff, manager of the local office of Centrosoju, (China) Limited, a Russian organization on Peking Road, and five of his assistants are charged with false accusation, illegal search and robbery by Mr. N. Morrison, a former employee of the firm. This was announced yesterday by Judge Shih after he had listened to heated argument between lawyers for the two sides.

The case is a sequel to a dismissed case in which Mr. Morrison was charged by Mr. Markoff with having taken a large sum of the company's money. Now Mr. Morrison has charged Wakimanko and Mrs. Moiseeva, two of the accused, with having robbed his wife of G.$11,470 and £700 by forcing her to give the money to them during his absence. The money was never returned although Mrs. Morrison had received a receipt for it, he said. The accused denied the charges. The money, according to the plaintiff, represented the savings of his wife and himself and he dared not deposit it in a bank because the Russian law did not allow him to do so.

Many Counsels

At the last hearing attention was directed to a receipt which the Morrisons were supposed to have obtained from the management of Centrosojus in exchange for their cash. The case was then adjourned pending examination by experts of the typewriter used to type out the receipt. It was stated by the Court yesterday that according to examination made by the Ministry of Justice the receipt was forged.

Speaking for defendants, four Chinese lawyers and one foreign lawyer, Mr. F. Wilhelm, all denied the charges made by the Morrisons. One Chinese lawyer argued that no punishment did not mean false accusation asserting that Mr. Morrison simply escaped punishment in the last case.

Savings And Russian Law

Mr. Wilhelm stressed that complainant could produce evidence to support his second charge, that of illegal search. Accused did not commit robbery, because otherwise he would not have issued a receipt, he said. The only other witness for the plaintiff, the amah, might have been influenced by her master and mistress.

In cross-examining plaintiff, Mr. Wilhelm said that it would have been a miracle for them to bring such a big sum of money from their country to Shanghai if the Russian law was strict. He asserted that it was an imaginary sum. He also said that it was ridiculous that plaintiff did not arrange to have it deposited with any one of the Shanghai banks. He accused the Morrisons of forgery of the receipt.

Counteracting certain statements, M. Markoff said in the Court that there was nothing political involved in the case. He explained that his firm was of more than 10 years' standing and that it was a purely commercial organization aimed at promoting friendly relations between China and the U.S.S.R.

SOVIET CITIZENS ACQUITTED

Centrosojus' ex-Salesman Loses Suit

The case against Mr. Markhoff, head of the Centrosojus, local Soviet trade organisation, and five other employees of the company, Yakimenko, Moiseeva, Babich, Krasovsky, and Bikova, charged by Mr. V. A. Morrison, ex-salesman of the Centrosojus, with false accusation, robbery and illegal detention, came to a conclusion in the First Special District Court yesterday when Judge L. J. Shih delivered his judgment acquitting all the accused. The Judge also dismissed the counter-charge of false accusation filed by the accused against Mr. Morrison.

The most important evidence produced in Court by the complainant was in the form of a letter from the complainant Gold $11,177 and £722. The complainant declared these amounts of money had been seized from his house by the fifth and sixth accused at the first accused's instigation, and that the above letter had been issued as a receipt.

The accused emphatically denied having committed robbery and asserted that the numerical characters in their letter to the complainant had been added without their knowledge. The letter, the accused told the Court, was issued by them, authorising the complainant to return to Russia and apply to Soviet organisations for travelling expenses after arrival at Vladivostok. It was not a receipt, accused held.

After having the letter examined by official experts, the Court upheld the accused's contention and acquitted them of the robbery charge. As to the other two charges, they were also branded as groundless by the accused who maintained they had not been to the complainant's house and consequently it was impossible to illegally detain his wife in a bathroom as alleged.

Counsel in the case were Dr. Franklin Chiu for complainant and Dr. F. Wilhelm and four Chinese lawyers for the defence.

S. B. RIGI

D

THE [illegible] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1932

HIGH COURT REOPENS MORRISON CASE

Centrosojus Employees Deny Allegations Of Robbery, Search

The first hearing of an appeal filed by N. Morrison against M. Markoh, manager, and five employees of the Shanghai office of Centrosojus (China) Limited, was brought yesterday before Judge Yiang of the Second Branch Kiangsu Higher Court. After a brief session the case was postponed sine die.

Morrison, a former employee of Centrosojus, was the defendant in a suit brought by the Company some time ago on embezzlement charges. Found not guilty Morrison brought a counter suit against his former associates on the various charges of false accusation, illegal search and robbery. This case was dismissed by the first Special District Court and Morrison filed an appeal.

Yesterday the plaintiff charged defendants with entering his home, imprisoning his wife in the bath room and taking U. S. $11,470 and £700. It was alleged that receipts were left for the money, but that defendants have refused to return the cash. The accused denied the charges stating that Morrison did not have any such amounts of money in his possession.

FILE K

V. A. MORRISON APPEALS

Dissatisfied with District Court Decision

The legal battle between Messrs. Marknoff and Morrison, Soviet citizens, in connection with alleged misappropriation of funds belonging to the Centrosojus and robbery of G.$11,177, was carried to the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday when Morrison appealed against a recent decision of the First Special District Court, acquitting Markhoff and five other Centrosojus employees of charges of robbery, false accusations and illegal detention. The hearing was adjourned.

The battle started several months ago when Markhoff, as head of the Centrosojus, charged Morrison in the First District Court with having misappropriated over $[illegible],000 through the sale of a quantity of goods on behalf of the Centrosojus. After he was found not guilty, Morrison charged Markhoff in the same Court with malicious accusation, and further with having sent men to his home, illegally detained for several hours his wife in a bath-room, and robbed her of G.$11,177 and $728. After a number of hearings, this case was likewise dismissed.

In the High Court yesterday, Morrison declared he was dissatisfied with the Lower Court's decision because there had been sufficient evidence against the six Centrosojus employees. Having sold goods for the Centrosojus, Morrison said, he handed over the money to Markhoff and the G.$11,177 and $[illegible] forcibly taken away from home belonged to his wife whose father was a well-to-do merchant in Russia before the revolution.

Morrison addressed the Court for the major portion of yesterday's hearing. In answer to the Court, he stated that he was ordered to return to Russia several months ago and the reason was that, according to instructions, a Soviet citizen assigned to duties abroad must go back after one or two years. If a Soviet citizen ordered to return refused to obey the order, force would be employed to bring him back and have him shot, Morrison told the Court.

MORRISON APPEAL CASE

Centrosojus' Account Book Produced in Court

The hearing was continued in the Second Branch Kungau High Court yesterday of the appeal case arising out of the dismissal, by the First Special District Court, of a private criminal prosecution brought by V.A. Morrison against Markhoff and five other employees of the Centrosojus on charges of robbery, false accusation and illegal detention. After lasting the major portion of yesterday morning, the hearing was adjourned till next week.

Papers were produced yesterday by Morrison, showing that he arrived here from Tsingtao on June 12. This was pointed out by the counsel for the Centrosojus employees as contrary to a statement made by Morrison at a previous hearing that he arrived here from Hankow on June 13.

Account books of the Centrosojus were also produced in the Court, which revealed all transactions done by the company with the exception of the sale of a quantity of flour valued at $32,000, for the alleged misappropriation of which charge Morrison was charged by the Centrosojus manager in the Lower Court.

Morrison was acquitted on the misappropriation charge whereupon charges of false accusation, illegal detention and robbery were preferred by him against Markhoff and the other employees of the Centrosojus, but this case was likewise dismissed. Dissatisfied with the Lower Court's decision, an appeal was filed by Morrison.

Drs. O. Fischer and [illegible] Williams of the law firm of Wong, Fischer, Becker & Williams are representing the Centrosojus employees while Morrison was represented by Dr. Franklin Chiu.

Words Still Crackling In Morrison Trial

Ex-Centrosojus Employee Outspoken In Charges Against Soviet Firm

The A. V. Morrison appeal case against the judgment of the lower court in dismissing the private criminal prosecution brought by him against the manager and five other employees of Centrosojus (England), Limited, came up for another heated hearing before Judge Kiang in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court yesterday morning and was adjourned *sine die*.

The main point argued yesterday was the signature of Mr. Zenegin, an employee of the Soviet enterprise, on a letter which confirmed the sale of sulphate of soda to a Chinese firm in May of this year, Morrison being later charged with misappropriating $35,000 he received from the Chinese for the sulphate of soda. The Centrosojus alleged at Morrison's trial that Zenegin's signature was forged by Morrison. The latter was [illegible] of forgery by order of the court [illegible]

[illegible]

Morrison Case

The appellant, a former employment for an order to arrest was ordered yesterday by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on the appeal filed by Morrison, a Soviet citizen, against the acquittal by the First Special District Court of six Soviet citizens charged with false accusations and robbery. The six accused were Markoff, Babuch, Krasovsky, Yakimenko, Moiseeva, and Bikova. Morrison alleged that several of the accused went to his home off Kiangse Road last year and robbed him of an amount of money in American and British currencies and also illegally detained his wife. Before this case was heard, Morrison was charged by Markoff with misappropriating a sum of money of the Centrosojus local Soviet trade organization, but he was acquitted.

Morrison Case Withdrawn By Prosecution

Long-Drawn-Out Affair Involving Centrosojus Comes To Abrupt End

Misappropriation Charge Tossed Into Discard

The appeal of A. V. Morrison, former employee of the Centrosojus (England) Limited, against the judgment of the lower court in dismissing the private criminal prosecution brought against the manager and five other employees of the local offices of the Soviet firm, on charges of false accusation, illegal detention and robbery, came to an abrupt end in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court last Saturday when Morrison, through his attorney Mr. Franklin Chiu, filed an application withdrawing the appeal on the ground that he did not want to proceed.

The Morrison-Centrosojus legal tangle dates back to May of last year when Morrison was acquitted by Judge Dzen in the First Special District Court of the charge of misappropriating $25,000 from the Centrosojus local office.

Started New Case

After being acquitted of the misappropriation charge Morrison, who was formerly connected with the local office of the Soviet organization as a salesman, started a private criminal prosecution against the manager and five other employees of the company. Following a long trial Judge Shih dismissed all the charges brought against the members of the Soviet firm, including the alleged robbery of U.S. $11,177 and £722 from Mrs. Morrison by two of the employees of the company, while Mr. Morrison was confined in jail pending the trial of the misappropriation case.

Following the acquittal of M. Markoff, local manager of the Centrosojus, Mr. Wakimenko, Mrs. Moiseeva, J. N. Babich, V. Krasovsky and Bilova, Morrison filed an appeal and it was this appeal that he withdrew on Saturday.

Morrison charged Mr. Markoff and Mr. Babich with falsely accusing him of misappropriation in connection with which he was previously charged. It was alleged that Mrs. Morrison was illegally detained by Mr. Babich and Mrs. Bilova in her flat on Kiangsi Road and that Wakimenko and Mrs. Moiseev robbed Mrs. Morrison of U.S. $11,177 and £722.

The appeal proceedings, which lasted several hearings and that were adjourned [illegible], were characterized by heated arguments between the opposing attorneys and various allegations made by both parties. At the last hearing on December 18, the court ordered the books of the company and certain documents presented by Morrison to be examined by experts. Dr. O. Fischer, Dr. F. Wilhelm and three Chinese lawyers appeared on behalf of the manager and the employees of the Centrosojus.

FILE

Morrison Withdraws Appeal

The appeal of V. A. Morrison against the judgment of the First Special District Court in dismissing his private criminal prosecution for false accusation, illegal detention and robbery against the manager and five other employees of the Centrosojus in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court has come to an abrupt end, the appellant having filed an application through his lawyer, Mr. Franklin Chiu, withdrawing his appeal on the ground that he does not want to proceed with the case. Morrison was formerly connected with the local office of the Centrosojus. He was charged last year by Markhoff, manager of the Centrosojus, with misappropriation, but the charge was dismissed by the First Special District Court. A private criminal prosecution against the six employees of the Soviet trade organisation on three charges was then brought by Morrison, but this was likewise dismissed. The subsequent appeal proceedings were characterised by the heated arguments between the opposing counsel, and the allegation made by Dr. O. Fischer, defending the respondents, that the appellant had forged certain documents on the basis of which he tried to enforce a claim for payment of Gold $11,000 and £722. An examination

Form G. 304.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Municipal Police
File Nos. R.C.I.

SECTION 2 [illegible]

REPORT

Date February 16, 1934

Subject (in full) Case of V.A. Morison vs Centrosojus.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by

The appeal of V.A.Morison,former employee of the local branch of the Centrosojus (England),Ld.,against the judgement of the Shanghai Special District Court in dismissing his private criminal prosecution for false accusation,illegal detention and robbery against M.N.Markoff,manager of the Centrosojus,and five other employees of the same concern in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court,came to an end on or about February 12,the appelant having filed an application withdrawing his appeal on the ground that he did not want to proceed with the case.

According to our information this was the result of a certain understanding which had been reached between the parties concerned outside the court.

Attached herewith I forward a memorandum containing all information in our possession regarding V.A.Morison as well as an outline of the circumstances of the case referred to above.

G. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent to Messrs Stephen, Kelton & Sabbe
73 yes
2/2/34

No. D

Translation from " KOPEIKA" of February 17,1934.

COMRADES FROM THE CENTROSOJUS DECIDED TO " BEAT IT ".

It is rumoured that Markoff has been recalled.

In connection with the application filed by V.A.Morison in the Chinese court a few days ago, in which he stated that he did not want to proceed with the case against the principal employees of the Centrosojus, remarkable developments have taken place:

The day before yesterday the following persons left Shanghai in a certain vessel :-

I.N. Babitch , A.Z.Yakimenko and Mrs Moiseeff, Secretary of the Centrosojus.

Recently Mr. Sanegin also left for Hankow.

Thus, out of all individuals who appeared as accused in the case of Morison vs. the Centrosojus, only Markoff and Mrs Bykoff remain here. Of these the latter played an insignificant part in the affair.

It is said that Markoff has been ordered to hand over his post to a new manager and to be ready to leave Shanghai for the U.S.S.R.

This sudden departure of important personages involved in the sensational case in question leaves one to wonder whether or not it was due to the possibility of some unexpected developments in the case, likely to produce some unexpected effects, to avoid which all comrades mentioned above hastened to depart from our "inhospitable" Shanghai.

Section 2.
February 18,1934.
G. Pe.K.
D.S.I.

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Encl 2
G 3502-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI [illegible]
Pol. No. S. B. REG

Section 2, Special Branch. No. D

REPORT

Date March 12, 1934.

Subject (in full) Letter addressed to Mr. Franklin Chiu, Attorney at Law, from V. A. Morison.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky *Forwarded by* [illegible]

I forward herewith for information copy of a translation from Russian of a letter dated February 22, 1934, addressed to Mr. Franklin Chiu from his client Mr. V. A. Morison. Morison, it will be recalled, was formerly connected with the Centrosojus but severed his connections with this establishment and left secretly to Hankow on May 18, 1933. On May 24, 1933, Mr. M.N. Markoff, manager of the Centrosojus, reported to S.M.P. that Morison had absconded taking with him $25,000. On June 19, 1933, Morison voluntarily surrendered himself to the Shanghai Municipal Police in order to rehabilitate himself. Morison appeared before Shanghai Special District Court on June 14, 1933, on a charge of misappropriation. He was remanded until 28.6.33 when he was acquitted. Morison thereupon instituted private criminal proceedings against M. Markoff, manager of the Centrosojus, and five other employees on a charge of false accusation, illegal detention and robbery. The sum alleged stolen was G$11,470 and £700.00. On October 25, 1933, all accused were acquitted, following which a counter charge of false accusation was filed by them against Morison. This case was also dismissed. Morison then filed an appeal against the judgment of Shanghai Special District Court. The appeal was commenced in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 27, 1933, and continued until December 8 1933 when for various reasons not mentioned, it was remanded "sine die".

On February 7, 1934, Morison withdrew his appeal as a result of secret negotiations between him and I.N. Babitch, Assistant Manager of the Centrosojus, and I.I. Angarsky, member of the U.S.S.R. Embassy. It is reported that Morison withdrew his appeal on condition that a certain sum would be paid to him by

Form 2
G. O. 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject (in full).

Made by

Forwarded by

the Centrosojus and that he in turn would abstain from creating further trouble to this firm. Morison also promised to leave China for America or Europe.

After Morison withdrew his appeal I.I. Angarsky refused to give him any compensation. The attached letter was then sent by Morison to his attorney Mr. Franklin Chiu in order that it will be shown to Angarsky and to warn him that his client (Morison) will take further action in the matter. It is reported that Morison's intention is to start civil proceedings against the Centrosojus (England) Ltd. in the British Court as the firm is registered in England for the non-payment of wages $400.00 and compensation for bringing a charge of false accusation against him. In this connection Morison has been negotiating with Mr. K. E. Newman, of Teesdale, Newman & Co., Advocates and Solicitors, 59 Peking Road.

G Cherepanov
D. S.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
for Robertson
for O. i/c S. B.

Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch.

Copies sent to Messrs Shipton Kotton and Saleeki
18/3/34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. C.I.S. REGISTRY. D xxxx

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date April 17, 1934.

Subject: Civil case brought by V. A. Morison against the Centrosojus (England) Ltd.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by J B K 17/4 A.C.

Information has been received that Mr. K. E. Newman, of Teesdale, Newman & Co., Advocates and Solicitors, No. 15 Peking Road, has instituted civil proceedings in H.B.M. Court against the Centrosojus (England) Ltd. on behalf of his client Mr. V. A. Morison for non-payment of wages G.$400.00. It is also reported that Morison is suing for compensation in regard to a charge of false accusation which he alleged was brought against him by the Centrosojus in Shanghai Special District Court.

D. S. Tcheremshansky

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Comm.

Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

Supt

S2 Further report on this case?

DS Tcheremshansky 19/4

JBK 19/4

Copies sent to Messrs Stephen Kitson & Kokusai 19/4/34

Translation of article which appeared in
"SLOVO" of October 24, 1934.

A. Ya. VEINERMAN SUMMONED TO ATTEND COURT.

SUIT FOR ¥40,000 promised to Morrison.

A. Ya. Veinerman, Soviet citizen, owner of the "Astrid" Provision Store, French Concession, was summoned to attend the British Consular Court yesterday in connection with V.A. Morison's suit against the Centrosojus, Ltd. for ¥40,000, which had been promised to him for dropping his case against that concern.

A. Ya. Veinerman was summoned to give evidence because, according to Morison, he had acted as an intermediary in negotiations between Morison and Babitch and other local Soviet officials, which had been carried with a view to an amicable settlement of the affair. The above sum was not paid to him, Morison states, therefore he has instructed Mr. Newman, his legal adviser, to institute court proceedings on his behalf. Mr. Wilhelm appeared for the Centrosojus. The examination of Veinerman took place in camera and newspaper reporters were not admitted.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. C.I.D.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 7, 1934.

Subject matter of: Case of V.A. Morison vs Centrosojus (England) Ltd.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by

Information has been received that the local Soviet authorities are making efforts to reach an amicable settlement with V.A. Morison, former employee of the Shanghai branch of the Centrosojus (England) Ltd. in connection with the civil proceedings which have been instituted by him in H.B.M. Court against that concern.

It will be recalled that on or about February 12, 1934, Morison withdrew his appeal against the judgment of the Shanghai Special District Court in dismissing his private criminal prosecution for false accusation, illegal detention and robbery against the manager and five other employees of the local branch of the Centrosojus. It was reported that this was the result of an understanding which had been reached between Morison and the Centrosojus.

According to Morison, the Centrosojus have failed to fulfil their part of the agreement, and therefore he instituted the court proceedings above referred to, suing the Centrosojus for non-payment of G.$400.00 wages as well as for compensation in regard to false accusation which, he alleged, was brought against him by the Centrosojus in Shanghai Special District Court. On October 23, 1934, a preliminary examination in camera took place in H.B.M. Court of A. Ya. Veinerman, who, Morison alleges, acted as an intermediary between him and the Centrosojus during the negotiations, in result of which he had withdrawn his appeal. The hearing of the case is expected to begin shortly.

In the meantime, it is reported, Morison was approached by the Centrosojus through Dr. Fisher, their legal adviser, with an offer to pay him a certain compensation, if he is willing to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ..

Station,

REPORT

Date .19

Subject matter of.

- 2 -

Made by Forwarded by

drop the case against them and to leave Shanghai. Recently Morison obtained from the Bureau of Public Safety a passport to enable him to proceed to the United States and applied for a visa at the local American Consulate-General, which would seem to indicate that a certain agreement between him and the Centrosojus has been reached.

Information of interest in connection with this matter will be immediately reported.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy sent to "A"
8/12/34.

D.C.(Sp.) Information.

T.W.G.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
for B.
CRIME DIV.

J.le

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, October 25, 1935

GHAI MUNICIPAL P
S. B. REGIST
B. D. 20834

H.B.M. Court Here Seeks Moscow Facts In Centrosojus Case

An order to expedite the transmission of testimony from Moscow was made in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China this morning by Acting Judge F. Grant Jones, who set aside the motion of the plaintiffs, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Morrison, to grant a hearing of a case brought for the recovery of money alleged to have been wrongfully taken by Centrosojus (England) Ltd.

The suit is for U.S.$11,739.31 plus £722, purported to have been obtained illegally in Shanghai.

It was first issued in the court here May 2, 1934, and after sittings in chambers an order was made in April to send interrogatives to Moscow. Today's follow up order demands that the letters of inquiry be submitted to the court here by October 31.

It is understood that the letters must be transmitted to the British Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in London, thence to the British Ambassador in Moscow, who must personally deliver them to the Chief Judge of the People's Court there and the replies will have to come back the same way.

Dr. F. Wilhelm appeared this morning, representing the Centrosojus Company, whose attorney is Mr. John McNeill. Mr. K. E. Bowman is acting as counsel for the plaintiffs.

$2.
Please note and
take Steg. file.
O.K.H.
26 OCT 1935

Noted
J.B. 31/10

11257

SHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5024
4 11 35

CENTROSOJUS CASE DELAYED

Letters of Request Not Yet Sent to Russia

An order that letters of request and other documents pertaining to the action of A. Y. Morrison and V. A. Morrison v. Centrosojus (England) Ltd., be filed in the Registry by October 31, was made by Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday morning. Counsel for both parties—Mr. K. E. Newman for the plaintiffs, and Mr. John McNeill and Dr. F. Wilhelm for the defendants—consented to the order.

Permission to use letters of request to the Soviet Russia in this case was granted by the court on April 12. These letters concerned lengthy interrogatories between counsel for both parties. Counsel for the plaintiffs held that the defending counsel had unreasonably delayed proceedings by not replying to his third set of interrogatories.

Mr. McNeill replied that there had not been undue delay. The final documents were all ready, he said, by September 26 but they were not filed because one of the plaintiffs had been in touch with Dr. Wilhelm with a view to a peaceful settlement out of court. Mr. Newman said he knew nothing of such negotiations for a peace still being entertained. Further that he did not know one of his clients had been visiting Dr. Wilhem's office.

Judge Jones said that to him it appeared that whatever negotiations were going on it did not relieve defending counsel for the defendants from pushing forward the letters of request as quickly as possible. At the same time, he said, such negotiations were highly irregular procedure on the part of the clint of Mr. Newman. Concerning Mr. Newman's motion, Judge Jones said he was not prepared to authorise counsel to set down a day for trial because he thought there had been contravention by the client of counsel for the plaintiff for the delay. He understood, however, that all the documents were now ready to be forwarded and, by mutual consent of counsel, he ordered that they be filed by October 31 in the Registry.

Mr. Franklin Chiu,
Attorney at Law,
225/229 Nanking Road, room 527.
Shanghai.

As you are well aware, during my prosecution before the District Court of Mrs. Moisseieff, Mrs. Bykoff & Messrs. Markoff, Yakimenko and Babitch, the employees of the Centrosojus (England)ld., for executing an illegal search in my apartment, 374 Kiangse Road, appropriating my money and discrediting me by prosecution me before the Shanghai District Court by the Centrosojus, I was acquitted.

On the 8th. January 1934 the Centrosojus attempted through its representative Mr. A. J. Weinerman (Mr. Weinerman was employed by Centrosojus during my service there and has his own office in Honan Road) to begin negotiations with me regarding an amicable arrangement regarding my prosecution in the Court against the abovementioned persons. Having informed the local authorities as well as you of this case I received on the 9th. January in my apartment 201/94 Avenue Dubail a visit of the said Mr. Weinerman. The mission of Mr. Weinerman according to the request of Centrosojus was to obtain information could I stop the prosecution against the representatives of Centrosojus, in case all my lawful claims would be indemnified, and secondly if I would immediately after the arrangement of this matter with the Centrosojus leave China for any other country, except Japan.

In case I would agree, the said departure would be settled with the assistance of the Consulate of USSR in relation of procuring passports and visas. I have to add moreover that Mr. Weinerman suggested that it would be desirable that my departure would take place as soon as possible to America or France preferably.

A I answered that I would consult my advocate, but he replied that the conversation must be strictly confidential, nobody must know of it as well as the advocate. After these words Mr.Weinerman left me on the condition that I would think over his proposal and after two days would give him a definitive answer.

On the 13th.January Mr.Weinerman telephoned me again requesting a rendez-vous if I could answer all questions which were put before me. I appointed our meeting on the next day i.e. 14th.January at the Cafe Kleinerman where I met Mr.Weinerman at 6.p.m. Answering the questions of Mr.Weinerman I declared that I agree in principle to stop my prosecution in Court in case all my lawful claims would be immediately indemnified. As to my leaving for any other town or country I did not yet determine but expressed my desire in the view of my safety I would prefer to stay in Shanghai. Mr.Weinerman was not satisfied with my last declaration but expressed a hope that this question would be settled satisfactory and that the fact that I in principle agree to stop the prosecution in Court is most important.

At the end of our conversation he reminded me again that he wishes our conversation to be confidential and asked me if I agree to sign an application to the Soviet Consulate for returning to USSR. He added that this does not oblige me, certainly, to return to USSR in reality, but it is necessary for rehabilitation of the Centrosojus and restoring the authority of Soviet Circles in China and in general in order to draw attention of Hostile Countries and especially of White Emigration to the fact that Mr.Morisson regrets and again asks permission to return to USSR. Besides Mr.Weinerman added that instead of my departure to USSR I silently could leave for any other country making a hint that it was for America, and that all concerning passport and visas for my leaving would be done.

I flatly refused this proposal and we interrupted our meeting, after which Mr.Weinerman observed that my rejection will be known to USSR Consulate as well as to Mr.Babitch, who is authorised by the Ambassadorship to settle all qestions with me.

After a few days Mr.Weinerman again telephoned to me and we

appointed again a meeting in the Cafe Kleinerman. At the same time Mr. Weinerman once more confirmed that all the money due to me could be returned in full, but to obtain it requested: I) that apaper should be signed by me that I have no claims to the Centrosojus, 2) I must immediately leave Shanghai, and 3) I must sign an application to the Soviet Consulate which was proposed during our former conversation. Two last proposals I rejected, but as to the paper that I shall have no claims, I agreed on condition that my advocate should attend and personally would certify the paper which would be signed by me. I took in consideration that any could be given to me, as you warned me and that no papers, receipts and applications I must sign without your presence or direction in order to avoid disappointment.

Mr. Weinerman was not satisfied with my answer and our conversation was interrupted again.

On the 5th. February Mr. Weinerman telephoned again and asked me to meet him at 12.30 p.m. same day. After I have informed you I came to the office of Mr. Weinerman where I met Mr. Babitch with whom I began to converse as he took the place of the Manager of Centrosojus.

I began negotiations regarding the forms and the character of liquidating the affair in Court and the satisfaction of my claims.

Mr. Babitch declared that the Centrosojus cannot return the money taken from me on the 29th. May 1933 by Yakimenko, Meisseieff & Bykeff being afraid that having received the money I could endeavour to obtain a covictien of the said persons and that this circumstance will appear as loss of credit not only by Centrosojus as an official English firm, thanks to which case many disappointments would be for the USSR which is the real proprietor of the Centrosojus in fact. Therefore continued Mr. Babitch, I will compensate you materially in full on condition if you stop the prosecution officially what from the view of the public opinion will restore the "lost face" of the official representatives of Centrosojus and as soon as the prosecution will be stoped all my lawful claims will be indemnified which proposal I am officially permitted to tell my advocate, and that Mr. Babitch and one responsible employee of the USSR Ambassadorship can meet together for the formulation of the conditions between me and Centrosojus. Mr. Babitch declared further that they have no other

way for arranging all the misunderstandings and that they will request no more applications and that I must tell my advocate of the liquidation of the affair in Court and the receiving of all money due to me.

Once more Mr.Babitch observed that the Centrosojus would have paid the money a long time ago , but Mr.Wilhelm, the advocate of Centrosojus, assured them that in case of returning the money it would serve as argument that a search was really made in my apartment, otherwise the Chinese Court could not inspect. Danger comes out from this fact in case my claims are indemnified, Centrosojus inflicts itself to a criminal liability.

I answered that I will reply as soom as I consult my advocate. After consulting you, we came to the conclusion that Centrosojus at the beginning of the process attempted to liquidate the matter peacefully, but was afraid that if I were indemnified in full of my lawful claims I could continue criminal prosecution before the Court against the abovementioned responcible persons of Centrosojus for illegal search in my apartment as well as appropriation of the money belonging to me. Finally we have desided to agree to discontinue the pursuit in the Shanghai District Court and to begin conversation on the question of indemnifying my material claims.

On the 6th.February the second meeting took place with Mr.Weinerman whom I informed that I discontinue the pursuit in the Court on condition if Mr.Babitch confirms his view to my advocate, and in case I will be set wreng I shall be forced to make the matter a scandal.Mr.Weinerman assured me that Centrosojus sincerely wishes to regulate the affair between us as the process still continued does not only discredit Centrosojus, as an official English firm, but even this case puts Centrosojus in the such terms th t the firm cannot continue business in the proper way.

On the 7th.February you as my advocate had a conversation with Mr.Babitch and afterwards at the same day both I and you signed an application to discontinue the pursuit and sent it in the District Court. In confirmation of ourconversation with Mr.Babitch and the discontinue the pursuit in the District Court both I and you signed and sent an official

letter to Mr.Babitch in the Centrosojus.

On the 13th.February according to our agreement I met in the presence of Mr.Weinerman, Mr.Babitch and after telephoning you we came to your office in order to visit the Ambassadorship of USSR and speak to the adviser Mr.Angarsky.During the conversation Mr.Babitch declared that the principles for the arrangement of the matter between us were attained but as to the formation of the material claims of Morison as to the punishment of the persons who are guilty in the illegal search and of taking my material belongings this matter is concentrated in the hands of Mr.Angarsky.

As you are aware this interview passed in explaining to Mr.Angarsky all the details of the affair as he declared that he knows the case exclusively.

My second meeting with Mr.Angarsky in your presence took place on the 17th.February when the principal question of my leaving Shanghai was desided. The proposal of Mr.Angarsky to return to USSR I rejected and you with my accord declared that I can leave for any other country for instance South America or Turkey, but it is necessary to pay immediately all the money due to me.

Mr.Angarsky told that he has to meet me once more in order to think and choose any country for my leaving if I do not wish to go to USSR.

We terminated the meeting on condition that the next one will take place on Monday 20th.February.

At this day, as you remember, you have telephoned to Mr.Angarsky and directed the time and place of meeting, but Mr.Angarsky answered that he would like to speak to me separately.On the 21st.February in the morning being in your office I telephoned in your presence to Mr.Angarsky who replied to me that the meeting must take place without your presence.

After I have informed you and asked if I may agree upon his propesal you advised to me to agree upon condition that after conversation I should inform you and explain to you the contents of my conversation with Mr.Angarsky.

During this conversation Mr.Angarsky took back all his premises as well as all obligations which were given to me by Messrs.Babitch and Weinerman.

Taking in consideration that both you as well as I were set wrong and that thanks to the discontinue of the pursuit against Centrosojus the defendants of this affair Mr.Yakimenko, Mrs.Moisseieff and Mr.Babitch went on the beard a ship and left for USSR I beg to request you to take measures for delivering to the suitable autheritiee my prosecution against the Centrosojus re questing summons for the escaped by way of deceive Mrs.Moisseieff,Mr.Yakimenko and Mr.Babitch.

In case you are not interested in this affair any more and would not refuse my request I have honour to inform you that I shall be compelled to apply to an other advocate..

V.A.Merison.

22nd.February 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date December 2, 19 35

Subject Departure of V.A. Morison, ex-Soviet employee to Paraguay.

Made by D.S. Tcherepanshansky Forwarded by O.C. No. 2

V.A. Morison (File D. 5024), ex-employee of the local branch of Centrosojus (England) Ltd. and member of the Communist Party, who severed his connections with the Soviet on May, 1933, left for Paraguay via Marseilles on November 16, 1935 by s.s. "Chenanceaux", travelling 4th Class. Morison was employed as bookeeper with Chibunovsky & Co., No.424 Route Pere Robert from January 1, 1935 until October 1, 1935, but later was unemployed and his financial state become very bad. His departure came unexpectedly to both his wife and friends; he did however leave a letter to Mr. K.E. Newman, his attorney, in connection with the civil proceedings instituted by him in H.B.M. Court against Centrosojus for recovery of money alleged to have wrongfully taken by Centrosojus. The suit is for U.S.$11,739.31 plus f722 purported to have been obtained illegally in Shanghai.

Morison stated in this letter he was unemployed and had no chance of obtaining any work here. His case has been remanded and as he was unable to remain in Shanghai, his friends had given him money and he had gone abroad where he hoped to find employment. In his letter he also requested Mr. K.E. Newman to help his wife by assisting her to find some employment. In conclusion he stated that he wished his wife to act on his behalf in the civil proceedings against Centrosojus and desired Mr. Newman to continue with the case.

Ag. C.P. Information

D.S. Brown Information

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
C. S.M.-1-38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No.

Section 1, Russian Affairs Division

REPORT

Date June 20, 1938

Subject: ... Employee, - Return to Shanghai.

Made by: D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by: C Crawford D.S.I.

W...Morrison, ex-employee of the local branch of the Soviet concern " Centrosojus", who left Shanghai for Marseilles on November 16,1935, returned here recently from South America where he is reported to have been engaged in commercial activities. He resides at 101 Route Vallon at which address his wife,Mrs A.Ya. Morrison, conducts a boarding house.

It will be recalled that in 1933 Morrison renounced his Soviet citizenship and took out emigrant's papers. Subsequently he became prominent in connection with the controversies between him and his former employers during the course of which Morrison exposed the alleged connections between the Centrosojus and the Chinese communist party.

Dg. (Cant.)

A. Prokofiev

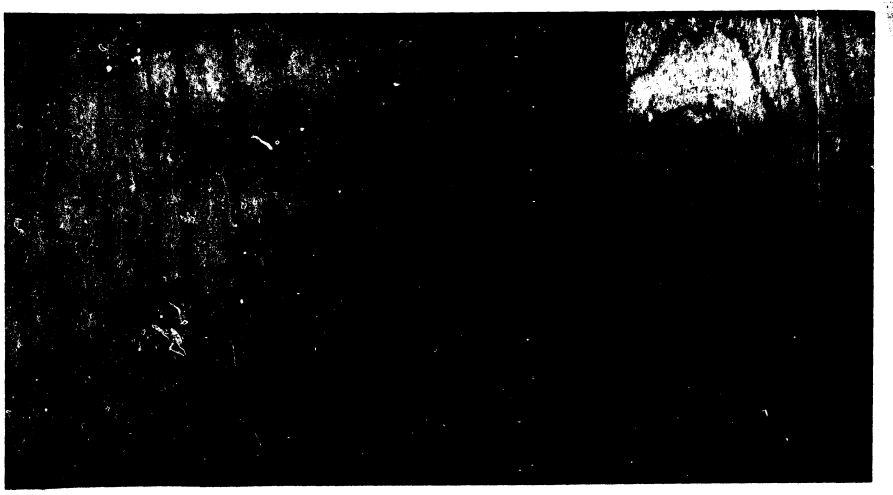
D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE * SPECIAL BRANCH * 11 JUNE 1938

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 11 JUNE 1938 (CR. & E BRANCH)

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE



END OF SUBJECT

S

3116
2/2/40

February 20 40.

The American Consul General,
Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated February 9, 1940, and to forward herewith copy of a police report regarding William Allum Morrison.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

FILE

INDEXED
G.R. REGISTERED
DATE 22/2/40

CWC

File No. 3116

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch 21/6/40

REPORT

Date February 20, 19 40.

Subject. MORRISON, William Allum alias MORISON, Vladimir Alexandrovitch alias KURUGASH alias SHERMAK - ex-employee of "CENTROSOJUS".

Made by D.S. Henchman *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

V.A. MORISON, ex-Soviet citizen - now citizen of U.S.A., was born in 1901 in Kiev of Jewish parents. He first came to the notice of the Municipal Police in 1932 following his arrival in Shanghai from Dairen in company with his wife Adelina Yakovlevna MORISON. At the time of his first arrival in Shanghai he was in possession of Soviet passport No.8173 issued in Moscow on December 8, 1931.

Morison, a chemist by profession, was sent from Moscow ostensibly to take over the managership of the chemical department of "Centrosojus", centre of communist activity in Shanghai which then operated at No. 2 Peking Road. In actual fact his his task was of a political nature which involved, among other duties, the necessity of keeping observation over the activities of other Soviet agents in China.

Approximately a year after his arrival in Shanghai Morison quarrelled with his Soviet co-employees at "Centrosojus" who, satisfied neither with business dealings nor with his political activities, desired to have him sent back to Moscow. In order to avoid compulsory expulsion he fled to Hankow but soon returned in order to rehabilitate himself following charges of misappropriation preferred against him by "Centrosojus". Morison,

in turn, instituted charges of false accusation against "Centrosojus"; both charges, however, were eventually dismissed by the Shanghai Special District Court.

Shortly after the trial an attack, alleged to have been an attempt at assassination, was made upon Morison who, however, escaped unharmed and subsequently stated that his assailant, who was not arrested, was a Russian in the employ of "Centrosojus".

Morison's next move was to institute civil proceedings against "Centrosojus", but when this firm offered to pay him certain compensation, he agreed to drop the case and leave Shanghai.

In November, 1935, leaving his wife in Shanghai, Morison left for Paraguay where he is reported to have travelled in a commercial capacity on behalf of his brother, a U.S. citizen. In 1938 and again in 1939, he paid short visits to Shanghai, on the first occasion stating that he was acting on behalf of his brother's firm; the "Keystone Readers' Service" of San Francisco. His visit in 1939 which was only of a few days duration, he desired for some reason, to keep secret and though he is known to have visited his wife she, nevertheless, denied his presence in Shanghai. Mrs. Morison is reported to have left Shanghai for

CM-A 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the States aboard the s.s. "President Cleveland" on 16th. February, 1940.

Perusal of the records concerning Morison leave one in no doubt regarding his general untrustworthiness. Though he maintained that his reasons for severing his connections with "Centrosojus" were based on political difference of opinion. there is no reason to suppose that this was the case. In actual fact it appears that his disagreement was due to quarrells over pecuniary matters and not as he alleged, over his disillusionment in the Communist doetrine.

D. S.

A. C.(Special Branch).

IN REPLY REFER TO
FILE NO. 811.11-Morison,A.J.L.
JBS/cyk

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai, China, February 9, 1940.

Major K. M. Bourne, M. C.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to request any available information from police records regarding one William Allum Morrison who is reported to have visited Shanghai for a few days in July of 1938 as a representative of the Keystone Readers' Service of San Francisco, and to have visited the Orient previously in about 1934 on behalf of the same concern.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. Gauss
American Consul General

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
10 FEB 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

February 12, 40.

The American Consul General,

S H A N G H A I.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 9, 1940 with regard to William Allum Morrison, and in reply have to state that the matter is receiving attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

WPY/.

January 19,1932

CIVIL HOSPITAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
D. D. 3116.
19.1.32.

M E M O R A N D U M

on movements of V.A. Morison, suspected Soviet Agent.

Arrived in Shanghai from Moscow via Dairen on January 18, 1932 by the s.s. " Dairen Maru " :-

Vladimir Alexandrovitch MORISON *

Soviet citizen, 30 years of age. Holds Soviet passport No 8173 issued at Moscow on December 8, 1931.

Reported to be an employee of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade. Has been sent here on a special mission on the instructions of the above commissariat.

He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Adelina Yakovlevna Morison, 26 years of age.

Efforts to locate their address are being continued.

A. Prokofiev
D.S.

* See also S 5224 + to 7366/32

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information

DBR 19/1

V

MORRISON, William Allum
@ MORISON, Vladimir Alexandrovitch
@ KURUGASH
@ SHERMAK
Took over managership of chemical department of "Centrosojus"
Citizen of U.S.A.
Employed by brother's firm, "Keystone Readers' Service.

SMP: S.B. D 3116

MORISON, Adelina Yakovlevna
Wife of above.

D-3117
D-3120
D-3122
D-3123
D-3126
D-3128

REGISTRY
S.C.D. 3117
S.B.-I. 3117
29-1-32.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO. NO. 397.

Headquarters, Crime Branch,

January 27, 1932.

Name ..... Edward Harvin, alias Ma Wing, alias Ng Yick Wing

Born ..... March 21, 1901, Sunning District, Kwangtung

Occupation .... Formerly a clerk in the American Consulate at Hongkong

Height ..... About 5'7" or 5'8"

Build ..... Very slender

The original of the above photograph was arrested in Hongkong some months ago whilst carrying on a regular business in fraudulent travel documents. He was released on $1,000.00 bail, but absconded. He was in the United States from 1916 to 1925, and speaks English with a strong American accent.

If located, please notify Headquarters, Crime Branch, immediately.

R. J. Aiers

Deputy Commissioner

(Crime Branch)

CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTRY
893.7117
19 1 32.

January 19, 2.

Dear Mr. Nicholson,

Reference the man Edward Marwin your Mr. Sawyer called on me in connection with the matter and I explained our position, but I will try to locate in the meantime.

Yours sincerely,

Lea

M. R. Nicholson Esq.,
Treasury Attaché,
American Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

OFFICE OF
THE TREASURY ATTACHÉ

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

SHANGHAI, CHINA

3117.
19.1.32.

January 19th, 1932.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. P.,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mr. Aiers,

There is enclosed herewith copy of a photograph of Edward Marwin, alias Ma Ming, alias Ng Yick Ming ( ) a former clerk in the American Consulate at Hong Kong, discharged in 1928, when he was suspected of forging Chinese travel documents.

Some months ago Marwin was arrested in Hong Kong in the course of a raid on the Yick Tai firm where numerous papers seized indicated that a regular business in fraudulent travel documents was being carried on.

Marwin and the manager of the Yick Tai firm, Chan Koon Chung, were released on $1500.00 bail each as the police desired to await the receipt of forged Siamese passports discovered in Seattle, bearing forged American visas, before formally charging them.

When the Hong Kong police attempted to find them to prefer charges against them, they were found not to be in Hong Kong and the police suspect Marwin is in Shanghai or Nanking, where he is supposed to have friends. Chan Koon Chung is thought to have gone to Canton. Bail of Marwin and Chan has been estreated and they are now fugitives subject to arrest on being found in Hong Kong.

The photograph of Marwin was taken in 1925 and is a good likeness. The following is a description of Marwin:-

Born March 21, 1901, Sunning District, Kwangtung.

About 5' 7" or 5' 8" tall

Very slender - weight about 130 pounds

Speaks Cantonese with Sz Yap accent

Speaks English fluently and idiomatically but with lower East Side New York accent.

Was in the United States from 1916 to 1925, being admitted

as a citizen through birth abroad of an English (Chinese race) father.

Dresses in American style. Inclines to "loud" clothes.

Manner rather aggressive.

I would appreciate receiving any information which may become available to you concerning the whereabouts and / or activities of these individuals, particularly the so-called Edward Marwin.

Faithfully yours,

M. R. Nicholson

Treasury Attaché

MRN:EMJ

Enclosure - as stated

I

Dept. CofB
Confidential memo
"no action, report to follow"
19/1/32

II

C. of S.
please draft confidential memo, state report to Intelligence is located.
19/1/32.

III

Confidential
Memo. No. 397 issued.
T. Tetstall Obs.
28.1.32.

IV

20/1/32

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

File No. 3120

Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 11, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Movements of Jaques Karp.

Made by D.S.Tcheremshansky. Forwarded by [signature]

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo of July 23, 1932 regarding the whereabouts and present activities of Jaques Karp, Latvian, inquiries made show that he has not yet returned to Shanghai. Nothing is known regarding his movements by the local Latvian representative. It is reported that his brother one John Karp employed as an engineer with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company and who resides at No.129 Avenue Haig, ap.39, is not expecting his arrival in the near future. Jaques Karp during his sojourn in Shanghai usually resides at his mother's house.

Should J. Karp arrived in Shanghai or any information regarding his activities be obtained a report will be duly submitted.

[signature]
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[signature]
14.8.32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 3120
D. 23/7/32

July 20,1932.

On the 11th June this year a Latvian named Jacques Karp who was born at Riga on the 26th.11.08 was granted a single journey visa for the United Kingdom. He stated that he wished to visit Mr. Maurice Meyer, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.1., to whom he acts as agent in the Far East.

An examination of correspondence in Karp's possession revealed that he had the address of the Liege United Armies Company, 22 rue Frappe, Liege, with whom he stated he did business in sporting rifles. Karp stated that he was importing these rifles into Hongkong and Shanghai for sporting purposes, but when further questioned stated that he intended to import arms into Singapore. He stated that he intended proceeding to Singapore in the near future and that he was eventually taking up residence at Hongkong.

It is quite possible that this man may be working as an agent for certain parties interested in the smuggling of arms to the Far East and in the event of his arriving in port I shall be glad to receive information as to his activities.

S2, For arrangement in co-operation with Boarding-House Section and report please.
D.S. Tcheremshansky,
arrange with P.P. Sec. P.S.B.
Confidentially. R 23/7 23:7:'32.

Form No. 2
G. 5000-7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. REGISTRY
File No. B. D. 3190
Section 2. Station
Date January 29, 1932.

Subject (in full) Jacques Karp.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* J B Ku 01

With reference to the letter of January 19, 1932, from the Netherlands Consulate-General regarding Jacques Karp, his identity and record as known to Municipal Police are as follows:-

Jacques Karp native of Latvia was born in Riga in 1888. He is married and his wife and two children are residing in Belgium. He received his education in the Moscow conservatory and later at Milan, where he subsequently became an opera singer.

In 1918 he visited Shanghai and resided in this city about six months during which time he gave two concerts. From Shanghai he proceeded to Japan and Java for the purpose of giving concerts. In Java he appears to have left the stage and established himself as an import and export merchant. This venture subsequently proved a failure and after being employed with an export firm for a short period he left Java and returned to Europe.

Karp is reported to have returned to Shanghai during the Autumn of 1930. On October 17, 1930, he was engaged with the Shanghai Telephone Company, as a mechanic. In his application for employment with this concern he stated that he formerly worked for the Bell Telephone Company in Antwerp. On October 16, 1926, he was transferred to the company's branch in Madrid. At this place he remained until November 1929 when he was sent to another branch at Zurich. During the ensuring year he was transferred to the office in Rio de Janeiro. Here he remained until July 19, 1930, when he severed connections with this concern.

On ~~November 11, 1931 he resigned from the Shanghai~~ Telephone Company as he was not satisfied with his wages, which amounted to $350. Shortly afterwards he established himself as

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

the representative of certain foreign firms among whom was the "Etablissements Pieper S.A. Herstal Fabriques D'Arms Unies de Liege, Belgium".

Jacques Karp departed for Hongkong by the s.s. "Saale", belonging to the Norddeutscher Lloyd, on January 27.

During his sojourn in Shanghai he resided with his brother John Karp, who is employed as an engineer with the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, at No.24 Yu Yuen Road. Karp is not known to have been connected with any political movement locally.

G. Tcherenshansky

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please show to Netherlands Consular Authorities confidentially

J.P.G. 29:1:32.

O/c. S.B. Above information confidentially conveyed to C. Bos.

File J.P.G.

DBK 30/1.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

CHINA MUNICIPAL POLICE
& S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.3180
20 1 32.

No.202. SHANGHAI, 19th January 1932.

Sir,

No record in room 325 20/1/32 WP.

Mr. Jacques KARP, a Latvian merchant born at Riga 26th November 1888, residing at 21 YuYuen Road, intends to proceed to Java for business purposes. Before granting him a visa, I shall feel obliged if you would kindly inform me whether there is anything against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

R. C. Aiers, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner of Police,
Crime & Special Branches,
SHANGHAI.

$2/1 For attention please

D.S. Tchernenkovsky
WBR 21/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
3122.
15. 1. 32.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES

"Trifling," Economies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am not nor ever have been an employee of the S.M.C. so I write without prejudice or any bias when I attempt a counterblast against those who enter your columns with suggestions of economy on the lines of reductions of salary or restricting home leave to periods with "a minimum of 10 to 15 years service."

I am afraid that such correspondents must be of that mean employers class which does not like the example of decent wage and leave provision set by Shanghai's biggest employing body the S.M.C.

Reductions in salary are nothing but income tax in effect if not in name and if inevitable should like income tax have a level of exemption and be in every way similar to this tax in England as regards relief for the family man and be graduated to bring the weight on to the shoulders of those able to bear it. As to home leave I have worked under contract for a Shanghai firm and salaried home leave with passage paid both ways was an integral part of my contract. I take it that the S.M.C. employees are protected by similar contract provisions and therefore no effect would be seen in tax reduction until the present contracts expire by which time we hope that better times will have arrived. Another point which seems always to be neglected by public advocates of this kind of economy is to find out and tell us how much reduction of rates will ensure from their schemes. Let us take the concrete case above and put it in this form. If leave is restricted to once in 15 years the rates will be reduced by X. How much is X? Perhaps some statistician having access to the Council's books will give us the result.

To me it seems as though too many people are willing to sacrifice hundreds of dollars of other peoples incomes in order to save trifling sums per annum on their own.

LIVEAN LETLIVE.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

Please look

[illegible] POLICE
REGISTRY
No. D 3122.
21. 1. 32.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Passages for Officials

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With regard to the letter from "J. C." in this morning's issue of your paper, most rate-payers will agree, I think, that economy could be effected with regard to home leave of municipal employees. Is there any reason, for instance, why such a large number are allowed first-class fares, whereas many rate-payers have to travel second, and are content to do so? A few years ago a Municipal Council employee with his family returned from long leave. He had been back only about a year when it was time for him to retire. They went home again, first class fares provided. Another employee with his family returned about fourteen months ago. He retires in a few months time, and goes home again on first class fares. These are two known cases to the writer, but doubtless there are others. One does not blame the individuals concerned, for many would appreciate being in the same boat, but cases of this kind do not exactly spell economy. Increase in municipal rates and school fees will without doubt cause a good deal of hardship to many rate-payers at the present difficult time.

PRO-ECONOMY.

Shanghai, Jan. 19, 1932.

***In accordance with the practice prevailing in most Government services passages are graded. Officers of a certain rank are entitled to first class, others to second class passages.

Reg.
Please keep.
20:1:32.

2937

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

The Holiday Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—After perusing page 46 of to-day's Municipal Gazette on the Council's deliberations on the Financial Situation for 1932, one feels impelled to turn back to page 45 and enquire whether an economy cannot be effected in the matter of Long Leaves.

We find:

2 Chief Inspectors
9 British and Russian Sergeants
2 Assistant Nurses
and 4 Assistant School Mistresses

due for Long Leave within the next 4 or 5 months.

The pertinent question is how many of those who have to foot the bill (14 per cent. at present with bright prospects of an added 2 per cent. soon) ever themselves have a chance of getting such extensive leaves?

Should not a minimum of, say, 10 or 15 years of service be required before such Leaves be considered?

Shanghai is not such an unhealthy place that one must needs run away every 4 or 5 years for 6 or 9 months to try and forget the terrible climate.

J. C.

Shanghai, Jan. 15, 1932.

Reg.
Please keep.
19:1:'32.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
File No. 3123.

Special Branch Station.

Date January 22, 1932.

Subject (in full) Y.M.C.A. Social Center
4200 Robison Road

Made by & forwarded by Supt. Robertson *Forwarded by* ~~Hugh Robertson Supt.~~

It would be better for all concerned if this Social Center did not exist as the facilities it affords to bona fide workers is doubtless being taken advantage of by agitators, although observation has so far failed to detect evidence of communistic activity among the frequenters of this establishment. A Chinese detective from Pootoo Road is on duty on the premises practically all the time in addition to the place being watched by Special Branch agents.

Hugh Robertson

Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C. (Divine)
Information and favour of return.

J. L. Groves
O. i/c Sp. Br.
22.1.'32.

Noted & returned
Wash Field

JAN 22 1932

File
24.1.'32.

FILED
D. D. 3123
21 1 32.

W. W. YEN, HONORARY PRESIDENT CHENGTING T. WANG, HONORARY PRESIDENT R. E. LEWIS, HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY

Young Men's Christian Association of Shanghai

DIRECTORS

FONG F. SEC, CHAIRMAN
HERMAN C. E. LIU, VICE-CHAIRMAN
K. T. TING, SECRETARY
S. K. ING, TREASURER
K. F. CHANG — T. L. SOONG
N. L. HAN — T. D. SZE
C. L. HSIA — Y. S. TSAO
QUENTIN PAN — C. C. WOO
K. W. SHAW — T. C. WU
F. C. YEN

201 SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS: FLAMINGO SHANGHAI
TELEPHONE: 15190

SECRETARIES

L. T. CHEN, GENERAL SECRETARY
L. C. NIU, ASSO. GEN. SEC.
S. Y. CHAO — S. P. NEE
F. T. CHEN — WESLEY SHEN
F. N. FU — F. W. SOONG
E. M. HAYES — Z. J. TSU
Y. E. HSIAO — FRANCIS WANG
H. D. LING — JOHN WEIGH
C. H. LOWE — K. C. WEIGH
Y. P. LAO — I. H. YOUNG

Y. M. C. A Social Center,
4200 Robison Road,
Shanghai,
January 16, 1932.

Dear Sirs:

Allow me to inform you of our position in connection with the strike of the workers in the Japanese cotton and silk factories in our vicinity, so that you may instruct your men accordingly and will not entertain any misunderstanding towards us or our work.

Since the strike began, the workers have approached us time and again for various kinds of help. As our Center is built to meet the needs of the workers in the Western district, and as we advocate the Christian principle of social justice in our daily activities, we cannot shrink from the responsibility of cooperating with the workers in furthering their legitimate aspirations. We have therefore decided to 1. help the workers organize various committees for carrying on the various important tasks during their period of unemployment, 2. help them maintain discipline and order, 3. give them access to our facilities and let them use our premise for registration, consultation and meetings as long as these are not unlawful and are orderly, 4. utilize this opportunity to lead the workers into right channels of thinking and action by conducting for them classes, lectures and entertainment programs, and 5. if necessary secure work and money for them during their period of need.

At the same time, we are anxious to have you understand that we have not and cannot take any responsibility in settling the dispute between the Japanese owners and the workers, as arbitration and conciliation are the proper functions and duties of the Burea of Social Affairs. We understand that the strike is already under the attention of the said Bureau. Meanwhile we shall do our best to refrain from interfering with either the workers or their facotries. All activies are of course conducted under the name and supervision of the workers themselves. We hope very soon some amicable settlement may be reached so that these workers can resume work, and we also hope you will cooperate with us in following the above policy.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Lowe

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1/32

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible]
REC'S No. 3746
Section 2 Station
10. 3. 32.
Date March 10 1932.

Subject (in full) Letter from W.Gamblin, Petty Officer H.M.S. "Kennel".

Made by D.S.Makaroff. *Forwarded by* H B Ku A.

With reference to the letter of January 12,1932, from W.Gamblin, Petty Officer, H.M.S. "Kennel",Hong Kong, on the subject of one J.A.Gamblin, exhaustive inquiries have been made at the British Consulate-General, the United States Consulate-General and the Hanbury Institute and Sailors Home,No.38 Broadway as well as other various places both in the French Concession and International Settlement, but no trace of anyone answering to the name of J.A. Gamblin can be found.

N. Makaroff.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Mr Yao,
Please prepare a reply in the above sense
W.S.
10:3:32.

& S. U. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7126

Petty Officers Mess,
H.M.S. "KEPPEL", 22 1 32.
Hong Kong.

January 12th, 1932.

Dear Sir,

I am taking the liberty of writing to you and asking if you could give me any information concerning a brother of mine, namely J.A. Gamblin.

No record in room 321 22/1/32. N.P.

I have made enquiries at the headquarters of the Police Department here, and have learned that he stowed away on a ship from Port Darwin to Hong Kong, was arrested on arrival and served a month in jail here. On being discharged he apparently frequented the water front here in the company of seafaring chaps and the police have not seen any more of him now for about ten weeks. It is supposed that he has jumped a ship and made his way either to Shanghai or to the States, so if he has come your way I should feel very much obliged if you would let him know that I am enquiring for him, and would be pleased to hear from him.

Trusting I am not putting you to too much bother.

I remain,

Yours Truly,

Wm Gamblin 1st C.

D.S. Moore
A.B.R. 22/1

$2, For attention please
22:1:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGIST.
N. D 3128.
Date 19/5/32

SECTION 2

May 18,1932

Memorandum on movements of M.B.Grienfeld,Suspected Soviet Agent.

M.B.Grienfeld, employee of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade at present attached to the local branch of the Centrosojus, returned to Shanghai from Dairen on May 15,1932, by the s.s. Dairen Maru.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Information.

JBR 19/5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
3128.
18/4/32.

SECTION 2.

April 17,1932

Memorandum on movements of M.B.Grienfeld, Suspected Soviet Agent.

This individual left Shanghai for Dairen on April 16, 1932 by the s.s. " Hoten Maru". He arrived here in January last on instructions of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade and was attached to the local branch of the Centrosojus.

He resided at the Plaza Hotel until February 29, when he removed to an address at present unknown.

a. Prokofiev
D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information.

File
19/4/32.

C. & S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.3128.
Date 22. 1. 32

January 22,1932

M E M O R A N D U M

or movements of M.B.Grienfeld, Suspected Soviet Agent.

Arrived from Dairen on January 21,1932 by the s.s. " Hoten Maru".-

Mihail Borisovitch GRIENFELD

Soviet citizen of Jewish nationality,56 years of age. Holds Soviet passport No.3213 issued at Moscow on December 17,1931. Merchant. Arrived here on instructions of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade and will be attached to the local office of the Centrosojus.
He is accompanied by his wife,Mrs Zinaida Mihailovna Grienfeld,34 years of age, and a child ,4½ years of age.
They reside at the Plaza Hotel,Room No 205.

A. Prokofiev
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Information.

DSR. 22/1

D-3130

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

MUNICIPAL POLICE
C & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. 3130.
SECTION 2
Date: April 14, 1932

Subject (in full) Former Russian Grand Dukes' alleged intention to visit Shanghai.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.P.

With reference to the attached cutting from the " Shanghai Times" of April 6,1932 containing an article entitled " Russian Emigrants and Far East ", Enquiries show that the information regarding a former Russian Grand Duke's expected arrival in Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a " buffer state" in the Maritime Province,is entirely unfounded. Moreover,it is regarded in certain Russian circles as a provocation on the part of the Soviet,with a view to once more denouncing the intrigues of the " White Guards" directed against the peaceful Proletarian Republic.

The original information regarding the two former Russian Grand Dukes- Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch proposed trip to the Far East appeared in the " Harbin Times", a pro-Japanese newspaper published in the Russian language in Harbin. It was republished on March 31,1932 by the "Vechernee Vremia",a local Russian evening newspaper, as " an information from foreign sources in Harbin". On April 1, an article appeared in the " Shanghai Zaria"- another Russian newspaper published by the same editor,Mr.Lembich, in Shanghai,- to the effect that the report in the " Vechernee Vremia" had been confirmed by a telegram from Paris,according to which the Grand Dukes' proposed trip to the Far East was in connection with General Gaida and the movement in favour of the establishment of a "White buffer state " in the Maritime Province.

The absurdity of the above report was made sufficiently clear in the " Slove" leading article of April 2,1932 entitled " Stupidity or Provocation". It was pointed out in this article that General Gaida's connection with agents of the Moscow G.P.U, had been denounced in Russian newspapers in Paris.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

last February and that the two Grand Dukes certainly had nothing whatever to do with adventurers of Gaida's type or with the movement for the establishment of a " White buffer state".

Although it is evident that both the " Vechernee Vremia" and the " Shanghai Zaria" have been misled into publishing this " sensation ", neither of these newspapers have published a formal denial of the report in question. In the meantime the Soviet press was not slow in seizing the opportunity of quoting Russian newspapers in Shanghai in order to denounce the activities of the " White Guards".

A. Prokofiev

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File
15.4.32.

Translation of an article appearing in the " Vechernee Vremia"
of March 31,1932

GRAND DUKES DMITRY PAVLOVITCH AND NIKITA ALEXANDROVITCH COMING TO SHANGHAI

Information of a private character from foreign sources in Harbin has been received to-day,to the effect that the Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch are expected shortly to arrive in the Far East from Europe.

According to this information the two Grand Dukes are undertaking this trip in conformity with instructions from Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch and with a view to obtaining first-hand information regarding Russian Emigrants living in the Far East.

The Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch are two of the most prominent members of the Romanov Dynasty participating in the active work of unification of Russian Emigrants but at the same time their activity in exile has been very discreet and they abstained from joining any particular political group or organization.

It is of interest to note that Grand Duke Dmitry Pavlovitch after visiting the Far East intends to remain in Shanghai for a prolonged period.

The two Grand Dukes will travel incognito.

Translation of an article appearing in the " Shanghai Zaria" of April 1,1932

THE OBJECT OF GRAND DUKES' PROPOSED ARRIVAL IN THE FAR EAST.

The report of " Vechernee Vremia" received from foreign sources in Harbin, regarding the Grand Dukes Dmitry Pavlovitch and Nikita Alexandrovitch proposed trip, has been confirmed by a telegram from Paris addressed to a certain political organization in Shanghai. The telegram also mentions the Grand Dukes' intention to visit Shanghai.

The telegram was received from Professor Vsevolodoff, Paris representative of General Gaida, who when requested from Shanghai, gives information on decisions adopted in certain political circles in connection with the movement in favour of the establishment of a " White Buffer State " in the Far East.

It appears from the telegram that this movement has taken a concrete form and that about April 20, the Staff of the future organization will leave for the Far East with General Gaida at the head, who will be released from gaol on April 7 after having served a sentence of imprisonment for his political activity in Czechoslovakia. It also appears from the telegram that one of the Grand Dukes will be at the head of the movement.

It is believed in the circles which received the above telegram, that "General Gaida's Staff" will arrive here about the middle of May.

With the arrival of this Staff as well as with a general animation in Russian emigrants circles, is connected the fact that the Japanese banks have delayed payment of Y.1,500.000 to Ataman Semenoff and to the Peasants' Union, as was reported in another telegram received yesterday.

It is said that the question of payment of the above sum will be decided after the arrival of " General Gaida's Staff" in Japan en-route to Shanghai. Then the question will be decided as to who shall receive Y.1.500.000.

LE JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI

6 avril 1932

Nouvelles absurdes au sujet des projets des Russes blancs en Extrême-Orient

Paris, 5 avril

Une grande sensation a été causée ici, dans les milieux politiques, par un rapport de la presse russe annonçant que les milieux d'émigrés russes se préparent à prendre une part active dans les événements d'Extrême-Orient.

Les journaux russes de Shanghai auraient reçu de Paris un message signé du professeur Zevolodeff, représentant de deux anciens grands-ducs, annonçant le départ imminent de l'un d'eux pour Shanghai, en vue de la création d'un état tampon dans les provinces maritimes. Le grand-duc, dit-on, serait accompagné de son état-major et du général tchécoslovaque Gajda, qui joua un rôle actif dans l'intervention étrangère en Sibérie, en 1919-1920, et qui est tombé, depuis, en disgrâce dans son propre pays.

Le général Gajda serait mis à la tête de détachements russes, qui seraient appelés à jouer un rôle actif dans la création du nouvel état. Il serait placé ensuite au commandement de toute l'armée du nouvel état. — **Transocean-Kuo-Min**

N. D. L. R. — Nous donnons sous les plus expresses réserves cette nouvelle, qui nous paraît tout simplement absurde.

3577.

Japanese Paper Tells Of Czarist Plot In Siberia

Shanghai Russian Press Reports Plans For Buffer State

Sensational reports bearing on White Russian plans for anti-Soviet activity in Siberian maritime provinces have been published by local Russian papers here during the last few days.

A reprint from the Harbin Times, Japanese-owned Russian paper, published here says that Grand Duke Dmitri, last reported in London, and Grand Duke Nikita, head of the Russian czarists, are planning to organize an expedition to create a buffer state of the Maritime provinces and that Grand Duke Dmitri would soon leave for Shanghai to perfect plans.

Other reports link the notorious Czechoslovakian general, Gajda, with anti-Soviet schemes. He is to be released from prison in Prague tomorrow, it is said, and will then leave for the Far East in attempt to join Ataman Semenoff to reclaim Y.2,000,000 left by a czarist Russia military attache with Japanese banks in 1917 and thereafter will lead a campaign in Siberia possibly in conjunction with Grand Duke Dmitri.

The majority of local Russians are said to dislike Gajda for his connection with the socialist activities in Vladivostok during the early days of the Russian revolution.

Paris Hears Of Plans

PARIS, April 5.—(Transocean)—A sensation was created in political quarters here by advices from Moscow quoting a report published by the Russian press to the effect that Russian emigre quarters are preparing for an active part in Far Eastern developments.

It is stated that Russian papers in Shanghai are in receipt of a message from Paris, signed by Professor Zevolodov, the representative of two former grand dukes, announcing the imminent departure of a former grand duke for Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a buffer state in the Maritime Provinces.

WHITE GUARD BUFFER STATE PLAN CHARGED

USSR President Declares Scheme Afoot To Sever Maritime Provinces

MOSCOW, April 5.—(Tass).—Addressing the plenum of the Central Council of the Osoaviachim (Society for the Promotion of Aviation and Chemistry), M. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissaries, said that the whole attention of the U.S.S.R. is at present focussed on the work of socialist construction.

"This does not mean," he proceeded, "that while building Socialism the U.S.S.R. can forget the foreign capitalist encirclement or its international obligations. The imperialists do everything possible, especially of late, to remind us of our tasks in the defense of the U.S.S.R. from outside aggression.

"Capitalism continues writhing in the toils of the economic crisis. In search of a solution of the crisis the ruling groups in the capitalist countries increasingly incline to the path of foreign adventures. The capitalists do not and cannot [illegible] planned economic development, but in the preparation of war plans the leaders of the bourgeois classes have always been active.

"We know quite well," declared M. Molotov, "that even now the ministerial offices of certain capitalist governments are planning new imperialist wars, and that the preparation for an attack on the U.S.S.R. is not being overlooked.

"The fact that plans for new imperialist wars are being prepared more and more openly revives some of the adventurers in the White Guard camp. In connection with events in the Far East, White Guards are busily hatching plans to sever the Maritime Province from the Soviet Union and establish there a White Guard "buffer" state to fight the U.S.S.R. with foreign imperialist aid.

"The White Guard adventurers," went on M. Molotov, "are, however, split into two camps. One of these camps is prepared to embark on any and all adventures against the U.S.S.R. and enlist openly in the service of foreign capital.

"The other camp realizes the entire hopelessness of this adventuring but is not prepared to give up hope of a 'real' intervention. Therefore our vigilance and preparedness must be all the greater."

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1932

RUSSIAN EMIGRES AND FAR EAST

Alleged Preparations For Active Role In Developments

PARIS, Apr. 5.—A sensation was created in political quarters here by advices from Moscow quoting a report published by the Russian press to the effect that Russian emigre quarters are preparing for an active part in Far Eastern developments.

It is stated that Russian papers in Shanghai are in receipt of a message from Paris, signed by Professor Zevolodov, the representative of two former Grand Dukes, announcing the imminent departure of a former Grand Duke for Shanghai in connection with plans for the creation of a buffer state in the Maritime Province. The Grand Duke, it is stated, will be accompanied by his staff and by General Gajda, the Czecho-Slovak who played an active role in the Siberian intervention in 1919-1920 and had since fallen into disgrace in his own country.

General Gajda, it is declared, will be placed in charge of the Russian detachments which are to play an active role in the creation of the new state, and will later be placed in command of the entire army of the new state.—Trans-ocean-Kuo Min.

S2 For attention please

D S Bokhepiis.

DBK 7/4

D. 3130.
18. 3. 32.

THE CHINA PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1932

A Russian Ramification

The recurring rumors of a Russo-Japanese understanding in Manchuria gain weight through the insistence of Japan that no neutral participation in negotiations looking toward a Manchurian settlement will be accepted. Japan states in no uncertain terms that the Manchurian question will not be submitted to arbitration. In fact there is every reason to expect that every move toward an investigation will be blocked in so far as it lies within the power of Tokyo. This fact casts doubt on the persistent denials from Moscow and Tokyo of a secret Russo-Japanese agreement.

Whether they want to be or not, the powers are involved in the general affair of which the Manchurian campaign is a part. Virtually all the first class powers of the world are represented in the Shanghai war, represented by armed forces which may be called into action in some manner almost any time. The presence of those troops there makes the nations indirect parties to the Manchurian situation, because all the statements Japan has made and can make will never render the Manchurian and Shanghai affairs separate and unrelated. They are related, are likely to be more distinctly related than they yet have been. For that reason the powers have every reason to be concerned about the reports pertaining to a Russo-Japanese agreement.

The Manchurian situation led Japanese troops to Shanghai, where they already have encountered some international complications and where they are likely to encounter still further ones. By following the same chain of connections on a backward course the nations represented at Shanghai are likely to be involved in the Manchurian situation at any time and always are directly or indirectly interested in any developments affecting that situation.—*Enterprise.*

Reg/ attach to file.
DBR 18/3.

O/C SB. information

Translation SSR 14/3

of an article from the " SHANGHAI ZARIA" of March 2, 1932 entitled :-

" ASSOCIATION OF RUSSIAN RESIDENTS IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA COMES ASUNDER'

After too short an existence the " Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia" has fallen to pieces. The majority of the initiators and founders of this association have published a declaration to the effect that they have resigned from their posts in the Central Governing board, and in the Governing board of the Mukden branch.

This declaration is considered by leading Russian circles in Mukden and Harbin as being an outcome of a wrong conception of the nature of public work on the part of the association as a whole, as well as on the part of the majority of its individual leaders.

The association came into existence immediately after the events in Manchuria in order to utilize the natural impulse of the local Russian population to unify themselves and participate in the construction of the new state.

This idea, quite sound in substance, was however carried out in an improper manner.

Several persons who have no connections with the large masses of emigrants, attempted to bring about the unification on their own initiative and to place the Russian population before an accomplished fact. Several public workers attempted to exploit the situation in order to monopolize the right to represent the emigrants.

Mukden, where comparatively few emigrants reside, was made the centre of the new association and Harbin, where the masses of the Russian population are concentrated, was left on the boundary.

No wonder that this attempt met with an opposition on the part of leading emigrants' organizations in Mukden and especially in Harbin.

Moreover, it became evident recently that the attitude of the Chinese and Japanese circles towards the association was unfavourable, although rumours had been spread by representatives of the association to the effect that they had the support of these circles.

After all these facts had come to light, the members of the Central Governing Board became alarmed. A number of resignations followed, with the evident tendency to sever connections with the association as soon

as possible.

At the present time the association is in a state of self-liquidation, and its existence may be considered as terminated.

The declaration signed by seven principal members of the association reads as follows:-

" We, the undesigned members of the Central Governing Board and the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch of the Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia,being partisans of a true unification of Russian emigrants, disapprove of the discord caused by tactless and illegal acts of the President of the Central Governing board who disregard the opinions of members of the the Board. We decline every responsibility for his acts and for the acts of other members of the Board who are in Harbin and who thereby make it impossible for the Governing Board to exercise control over the activity of the association as a whole.

Therefore, we decided to resign from the posts of members of the Central Governing Board,the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch and the membership of the association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia.

Members ofthe Central Governing Board:-

L.I. Korniloff,P.S.Karganoff.I.V.Sovaleff,G.I.Klerge.

Members of the Governing Board of the Mukden Branch:-

V.A. Podlessoff,P.N.Beloff and I.M.Meleshko.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. [illegible] REGISTRY 7770
Section Z. Station 15. 3. 32.
Date March 15, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Russian Detachments employed as Railway Guards on the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky. *Forwarded by* J B Ku

Further to the reports contained in the attached file, information has been received, that the formation of the Russian Railway Guard Detachment is being carried out under the direction of the well known Ataman Semenoff, former dictator of Transbaikal Province. His scheme is to utilize this unit in order to perfect his organization of a skeleton army to assist the Japanese in the event of an offensive being launched by them against Outer Mongolia or Soviet Russia.

Companies already formed are commanded by General Malaken (file D.675) a friend and associate of Ataman Semenoff. Malaken was formerly employed for some time with General Chang Chung Chang. He was arrested by the Chinese military on suspicion of espionage, but was released on the ground of insufficient evidence. It is believed that his arrest was the result of a difference of opinion with N.D.Merkuloff, General Chang Chung Chang's Advisor. General Malaken is popular among the ex-soldiers of Chang Chung Chang's forces, who compose the main part of Railway Guard.

Attached herewith is a translation of an extract from the "Vechernee Vremia" of March 11, 1932 on the subject of 'Russian Railway Guard'.

G. Tcheremshansky

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg. Copies have been sent to the usual authorities. Please file.

JBK
16:3:32.

Translation of an article from the " VECHERNEE VREMIA" of March 11, 1932 entitled:-

" RUSSIAN RAILWAY GUARDS IN MANCHURIA RECEIVE BATTLE BAPTISM"

The formation of the first Russian detachment for the purpose of guarding the Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway appears to have brought good result.

More volunteers for similar detachments are being recruited in Harbin at present. The second and third companies of the detachment having been brought up to the full strength will be despatched shortly for service, while the fourth company is in a state of formation.

Conditions of service - $ 50 per month, free rations etc. - attract many Harbinlanders who were unable to find employment. The majority of recruits are ex-service men of Marshal Chang Chung Chang's army.

The Russian detachment wears the same uniform as the Japanese gendarmerie. Upon enlistment they receive Yen 30 and a free passage to the place of service. The bulk of the detachment is concentrated at Goubantsze station on the Mukden- Shanhaikwan Railway.

Relatives of the volunteers in Harbin have been informed that the detachment has already received baptism in battle. The first engagement took place in the region of Goubantsze station where the detachment met a gang of bandits twice as strong. After a short fight the bandits fled after losing considerable number of their men. There were no casualties on the part of the Russian detachment. The second fighting took place when a Russian vanguard met a large gang of bandits who were armed with machine guns. The Russians suffered seven casualties on this occasion, it is reported. The names of killed and wounded men are not known yet as no official information has yet been received regaeding the latter fight.

DBR. 5/3

3130.
F. J. 32.

Moscow Charges Japan With War Move On Russia

Semi - Official Istvestia Alleges Discovery Of Documents Outlining Invasion Plans; Red Far Eastern Defenses Being Strengthened

MOSCOW, March 4.—(Transocean)—Revealing the fact that Russia is preparing for any overt military move on the part of Japan and employing extremely candid language in doing so, Istvestia today broke the reserve hitherto maintained by the Soviet press in commenting on the trend of developments in Manchuria. The semi-official journal frankly charges Japan with preparing for war upon the Soviets and as frankly tells Tokyo that Moscow is preparing for any and all emergencies and means to win such a war, if ever it should materialise.

Though the direct occasion of the sensational declaration of policy is a statement made by a spokesmen of the Tokyo Foreign Office, accusing Russia of plotting against Japan, it is quite obvious that the Soviet Government has only availed itself of the opportunity for setting forth its views on the matter and for defining once for all its attitude towards Japan which, the editorial is careful to emphasize is essentially one of peace.

Policy Of Peace

"From the very outset of the conflict," the semi-official organ insists, "the Soviet Union adopted an attitude of firm neutrality. There can of course be no doubt of the sympathies of all toilers in the Soviet land for the Chinese people, pauperised and brutalised by imperialism. But these sympathies for the Chinese workers and peasants in their struggle for emancipation has never been allowed to sway the Soviets from the path of the policy of non-interference which is but the logical result of the general policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union. Thanks to this persistently neutral attitude of the Government towards Manchurian developments, all the provocative and slanderous attacks against the Soviet collapsed one after another. Even the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa has publicly testified to Russia's peaceful policy in a speech in the Japanese parliament."

Having thus prepared the ground, Istvestia assumes the offensive, declaring "all our genuine and sincere efforts at preserving peace notwithstanding, we are witnessing today the continuation of anti-Soviet intrigues in Manchuria; we are witnessing a whole system of provocative measures whose significance must not be underestimated. There is now developing near our Far Eastern borders a situation which is requiring our closest attention. An illustration of this is provided by the statement made by a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office, charging up with bad faith and declaring a clash to be inevitable in the near future, because somebody in Vladivostok is alleged to have said that the Bolsheviks hate the Japanese."

Citing the Japanese claim of Red troop massing around Vladivostok, the semi-official organ declares that, "the Soviet Union, after a careful analysis of the facts, thinks it imperative to strengthen its border defences and, particularly, increase its garrisons along the Far Eastern frontier line. We do not of course have any intention of concealing all this. The Soviet Government which pursues an open and consistent policy of peace has no reason whatever to hide from the masses its estimate of the situation. This estimate plainly shows that the least the Soviet Union can do in the present situation is to take all necessary and all possible measures for the protection of the inviolability of her frontiers against any attack."

"We cannot ignore," the journal adds, "the fact that responsible representatives of military circles in Japan and highly placed officials as well are openly discussing the question of an attack upon Soviet Russia and the annexation of the Maritime and Baikal Provinces. Indeed, we are in the possession of documents emanating from the highest Japanese military circles setting forth plans for an attack upon Soviet Russia and the seizure of Soviet Territory."

War Plans Alleged

Istvestia then goes on to quote from these documents. One paragraph states that, "on the question of whether Japan should make war upon Russia. I consider it necessary for Japan to adopt a firm policy towards the Soviet Union and to be prepared to begin war at any moment. The cardinal objective of this war must consist not so much of safeguarding Japan from Communism, but of the capture of the Russian Far Eastern Siberia."

Another document quoted by Istvestia reads as follows: "Taking into consideration the situation in other countries and the condition of the armed forces of the Soviet Union, a war against Russia should be launched at the earliest possible moment. We should realize that as time passes the situation is becoming ever more favorable both for Soviet Russia and the other powers. I consider it absolutely necessary for the Imperial Government to adopt with regard to Soviet Russia a policy calculated to begin a war as soon as possible".

The same document, according to Istvestia, states that "it is quite possible that despite our strategy, our crushing blows and our tendency to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, it might for a variety of reasons prove difficult to terminate the war in full accord with the plan of action as outlined elsewhere. We should, of course, advance as far as Lake Baikal, but at the final point of our war operations there will arise an important question. We should then advance to the West but the details of this advance must be determined by the general situation obtaining at that time and will particularly depend upon the situation of the powers which will advance from the West. In case we come to a halt at the Transbaikal Railway, the occupied territory must become part and parcel of the Empire. Our troops will have to be stationed on this territory as military colonies, that is for a long time. We must be prepared to secure this occupation and than await developments. As it will be difficult for Japan to administer a mortal blow to the Soviet Union by military operations, we must resort to the weapon of propaganda, drawing Russia's Western neighbors and other countries into the struggle, and, simultaneously, seek to disintegrate the Soviet Union from within. This must be done by utilizing the White Russian groups both within and outside of Russia as well as all other anti-Soviet elements. The present situation is highly favorable for the realization of such combinations."

Reg Attaché 4/3
JBR 6/4

3130
3130.
4.3.32.

Czarist Premier Backs Moscow In Facing Japanese

Emigre Scores Whites In Manchuria For "Treason"

PARIS, March 2.—(Transocean).—White Russian activities in Manchuria were denounced today as "unpatriotic" by the former Russian Premier Miliukov and now the recognized leader of the democratic Russian emigres in addressing a closely packed meeting of emigres.

M. Miliukov fervently expressed the hope that the Soviet Union would be strong enough to defend Russia's interests in the Far East in the event of any war-like developments there. He and his friends would always be found on the side of Russia, irrespective of what government was in power there, the former premier insisted, after which he scored those emigre circles who were hoping for a defeat of Soviet Russia if the present tension between the two countries should result in an explosion. Such an attitude, the speaker insisted, was incompatible with true patriotism, as were the efforts of certain White Russians in Manchuria to ally themselves with the Japanese, efforts which M. Miliukov branded as "being inspired by blind hatred and treasonable motives."

O/c S.B.
Information
SBB 4/3
File
4.3.32

...L MUNICIPAL POLICE
...C SE...

3130.
4. 3. 32.

Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
~~February~~/March _____ 193..

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

Information.

O. i/c Sp. Br.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, March 3, 1932

White Russian Activities In Manchuria Censured By Former Premier; Declares He Hopes Soviet Can Protect Her Interests

(Transocean-Kuo Min)

PARIS, March 2.—White Russian activities in Manchuria were denounced today as "unpatriotic" by the former Russian Premier Miliukov and now the recognized leader of the democratic Russian emigres in addressing a closely packed meeting of emigres.

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D. 3130

FM 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, March 4. 1932.

To O/C. S.B.

Information -
Reference to the
attached translations
from the "Struggles",
will be contained
in the Daily Intelligence
Report of 4.3.32.

D.S.I.

4:3:32.

S. B. [illegible]
D. 3130
4-3-32

Translation of extracts from a communist handbill entitled "Stnuggles", issue No. 2, which was obtained by the Municipal Police in the Western district on March 2, 1932.

Japanese Organize "White" Russian Army

The Japanese military authorities have established an office in the Hongkew District for the purpose of recruiting "White" Russians to assist in the military operations at Shanghai. This is evidently due to the fact of the heavy casualties sustained by the Japanese forces during the recent engagements with the Chinese defenders.

375 "White" Russian troops, who were fully armed, arrived here from Diaren on board the s.s. "Changchun Maru" on the morning of February 25. These troops have been well trained by the Japanese and will be used in an attack upon Soviet Russia. Owing to the Japanese troops in Shanghai having come despondent, these "White" Russian troops were sent here to cheer them up and to assist them materially.

Maturity of Japanese Anti-Soviet Plans.

Telegram from Moscow:- The Japanese are organzing "White" Russian armies in the Liao-Ning(Fengtien) Province, evidently for the purpose of launching an attack upon the coast provinces of Soviet Russia in the Far East. These armies will be placed under the direct control of the Japanese.

The recruiting is being secretly carried out by a White Russian General named Kosmin who is acting under the instructions of the Japanese. The registration of unemployed "White" Russians through the Harbin Daily News, a Japanese subsidized newspaper, is merely a camouflage to cover the recruiting of "White" Russian troops in Harbin. Although the actual number of recruits is unobtainable, it is reported that, in one month's time, several parties from 50 to 100 each, were enlisted and sent to Mukden for training. Arms have been supplied by the Japanese. Two

brigades will be organized first, and they will be commanded by White Russian Generals named Mandarakin and Motosloff.

It is reported that when the White Russian troops commence their attack upon the coast provinces of Soviet Russia, the Japanese troops will start activities along the Western boundary of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

D. 3/134.
~~3/[illegible].~~
2 - 3 - 32.

Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Zarya" of February 27, 1932.

I) RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS TO GUARD PEKING-MUKDEN RAILWAY

The administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway intends to entrust the task of guarding a part of the railway track and important stations between Mukden and Shanhaikwan to a Russian detachment specially formed for that purpose.

The question of forming such a detachment has been already decided, in principle, by the administration of the railway and the Japanese Military Authorities, but the details of the project are still under consideration.

Recruiting of Russians for the new detachment has already commenced and the first group of 150 Russians has arrived in Mukden.

According to information from reliable Japanese sources, the first group of Russian guards will be stationed at the Sinmintun, Koupentsze and Chinchou stations of the Peking-Mukden Railway.

The detachment will be organized along the lines of gendarmerie troops and will protect the sections of the railway entrusted to their care.

The conditions of service in the new detachment are not known yet.

It is reported that the administration of the Peking-Mukden Railway will supply the necessary funds.

II) RUSSIAN AVIATION DETACHMENT TO BE FORMED IN MUKDEN

The Harbin "Zarya" reports that Russians with military training will find employment in the newly formed state.

They are being recruited for the formation of a detachment to guard railways and various districts in Manchuria from roving bands of demoralized elements.

A large Aviation Detachment composed of Russians is being formed in Mukden.

An aviation school is being established at which Russian experts will deliver lectures to Russian young men.

It is reported that a Russian aviation detachment and a Russian aviation school will be established in Harbin.

There is a sufficient number of Russian aviation experts in both towns.

The Harbin aviation detachment and school will be established only after the result of the progress of similar establishments in Mukden becomes known.

Distribution List. 2 copies for

Commissioner of Police.
Military Headquarters. ✓
S.V.C.
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G.S.I. ✓
Royal Naval Office. ✓
British Consulate. ✓
U.S. Consulate. ✓
Japanese Consulate.
Netherlands Consulate.
S.I
Secretary, S.M.C.

Copies sent as above 2/3/32

Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Herald" of February 27, 1932.

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3150.
1.3.32.

Translation of extracts from the "Shanghai Zaria" of February 27, 1932.

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O/C. 8.B. Information JBR 1/3.

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D. 3134.
~~7446.~~
25.2.32.

Translation of an article appearing in the Shanghai Zaria (Russian) of February 25,1932

RUSSIAN DETACHMENT 2000 STRONG TO BE FORMED IN MANCHURIA

Harbin, 24-2 (From A. Dmitrieff our own correspondent).

A Russian Volunteer Detachment is being formed at Mukden for the protection of the South-Manchurian Railways.

The strength of the detachment, it is said, will be 2000. The first group of 150 volunteers has already left Harbin for South Manchuria.

O/c. SB. Information. SBK. 28/2.

File GHQ. 26.2.'32.

S. 3130.
U.S.S.R.
S. B. D. 3445
28/1/32.

Special Branch No.2.

January 27,1932.

Recruiting in Shanghai of White Russians by Japanese.

Information has been received to the effect that an office for the recruiting of White Russians has been established in the premises of the Shanghai Nichi Nichi, 12 Chapoo Road. Upon registration volunteers are informed that they would perhaps be sent to Mukden in a few days or during the course of the next two months.

Volunteers engaged will be provided with free transportation to Mukden and the sum of $20. for travelling expenses. It is understood that following their arrival in Mukden they will be despatched to other centres in Manchuria. The minimum pay for a private soldier is Yen 30 per month, while specialists such as machine gunners,etc. will receive more.

It is reported that if a sufficient number of White Russians can be enlisted, they will be formed into a separate unit for service as Railway Guards along the various lines in Manchuria under Japanese control.

Copy for Secretary-General, S.M.C.

Copies sent to:
1/ Major Penney.
2/ Capt Field.
3/ Lieut Boone.
4/ Mr. Sarly.
29/1/32 M.P.

Commissioner of Police.

Form No. 2
G. 5000/7-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

File No. 24
S.M.P. REGISTRY
B. D. 7445.
Section 2. S.B. Station.
27. 1. 32.
Date Jan. 27. 1932

Subject (in full) Recruiting in Shanghai of White Russians by Japanese.

Made by D. S. Tcheremshansky *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Information has been received to the effect that an office for the recruiting of White Russians has been established in the premises of the Shanghai Nichi Nichi, 12 Chapoo Road. Upon registration volunteers are informed that they would perhaps be sent to Mukden in a few days or during the course of the next two months.

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It is reported that if a sufficient number of White Russians can be enlisted, they will be formed into a separate unit for service as Railway Guards along the various lines in Manchuria under Japanese control.

G. Tcheremshansky,
D. S.

In connexion with the above inquiries are being continued. JBR 27/1
Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information and favour of return.

J. H. Gwéno
O. i/c Sp. Br.
27:1:32.

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
U. S. D. RECEIVED
D. D. 3130
2 3 32

March 1st, 32.

My dear

I send herewith confidentially for your information a copy of a detective report dealing with the alleged rapprochement between White Russians and Japanese and a corrected translation of an appeal made to White Russians by General Pisterian.

Yours sincerely,

Boone,
Sarly,
Field,
Steptoe,
Josselyn.

File WLB. 2:3:32

VERY Poor Copy

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL
REPORT

File No. [illegible]
SECTION b Station
D. D. 3130
Date February 28, 1932
28 - 2 - 32

Subject (in full) Alleged rapprochment between the Japanese and White Russians in Manchuria.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.Ku. S.I.

With reference to the attached cutting from the " China Press" of January 22,1932 entitled " French Dispatch says Japan will invade U.S.S.R.", I have to state that since the beginning conflict in Manchuria on September 18,1931,the possibility of an armed conflict between Japan and the U.S.S.R. has formed the subject of an animated discussion in White Russian circles throughout the Far East and in Europe.

In this connection it will be of interest to note the polemics which took place recently between the two leading Russian newspapers in Paris, the intellectual centre of Russian emigration.

" Poslednia Novosti(Dernieres Nouvelles),organ of the Russian Republican- Democratic Party considers that a war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. would prove detrimental to the interests of national Russia,as it may result in the loss of a large part of Russian territory in the Far East; Russian emigrants,therefore, are requested to abstain from co-operating with Japan,which is pursuing purely imperialistic aims.

The views held on the same subject by " Vozrojdenie" (La Renaissance),representing Russian military circles and certain industrial interests, are, briefly, as follows:-

Realising her own plans and pursuing her own political and economic aims in Manchuria,Japan has stepped on the road which will inevitably lead to a conflict with the U.S.S.R. This conflict may result in a war between the two countries and,possibly, in the establishment of a " buffer state" in Russian territory east of the Lake of Baikal,with a Russian national government and under the protectorate of Japan,with the object of separating her possessions from immediate contact with the U.S.S.R.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by .....Forwarded by.....

Being fully aware that the plans of Japan may in certain points be detrimental to the interests of national Russia, the group represented by " Vozrojdenie", nevertheless, looks forward to a war between Japan and the U.S.S.R. firmly believing that this war will present a unique opportunity for the Russian people to rise and overthrow the Bolshevist Rule. When the government of the U.S.S.R. will be compelled to mobilize and arm large masses of the Russian population, the latter will undoubtedly turn the arms against their oppressors. The " buffer state " will only be the first serious step towards the restoration of national Russia through temporary dismemberment of the U.S.S.R. Therefore, Russian nationalists should seize the opportunity presented by the situation in Manchuria in order to intensify their activities against the Soviet government.

It is believed that these views, which met with considerable opposition in Paris, will receive stronger support in the Far East where the Russian population is more immediately interested in the trend of events. The nervousness with which the Soviet press discusses the slightest rumours regarding the activity of the Russian " White Guards" in the Far East seems to confirm this belief.

According to our information the following Russian political groups in Manchuria are more or less associated with the Japanese:-

1) The followers of Ataman Semenoff, whose pro-Japanese attitude since 1918 is so well known that he is considered to be acting on the instructions of the Japanese Government. The headquarters of this group is at present in Mukden. On January 14,

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

1932 they formed an organization known as the " Association of Russian Residents in Manchuria and Mongolia " and appointed the following persons to be members of the Governing Board:- General Petuhoff (President),General Klerge,Vsevolod N.Ivanoff,Slaviansky Kerganoff and Korniloff . This body which claims the sole right to represent Russian residents in the territory of the new state in Manchuria and Mongolia is regarded as a self appointed body by General Horvat,the head of Russian emigrants in the Far East. A pro-Japanese newspaper entiltled " Mukden" is published by this group under the editorship of General Klerge. The present activity of Ataman Semenoff and his followers is confined to the limits of Manchuria and Mongolia.

2) The Siberian Autonomous Organization,of which Professor Golovacheff is the leader ,has not yet made itself conspicuous in connection with this movement(File D.2983)

3) The so called " Delovoi Komitet"(Active Committee) an organization formed in Harbin in December 1931 is under the presidentship of A.N.Koroboff,editor of the Russian newspaper " Russkoe Slovo" in Harbin. Generals Sycheff,Kosmin,Shilnikoff and Messrs Lutcheff,Moshkoff and V.F.Ivanoff representing the Russian General Military Union,the Russian Fascists in the Far East,the Cossacks' Groups,and General Horvat together with a group of the " right wing" respectively,- are members of this body.

I.A.Mihailoff is reported to be the head of this organization. He was minister of finance in Admiral Kolchak's Government in Siberia in 1919, and later held an important post inthe administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway at the time when

Form No. 2
G. 25,000 1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by .....*Forwarded by*.....

Ostroumoff was manager of this concern. He was connected with the Harbin newspaper " Zaria" until recently when he joined the " Harbin Times", a pro-Japanese paper published in the Russian language in Harbin.

The banquet referred to in the attached cutting and at which Colonel Osawa, the Japanese editor of the " Harbin Times was the guest of honour, was organized by members of the "Delovoi Komitet ". It was also responsible for sending a deputation consisting of Generals Sycheff and Shilnikoff and Mr Koroboff, to welcome General Tamon, commander of the Japanese troops in Manchuria, upon his arrival in Harbin.

It is reported that this group is interested not only in purely Manchurian affairs but also, to a greater degree, in active propaganda against the Bolshevist government in Russia.

If the " Harbin Times" is to be considered as being the official organ of the Japanese Authorities in Manchuria, their attitude towards the advances made by certain members of the " Delovoi Komitet" and other Russian organizations and individual members of the Russian population is far from being encouraging. A lengthy article appeared in that paper recently in which some very caustic remarks were passed regarding the unfounded and ridiculous expectations on the part of certain circles of the Russian population in connection with Japanese action in Manchuria. A " friendly warning" was given to these circles to the effect that the Japanese Authorities are not interested in their schemes.

Attached herewith is a summarized translation of an appeal made by General Dietericks, Head of the Far Eastern

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Branch of the Russian General Military Union, urging Russian emigrants to subscribe to the " National Fund" in order to be in a position to lend a helping hand to the Russian people in its struggle against their communist oppressors. It is pointed out that events of a decisive character are likely to take place in May 1932 and that Russian nationalists must have to rely upon themselves in the realisation of their aims.

A Prokofiev
D. S.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
Information and forms of return.

J. P. Lewis
O. i/c Sp. Br.
28:2:1932.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, February 26, 1932

Moscow In Fear Of White Guards

Japan Supporting Army Of Anti-Soviets, Is Russia Claim

(United Press)

MOSCOW, Feb. 26.—The formation of an emigre Russian army in Mukden province under official Japanese direction for the purpose of an attack upon the maritime provinces of the Soviet Union will be charged in a press dispatch being printed in tomorrow's officially-supported newspapers here based upon a press dispatch from the semi-official Soviet news agency from Peiping.

From sources in which the Soviet official news agency professes to have complete confidence, information is outlined declaring that the Japanese instructed the White Russian General Kosmin secretly to organize a regiment, which in mid-January was already well under way.

Open Accusations

The dispatch provides concrete basis for recent emphatic apprehensions concerning White Guard activities in Manchuria, as expressed particularly in the War Commissariat's anniversary manifesto this week, accusing the White emigres of plotting openly to attack Soviet territory with the assistance of "certain imperialists."

The dispatch from Peiping declares that enlistments have been conducted in Harbin under cover of registration of the unemployed through the Harbin Times, a newspaper alleged to be subsidized by the Japanese military.

Strength Not Known

The extent of the enlistments is not disclosed, but in mid-January the dispatch declares that several groups of between 50 and 100 persons each left Harbin for Mukden and indicated that especial precautions had been taken to avoid disclosing "the official Japanese organizations which have been organizing and supplying its munitions."

The dispatch alleges that the first two brigades when they have been completed will be headed by Generals Mandrakin and Modestov, respectively.

It is claimed that the attack upon the maritime provinces by the White Guard regiment has been planned to coincide with a Japanese military movement against Zabaikal province, bordering upon the

(*Continued on Page 8 Col. 1*)

western terminus of the Chinese Eastern railway.

Seen As Chief Threat

Evidently the Soviet officials attach the greatest importance to this dispatch. Both Soviet and Japanese representatives here have indicated to the United Press recently that White Russian emigres are the chief threat of war in Manchuria.

The officially-controlled newspapers here remain completely silent so far as comment upon events in Manchuria and the rest of China at the present time is concerned. But the tone of their news dispatches is clearly sympathetic to the Chinese forces at Shanghai.

$2,
For attention
please.
J.K.G.
27:2:32

General Seminov, the once famous leader of the White Russians, reached Kobe recently in the liner Baikal Maru, and immediately left for Tokyo. He is reported to have stated: "The object of my present trip to Japan is to carry back to my colleagues in Manchuria the good news that I am endeavouring to secure or have established the right of domicile and protection for the 150,000 White Russians now living in Manchuria and who will, no doubt, come under the new Manchurian regime which is now being established. I expect to discuss these affairs with my associates in Yokohama. I also want to deny the rumour that I am running a shop in Mukden as absolutely unfounded." Major Haratani, of the Manchurian Special Service, arrived in the same vessel.

ATAMAN G.M. SEMENOV

VOROSHILOV TALKS ABOUT WAR

"Imperialists" Accused Of Dark Designs On Soviet Russia

MOSCOW AVOWS DESIRE TO PURSUE PEACE

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—"The Imperialists are continuing their preparations for war against the Soviet under cover of false phraseology as regards striving for peace and disarmament, and while the destruction of lives and property in the Far East continues," avows M. Voroshilov, Soviet Commissar for War, in an order issued on the 14th anniversary of the formation of the Red Army.

He adds his belief that East and West are elaborating plans for intervention in Russia and social opinion is being worked up while bands of White Guards are organizing to fight the Soviet and seize Soviet interests in the Far East. Nevertheless the Soviet would persist in its pursuit of peace.—Reuter.

Challenge To Capitalism

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.—Defiance was hurled at the capitalist world to-day in a manifesto issued on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the Red Army by the Revolutionary War Council and signed by Comrade Voreshilev, Commissary of War.

After exhorting both the army and the civil populace to be prepared for all emergencies, the manifesto scores the imperialist Powers, insisting that they are feverishly preparing for a new war, while camouflaging their preparations with empty words about peace and disarmament. "The so-called disarmament conference," the manifesto states, opened to the accompaniment of the boom of cannon on the Pacific seaboard. While, from the rostrum of the conference, the spokesmen of the imperialist Powers talked with their tongues in their cheeks about peace in the Far East, bombs were raining there on a defenceless population, towns were being destroyed by all the implements of modern war and economic life was completely paralyzed, while thousands of toilers and their families perished miserably.

The imperialists, the manifesto goes on to charge, are preparing a new war against Soviet Russia. Under a barrage of lies, slander and misrepresentation, plans are being perfected, both in the West and in the East, for a crusade against Soviet Russia. Bands of White Russians are being organized, with the support of various Powers, to act as the vanguard of intervention and are now openly preparing for a campaign to seize the Maritime Provinces."

In conclusion, the manifesto states that the policy of the Soviet Union always has been, and always will be, one of peace. "At the same time, however, it behoves us to remain on guard. The disarmament conference notwithstanding, the international situation now, more than ever, is fraught with ominous possibilities. The war Japan is waging upon China is the best proof of that. The Red Army will protect the Soviet Union in any and all circumstances. It will beat back all our enemies, no matter how many there will be and no matter from where they will launch their attack."—Transocean-Kuo Min.

SPECIAL INQUIRY

U.S.S.R. REGISTRY
No. D.3130
23.1.32.

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1932

French Dispatch Says Japan Will Invade U.S.S.R.

Soviet Maritime Provinces Alleged Next In Tokyo Program Of War

Japan To Expand Into Russia

PARIS, Jan. 21.—(Transocean).—The Japanese military authorities in Manchuria have completed all preparations for extending their military operations into Russia's maritime provinces, according to a Harbin dispatch to the Depeche de Toulouse which is being reprinted and featured by the Paris press this morning.

According to the Harbin correspondent of the Depeche de Toulouse, the Japanese command has no fears of the Red Army, while the men and officers are said to be eager for the fight.

Whites Court Japanese

MOSCOW, January 21.—(Transocean)—Highly alarmist reports of a growing friendship between the white Russian leaders and the Japanese military authorities in Northern Manchuria were published this morning by the entire Russian press.

All these reports are dated from Harbin and, in support, of their allegations quote freely from the Japanese newspapers there. Thus, the Harbin Nichi Nichi is said to have declared that military activities in Northern Manchuria were becoming inevitable, while the Harbinskoye Vremya, a Japanese-controlled White Russian journal is quoted as appealing to the Japanese authorities "to take all necessary measures regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway."

The Japanese editor of the Harbinskoye Vremya, Colonel Osawa, is also said to have attended a Russian White Guards meeting under the chairmanship of General Sychev which is reported to have turned into an enthusiastic pro-Japanese demonstration. Colonel Osawa is said to have been the guest of honor on the occasion and the object of numerous speeches eulogising Japan's military prowess.

Istvestia, in featuring this meeting insists that it signifies a rapprochement between the Japanese and White Russians after their recent estrangement arising from the Japanese authorities' initial unwillingness to be a privy to the White Guards' plots against the Chinese Eastern Railway.

D.S. Prokofieff
D.S. Umemoto
as indicated
DBR
22/1

Jwl

S2,
Please report on reflections of the alleged rapprochement visible in Shanghai.
WLL

Summarized translation of General Dieterick's appeal to White Russian Emigrants, which appeared in local Russian newspapers on January 31, 1932.

For the third time during the past few years the Far East is again the scene of events which might have a great influence upon the realization of the national aims of White Russian emigrants. For the third time these events arise, develop and pass by leaving us unmoved by their tremendous importance, while we are still standing before the closed door to our country, which we left ten years ago.

During the Sino-Soviet conflict of 1929 we were not unified and had no means to enable us to take an active part in the events, or, as an independent force, engage in the struggle against the communists. We were compelled to rely upon the help of China in the realization of our national aims. The help, of course, did was not forthcoming so the event passed by.

In 1930 a revolt against the Soviet Rule broke out in the provinces of ~~the~~ Russia, ~~Far East.~~ Far Eastern Our participation in it, our direction and our help might have been of immense importance for the development of the nationalist movement on Russian soil. Hundreds of thousands were required and we collected only $5,000. The movement was suppressed and the events of first importance passed by without any consequence. Again we relied upon the help of foreigners and foreigners in turn helped the Soviet by granting credit to them.

At present, in 1932, the Japanese action in Manchuria, in the zone which is in immediate contact with the USSR, presents a unique opportunity for finding ways of realization of our national aspirations, of extending our help to our brothers suffering under the communist yoke. Large funds, millions of dollars are required for this purpose and, we

are STILL expecting that these funds will be supplied by others including Japan.

Notwithstanding the hysterical outcries of Moscow Bolsheviks that they "will not surrender even a single inch of the territory of the USSR to their enemies", they will, in order to keep their power over Russia, sign another disgraceful treaty similar of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty rather than be involved in a war. To force the bolsheviks to resort to arms and, consequently, to arm large masses of the Russian population, - is a task which can be accomplished by Russian emigrants only, as White-Russian anti-Soviet organizations alone, independently of the question of their numerical strength, possess a unique inner power, present a menace capable of shaking the very foundation of the Red Despot's rule in the territory of the former Russian Empire.

Therefore, the problem of unifying our efforts is more pressing than ever at present, as well as the necessity of raising our own National Fund. We must not forget that in all possible cases of solution by the Japanese of their historical problem, the problem of financing the Russian national movement can be solved by Russian emigrants themselves only.

Pointing out that events of a decisive character are likely to take place in May 1932 and that at least $1,500.000 will be required for the support of the struggle against the communist oppressors, General Dietericks appeals to all Russian emigrants, whereever they live, to contribute to the National Fund addressing their contributions either in his same, No.154 Route Pere Robert or to the "Fonds de Secours", Banque Franco-Chinoise Shanghai. He expresses to hope that having certain funds, Russian emigrants in the Far East will be able to find ways of

rendering active assistance to the Russian people in its struggle for the national revival.

D-3154

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D.S.B. REGISTRY D.3154

Special Branch S.2. Station. 28/1/32

REPORT

Date January 28, 1932.

Subject (in full) Communist literature found in the garden of house No.708 Avenue Road.

Made by D.S.I. Everest. *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

On the morning of January 26, C.D.C.304 Yang Sih Kwang (楊錫光), attached to Dixwell Road Station, reported to this office that about 7.15 a.m. the same day whilst he was waiting for a tramcar on Avenue Road, he saw a foreign woman come out from the entrance of 708 Avenue Road and call for a public ricsha. Several ricsha coolies responded and the foreign woman asked the nearest coolie if he wanted a brown paper parcel she was carrying. On the reply being in the affirmative she gave him the parcel and re-entered the house. The C.D.C. approached the coolie and on examining the parcel found that it contained communist literature. He informed the coolie of the nature of the contents of the parcel and then proceeded to Dixwell Road Station where he reported the matter to his superiors who in turn sent him to this office.

Later the same day the ricsha coolie, Zao Siao Er Ts (趙小二), was located and on being questioned regarding the parcel stated that after the C.D.C. had informed him that it contained communist literature he had deposited it in the garden of house 708 Avenue Road.

The tenant of 708 Avenue Road, Mrs. Beraha, was interviewed by me regarding this matter. She stated that her attention was called to the parcel by her 8 year old son ~~son~~ who had found it in a corner of the garden, and that after finding that it only contained Chinese papers she called the nearest ricsha coolie and gave it to him.

There is no reason to doubt Mrs. Beraha's statement and it seems evident that the parcel was originally deposited in the garden by some person anxious to be relieved of same.

Specimens of the literature, of which we have copies already in our possession, are attached with a rough translation, and also statements taken from the C.D.C. and the ricsha coolie.

B B Everest
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 26 - 1 - 1932

To Supt. Robertson

Ref. phone message herewith C.D.C. 304 who found the papers + can give you all the information you require.

G Hawkes
Lieut.

中國共產黨
爲第一次全國蘇維埃代表大會告全國工農
勞苦民衆

全中國工農兵士及一切被壓迫的勞苦民衆們：

今年全世界勞動羣衆熱烈紀念十月革命十四週年的時候，在中國江西將湧現出一支雄偉的工農革命的柱石：這柱石就是第一次全國蘇維埃代表大會。

這一大會是在革命危機日益生長情形之下，在英勇的工農紅軍第三次粉碎A聯合「圍剿」之後，在工農勞苦民衆革命鬥爭日益開展，廣大民衆反帝國主義反國民黨各派統治，尤其是在廣大民衆，準備舉行更進一步的偉大的武裝暴動的基礎上開幕的。這一大會將成爲全國工農兵蘇維埃共和國臨時中央政府，這一革命臨時政府毫無疑義的將要成爲全國工農革命運動的指導者與組織者。她將更燃起全國革命的火燄，極大限度地發展推進全國工農羣衆的革命鬥爭，使帝國主義在中國的血腥剝削，國民黨各派國民黨反動統治更加震撼，動搖和崩潰，一直到根本的消滅他們。她將一定成爲中國工農民主專政在全國範圍內鞏固和奠定的先聲，創造中國新社會的序幕。並且她更要繼承廣州公社光榮的傳統，成爲東方被壓迫民族革命解放的明燈，繼續蘇俄十月革命之後，在世界革命史上寫下新的偉大的一頁。

這一大會將通過中華蘇維埃共和國根本法，勞動法，土地法，反對國內各弱小民族主張完全民族自決權與各種重要經濟政策的法令，她將以本播毀地主階級的私有制度，沒收地主階級軍閥的土地歸中農貧農和紅軍兵士。她將保障八小時工作及全部勞動法令的實行，努力提高工人階級政治經濟文化水準。她將廢除地主國民黨軍閥一切苛捐雜稅，實行統一的累進稅。她更將沒收帝國主義在帝一切工廠，銀行，企業，否認外債和取消一切不平等條約。她將剝奪一切剝削者的選舉權與被選舉權，將一切集會結社言論出版自由給與勞苦民衆，實現最廣大勞動羣衆的德謨克拉西。同時她將宣佈她是無產階級領導之下的工農民主專政，她依靠工農紅軍的武力，要征服一切反革命派別顛覆蘇維埃政權恢復勞苦民衆們的企圖。

全中國工農勞苦民衆們！

滿洲事變發生之後，帝國主義強盜公然實行瓜分中國踐踏中國民衆，同時也更積極進攻蘇聯，中國各派國民黨反動統治，不論是南京政府或是廣東政府不但不能反帝國主義的進攻，而與帝國主義聯合起來，一致壓迫民衆反帝運動，與一切革命鬥爭，把中國更陷入殖民地命運，驅使廣大勞苦民衆到飢餓，奴役，死亡的境地了！只有推翻國民黨整個反動統治，建立工農勞苦民衆的蘇維埃政權，才能根本的滅一切水災兵災，才能夠救正的根本避免工人階級與農民的生活慘況。才能夠把中國從帝國主義鐵蹄之下解放出來。

全中國一切被壓迫被剝削的勞苦民衆們，起來！

能工，罷課，罷操，示威，遊行，擊破第一次全國蘇維埃代表大會！

武裝擁護蘇聯與中國蘇維埃共和國！

打倒帝國主義與國民黨統治！

中國蘇維埃革命勝利萬歲！

世界革命勝利萬歲！

中國共產黨中央委員會　十月二十日

爲十月革命十四週年紀念與
中華蘇維埃共和國臨時政府成立宣言

親愛的工友們！一切被壓迫的羣衆們！

十月革命十四週年紀念日到了！

十四年以前，俄國的工農羣衆，以自己的鮮血和熱血，用武裝暴動的手段，推翻了沙皇的統治，趕走了地主、貴族、資本家，在世界六分之一的土地上，建立了全世界無產階級的唯一祖國——蘇聯！

蘇聯社會主義建設的進步，使得帝國主義者發抖！工業的發展，農村的集體化，七小時工作制的實行，五日週的採用，廣大勞苦羣衆生活的改善，不僅根本消滅了失業工人，而且還造二百萬新工人的力量，五年計劃提前四年完成的口號，已經實現，在廣大羣衆的勞動熱忱和社會主義競賽之下，蘇聯的無產階級將完成他們的偉大任務！

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蘇聯社會主義經濟的成功，也就是資本主義制度的死亡。突飛猛進的社會主義建設的成績，讀受了帝國主義的嘆咒和痛恨，時時刻刻都在準備着武裝進攻蘇聯，破壞蘇聯的和平建設。從在蘇馬救皇領導之下的十字軍進攻，到實業部少數派的陰謀，和着蘇聯托派的武裝宣傳和反革命的陰謀，各帝國主義者正在組織似的，向着蘇聯狂吠！反蘇聯的戰爭隨時都可爆發！"本帝國主義者占領滿洲以後，這種危險更加切迫，更加緊急了！

目前中國的政治，正是兩個政權的對立：工農勞苦羣衆的革命政權（蘇維埃）和國民黨反革命的統治。國民黨是帝國主義的走狗，是帝國主義在華利益的代理人；幾年來的反動統治，使勞苦羣衆的生活愈趨貧窮，千百萬的民民，竟將填溝而死！近復進一步的投降帝國主義，屠殺反帝的羣衆，壓迫反帝的鬥爭，實山路的碧血未乾，而廣州的槍聲又起！各派國民黨正在進行他們的反革命統治，作爲投降帝國主義的交換條件。蔣介石，汪精衛，胡漢民，一樣是反革命的！國民黨的統治，已經完全破產了！

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赴會主義建設成功萬歲！

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中國的工農羣衆，學習了十月革命的經驗，在殘酷無情的屠殺和慘無人性的白色恐怖中，正在進行着堅苦的鬥爭，爲實現中國的蘇維埃政權而戰！英勇的工農紅軍，在廣大勞苦羣衆擁護之下，與國民黨的機關槍，大砲，飛機，毒氣相作了幾十次的肉搏，沖破了敵人三次的圍勦，而獲得了新的勝利！在十月革命紀念日這一天，要在蘇維埃區域內舉行全國第一次蘇維埃代表大會，成立全國工農蘇維埃的中央政府！

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中國共產黨江蘇省委員會

十一月七日

1) Handbill entitled "Letter to Workers, farmers and laboring masses from the First National Conference of Soviet Representatives of the Chinese Communist Party", purporting to have emanated from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

2) Handbill entitled "Manifesto bearing on the 14th Anniversary of the October Revolution and the Celebration of the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Chinese Soviet Republic", purporting to have emanated from the Kiangsu Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Form 40
G. 10,000-6-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zao Siao Eu Ts (趙小二子)
native of Kompo taken by me D.I. Ross
at S.P. Sp.Br. on the 26/1/32 and interpreted by D.I. Kuh.

My name is Zao Siao Eu Ts, age 37, native of Kompo. I am a public riesha coolie by profession and reside at No.11 Zung An Li (仁安里), Sing Kiang Road, Chapei.

Shortly after 7 a.m. on January 26 while I was plying for hire with public riesha No.121 on Avenue Road near Carter Road, I saw a foreign woman, accompanied by two foreign children, standing outside the entrance of No.708 Avenue Road which is a foreign style dwelling situated on the north side of the road. I heard the woman call out in Chinese 'riesha'. Another riesha coolie and I responded, but I was the first one to enter the garden of the house. The foreign woman offered me a loosely wrapped parcel in brown paper containing red, yellow and green papers. After accepting the parcel the woman and the children entered the house. At this time a male Chinese dressed in long gown (C.D.C. 304) approached me, and asked what I had received. Upon seeing the papers he took a few copies and read them. He then informed me that the papers were Communist handbills and that I should not take them. Upon learning this, I deposited the parcel I had just received inside the garden gate of house No.708 Avenue Road and went away.

At noon today, January 26, a Chinese (C.D.C. 155) came to my home and requested me to accompany him to Police Headquarters.

Signed : Zao Siao Eu Ts.

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G. 10,000-6-31

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The following is the statement of C.D.I. 304 Yang Sih Kwang. (楊偲光)
native of Shantung taken by me D.I. Ross
at Sec.2. on the 26.1.32 and interpreted by D.S.I.Kuh

My name is Yang Sih Kwang and I am attached to Dixwell Road Station as C.D.I.304. At 7.15 a.m. January 26, I was standing on the North side of Avenue Road slightly west of Carter Road, waiting for a tram car to take me to Dixwell Road Station. At this time I saw a foreign woman, accompanied by two foreign children, a boy and a girl, come out of No.706 Avenue Road. This house is a foreign style dwelling and is situated on the north side of the road. The woman and the children stood at the entrance to the house. The woman then called out in Chinese 'ricsha'. Three or four richshas responded. At this time I was about five yards away. One of the coolies, whose ricsha license number was 131, entered the garden of the house. The foreign woman offered him a small loosely wrapped brown paper parcel, at the same time saying in Chinese "do you want it". The coolie replied in the affirmative following which the woman handed him the parcel and entered the house in company with the children.

I then approached the ricsha coolie and demanded to have a look at the contents of the parcel. Upon being opened I found that it contained certain literature in various colours. I extracted a few copies and upon examining them found that their contents were of a communist nature. I informed the ricsha coolie that the literature was communist. He, however, did not reply and after throwing a few handbills on the ground, placed the remainder under the seat of his ricsha. I then boarded a tram car and upon arrival at Dixwell Road Station at 8 a.m. I informed Chinese D.S.I.Loh Kung Sung (陸根生), who

Form 40
G. 10,000-6-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of (2)

native of taken by me

at on the and interpreted by

accompanied me to the Charge Room where I reported the matter.

The descriptions of the three persons who came out of 708 Avenue Road are as follows :-

Foreign woman, age about 40, height 5'5", long thin face, white complexion, dressed in light brown clothing.

The boy is about 15 years, height 5 feet, while the girl is about 13 years and about 4feet 8 inches tall.

I can recognize the foreign woman again if I see her.

Signed :C.P.J.304 Yang Sih Kwang

D-3176-A

F. 22F
G. 50m-X-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
September 12th, 19 32.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

REPORT ON TROUBLE BETWEEN OWNER OF DONG YUAN COAL HONG (同元煤行) ~~AND~~ AND FORMER EMPLOYEES.

At 5.40p.m. 12-9-32 a telephone messa[illegible] received from 349 Ningpo Road to the effect that a number of workm were causing trouble there.

The undersigned, S/I Moffat, C.D.S.60 and a party of Police attended but no signs of any trouble was noticeable on arrival, though a number of coolies were congregated on the pavement outside of Ningpo Road Electric Sub-Station arguing with the informant in this case.

The persons 15 in number were taken to the Station for interrogation.

From enquiries made by C.D.S.60 and the undersigned it was ascertained that the informant in this case named Kying Zung Z (金仁慈) residing 2140 Avenue Haig is the owner of the Dong Yuen Coal Hong, Pootung, and the Dah Yuen Wharfage Contractors having offices at 349 Ningpo Road. It was further ascertained that about June 1930 complainant opened a Coal-yard in Pootung for the making of briquettes, and employed 26 coolies to work for him, On the 15th March 1932 complainant had to close down his Coal-yard owing to lack of support and business. He further stated that prior to closing he dismissed the workman and told them that if ever he opened the yard again he

F. 22F
G. 50m-7-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
September 12th, 19 32.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Diary Number:— 1 cont. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

would give them first choice of employment. This they agreed to but on the 1st June 1932 a deputation came to his office and stated that since they had been unemployed, they had had very little to eat and consequently they wanted their old master to assist them to this request he acquieesed and accordingly gave them $297.00 to share among themselves for food. This they accordingly did but again on this date a deputation of twelve came to see complainant again at his offices on Ningpo Road and asked him to pay them five months money. This request he refused to grant but offered to pay them three months wages each. The dismissed workers refused to accept this offer because the master wished them to refund the $297.00 and they were not willing to do this, and accordingly they began to press their demand in loud tones. A number of them were brought to the Station and questioned whether any outside influences were being brought to bear on them in order to cause continued trouble for their former employer, but this was denied by the former No.1 Coolie Lee Yue Piau (李雨標) residing Pootung. After the whole situation was thoroughly explained that their former employer was not obliged to pay them any money as no agreement to this effect was made between the parties concerned they decided to accept his offer of 3 months wages and to refund the $297.00 already paid them. Parties concerned then left the Station amicably. 13-9.

W. G. Smith
D.S.77.

Form No. 2
G. 25,000-1-32

Copy for QC. (SB.)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date 1st July, 19 32.

Subject (in full) Students collecting money

Made by D.S. Smith Forwarded by

Sir:

At 1.50 p.m. 30-6-32, F.P.C. Bertsel brought to the Station two students of the Tsung Wah College and China College named Tseu Ching (周 清) and Tsang Tseong (張 中) respectively, whom he found collecting money in bamboo receptacles on Jukiang Road near Chekiang Road, for the support of the North Eastern Volunteer Army.

In accordance with general instructions issued on the 28-6-32 the above named person's collecting boxes were sealed in their presence, and the men allowed to depart after they had been given a stern verbal ~~caution~~ WARNING.

The above boxes are the only two that have been brought to this Station up to 3 a.m. 1-7 32. With the boxes a small flag was seized on inscription on it indicating that the students were members of an association opposing the the cessation of Anti-Japanese hostility.

W. G. Smith
77

J.J.
1:7:32.

Office Copy

"A"
Louza
23rd June, 32.

FIFTY WORKERS OF THE AN LOH COTTON WEAVING COMPANY 435NANKING ROAD, REFUSING TO LEAVE THE PREMISES.

At 10.a.m. 23-6-32, the attached letter was received at this Station regarding the above.

From enquiries made by C.D.S.80 and D.S.Logan, it was learned that 50 employees of the above Company, formerly employed at the Company's factory on Yochow Road, whose contract with the Company expired in December, 1931, walked into the Company's shop at 435 Nanking Road, and demanded compensation for the period January to June, during which time they were unemployed due to the factory having ceased to function. Compensation was refused and they thereupon refused to leave the premises. It appears that the above Company is in financial difficulty and in consequence engaged Dr. John C.H. Wu as liquidator. Mr. Ao Sen ( ) attorney at law, 72 Szechuen Road, was engaged by the above Company to negotiate with the workers, and on his instructions they were ordered to leave 435 Nanking Road at 12.m.d. this date. By 12.30 p.m., they left the premises without incident and proceeded to the factory on Yochow Road, Wayside informed through C.C.R.

Officer o/c Sht. Bs.

D.S.Logan
~~D.S.265~~
C.D.S.80

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 23rd., 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	1	0	One was sent to commit tee Association of wounded soldiers.
nil	1	0	One was sent to above mentioned Association

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	2	0	All 2 were returned to their homes.
nil	2	0	2 were returned to their homes.

Officer i/c Sqe Br.
A. R.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 22nd, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.
H.R.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 21st, 1952.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.
NR

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 20th, 1902.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 19th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in charge
Special Br.
H.R.

G. 50m-1-32

Copy for O.C. (SB)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Louza Police Station.

June 18th, 1932.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES STRIKE - FOKIEN ROAD EXCHANGE.

According to Mr. Wilson of the Fokien Road Exchange, 130 strikers of the Installation Department and 41 strikers of the Maintenance Subscribers Department of the above Company resumed work unconditionally on June 18 and more are expected to resume on June 20.

It is reported that several members of the Strike Committee have engaged Room No.166 of the Yah Chow Hotel (亞洲旅社) 255 Hankow Road.

The following two reports of telephone cables being cut or otherwise damaged were received on June 18.

1. On the morning of June 18, it was found that a telephone terminal had been removed and a cable cut in the Ting Foong Li (鼎豐里) Hankow Road thereby disconnecting 18 lines. The terminal and cable are located about 15 feet from the ground, access to which was gained by use of a ladder which is kept in the alleyway. Inquiries were made in the vicintity but no useful information was obtained.

2. On the morning of June 18, a telephone cable was found to be cut in the Dau Ts Li (陶朱里) Foochow Road thereby disconnecting 16 lines. This cable is located about 15 feet from the ground access to which was gained by piling up a number of packing cases which are kept

22F
G. 50m-1-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
June 18th, 19 32.

Diary Number:--

Nature of Offence:--

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

nearby, and climbing on the top. There is a watchman on duty in this alleyway daily from 7.a.m. to 7.p.m. but he reports having seen nothing, therefore it would appear that the cable cut during the hours of darkness.

Plain clothes men and detectives continue to patrol the area affected.

J. Montgomery
D.S.I.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

Copy for D.G. (AB.)

June 18th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

51

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 17th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	2	nil
nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in Charge
Special Branch
H.R.

Copy for C.S.C. Spl. Br

F. 22F
G.50m.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" ....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— ....Louza....Police Station.

16th June 1932.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Shanghai Telephone Company's Employees Strike - Fokien Road Exchange.

There is no change in the strike situation of the above Company.

Five reports of telephone cables being found cut or otherwise interfered with were received at this Station on June 16th,1932 as under.

1. On the morning of June 16,a wire nail was found driven through a telephone cable in the Tong Sung Li Alleyway (东昇里),Chekiang Road thereby disconnecting 60 lines. In this case the nail was driven in the cable at a point about 10 foot from the ground access to which was obtained by climbing the iron gate at the mouth of the alleyway.
2. At 9.55 a.m.June 16,a telephone cable was found cut in the Foh Tsong Li alleyway (福昌里),Yunnan Road, and 14 lines disconnected. Inquiries show that this cable was cut at a point about 8 feet from the ground. the culprit gaining his objective by climbing some wooden slats to which an advertisement board had been affived near the entrance to the alleyway.
3. About 2.35 p.m.June 16, a telephone cable situated about one yard inside the entrance of the Ming Ching Li alleyway (民慶里),Kiukiang Road was found cut and 40 lines disconnected. This cable was cut at a

F. 22F
G.50m

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

point some 10 feet from the ground access being gained by the use of a bamboo ladder which is the property of a nearby food shop and usually left in the alleyway.

4. During the forenoon of June 16, two wire nails were found driven into a telephone cable at a point about 9 feet from the ground in the Tung An Li alleyway (同安里), Hankow Road thereby disconnecting 15 lines. As in the first mentioned case access was gained to the cable by climbing the iron gate of the alleyway.

5. On the forenoon of June 16, a telephone cable was found cut at a point about 8 feet from the ground, in the Ming Yih Li alleyway (民益里), Kiukiang Road. The number of lines disconnected is unknown. Access was gained to the cable by standing on a nearby staircase. Repairs to all the above cables have been effected. Inquiries indicate that this damage is caused during the hours of darkness when the alleyways in question are deserted and because of this it has been found impossible, so far, to get a description of the persons responsible.

Plain clothes men and detectives continue to patrol the area affected.

O/C Spl. Bn.

Henry Robertson
C.D.I.

June 16th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lrster Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	2	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	2	nil

Officer in charge
Shl. Bn.
HR. 14/6

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	
TOTAL	nil	

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	
TOTAL	nil	

June 15th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CIVILIANS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	2	2	All returned to their homes.
nil	2	2	2 returned to their homes.

Officer in charge
Spl. Bn.

June 14th, 1902.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	1	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	4	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	4	nil

Officer in Charge
Special Br.
H.P.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	
TOTAL	nil	

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	
Lester Chines e Hospital	1	
TOTAL	1	

June 15th, 1952.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	4	nil
nil	nil	4	nil

Officer in Charge.
Spl. Bn.
H.R. 14/6

NAME OF HOSPITAL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil

June 12th, 1952.

nil	1	nil
nil	1	nil

nil	3	nil
nil	3	nil

Officer in charge
Sfld. Br.
H.R.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 11th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

NO. OF DEATH	WOUNDED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NAMES OF REMOVAL AFTER WOUNDED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	1	nil
nil	nil	1	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	WOUNDED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NAMES OF REMOVAL AFTER WOUNDED FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	3	nil
nil	nil	3	nil

Officer in charge,
Spl. Bs.
H.R.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 10th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	2	1	All were sent to committee Association of wounded soldiers. F/Concession.
nil	2	1	2 were sent to above mentionad Association.

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	3	3	All returned to their homes.
nil	3	3	All 3 were returned to their homes.

Officer in charge
Spl. Br.
W. R.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

June 9th, 1902.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	3	nil
nil	nil	3	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	nil	6	nil
nil	nil	6	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.
H.R. 10/6

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil
TOTAL	nil

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

June 8th, 1902.

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	2	3	2 were sent to committee association of wounded soldiers, F/Concession
nil	2	3	2 were sent to above mentioned association

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
nil	2	6	All returned to their homes.
nil	2	6	2 were returned to their homes.

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.
H.R. 9/6

June 7th, 1952.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	No. OF DEATH	NUMBER REMAINING	TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS	NAME OF [illegible]
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

[illegible] CIVILIANS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NO. CASES	No. OF DEATH	NUMBER IN HOSPITAL	TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS	NAME OF [illegible]
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	8	nil

Officer in charge
Spl. Br.
H. P.

June 6th, 1902.

CASES OF CHOLERA IN HOSPITAL.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NEW DEATHS	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL	DISCHARGED	TOTAL NO. OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

CASES OF PLAGUE IN HOSPITAL.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NEW DEATHS	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL	DISCHARGED	TOTAL NO. OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	8	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Bs.
N.R. 4/6

June 6th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	DEATHS	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL	CASES DISCHARGED	CASES OF DEATH AFTER ADMISSION FROM PREVIOUS REPORT
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

SICK ADMITTED TO HOSPITALS

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	DEATHS	REMAINING IN HOSPITAL	CASES DISCHARGED	CASES OF DEATH AFTER ADMISSION FROM PREVIOUS REPORT
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	8	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Bn.
H.R. 7/6

June 5th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

WOUNDED OFFICERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO. OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	8	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Br.
H.R.

June 4th, 1932.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
Lester Chinese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	8	nil

June 3rd., 1902.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL

OF HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARTED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
inese Hospital	nil	nil	nil	5	nil
TOTAL	nil	nil	nil	5	nil

WOUNDED CITIZENS IN HOSPITAL

F HOSPITAL	NEW CASES	NO.OF DEATH	NUMBER DISCHARGED	TOTAL IN HOSPITAL	MANNER OF DISPOSAL AFTER DISCHARGE FROM HOSPITAL
ese Hospital	4	1	nil	8	nil
TOTAL	4	1	nil	8	nil

Officer in Charge
Spl. Bn.
A.F.

END
Of.

REEL NO. 7

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRU-2

REEL NO. 7

PRODUCTION DATA		INDEXING DATA	
STARTED:	(Date) 9/5/52 (Hour)	BEGINS WITH:	D-2879 — 1931
FINISHED:	(Date) (Hour)	1.	D-2960 - 1933
TOTAL NO. OF HOURS		2.	D-3033 - 1935
TOTAL NO. OF IMAGES	1410	3.	D-3108 — 1942
APPROVED: _____		4.	
		5.	
		6.	
		ENDS WITH:	D-3176-A — 1932

CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

9/5/52 (DATE)

Dittmold & Fultough (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. FEB 1951 60-93

(31-36)

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

9

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION